ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, May 29, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Box and Ten Years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations (in "Death" and "In Memoriam") announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Offices, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wimpole-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, "Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this paper.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAYLEY.—On May 27, 1930, at Lancaster House, Woodchester, Stroud, FLORENCE MAGDELEINE (née Lockwood), wife of HAROLD MARCON BAYLEY—a daughter (JOAN ELISE).

BIRKMYRE.—On May 26, 1930, at Corners, Kilmacolm, to JOHN and SHEILA BIRKMYRE (née Kemister)—a son.

BOYCE.—On May 21, 1930, at "Treetops," Millway, Mill Hill, N.W., to OLIVE, wife of REGINALD DONOVAN BOYCE—the gift of a son.

BURNS.—On May 28, 1930, at Wayside, Blundellsands, to MOLLY, wife of WILLIAM BURNS, of a son.

CARDEN.—On May 27, 1930, at Halstead, Amersham, to FREDA, wife of E. C. T. CARDEN—a son.

CARMICHAEL.—On May 23, 1930, at 2, Bigwood-court, Hampstead, to JOYCE, wife of DUNCAN CARMICHAEL, M.A., LL.B.—a son.

CLEARY.—On May 27, 1930, at 11, Clifton-hill, N.W.8, to the wife of E. CASTLE CLEARY—a daughter.

COOPER.—On May 27, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, to BARBARA (née Highet), wife of H. SPENCER COOPER, formerly Lieutenant, R.N.—a daughter.

DEVONSHIRE.—On Friday, May 23, 1930, at 23, Northcote-avenue, Ealing, W.5, to EDITH, wife of N. G. DEVONSHIRE—a son (MICHAEL NORMAN).

GRAHAM.—On May 26, 1930, at 3, St. James-terrace, Glasgow, to FLORA (née Macpherson), wife of JAMES GRAHAM—a son.

HONEYWOOD.—On May 26, 1930, at Harley House, Kandy, Ceylon, to MAUD (née Hodgson Wilson), the wife of CAPT. W. W. HONEYWOOD, M.C., 17/21st Lancers, of a son.

KING-HALL.—On May 28, 1930, at Moor Place, Yateley, Hants, to KATHLEEN, wife of COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL—a daughter.

MERTENS.—On May 22, 1930, to the wife of ROWLAND DEANE MERTENS, Rector of Nuthurst, Sussex—a son.

ROWE.—On May 27, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, to KATHLEEN, wife of HAROLD P. ROWE, of 2, Greenholm-road, Eltham, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory—a son (JOHN DOUGLAS).

SLADE.—On May 28, 1930, at 33b, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, to MARY ALBINIA, wife of G. P. SLADE—a son.

STEVENSON.—On May 27, 1930, at Oxford, to DAISY, wife of F. P. STEVENSON, of Radley College—a daughter.

LIVESAY.—LT. GEORGE A. BLIGH LIVESAY, 5th South Wales Borderers, missing May 29, 1916. In everloving memory.

O'BRIEN.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN HUGH RIVERS HAMILTON O'BRIEN, R.F.A. (PADDY), killed at Zillebeke, near Ypres, Ascension Day, June 1, 1916.

STIRLING.—In loving, constant remembrance of our darling Son COLIN, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who died in hospital at Rouen of wounds received in action May 29, 1918, aged 24.

TETLOW.—In proud and ever-loving memory of LIEUT. LUKE MALLINSON TETLOW (MALLINSON), 1/7th Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, killed in action at Fleurbaix, May 29, 1915. Also of JOHN TETLOW, father of the above, who died Jan. 23, 1920.

"So greatly loved; so deeply mourned."

TYACKE.—In loving memory of LIEUT. EDWARD HUMPHRY TYACKE, Signal Officer, 25th Batt. Machine Gun Corps (formerly 8th Batt. The Border Regt.), killed in action near Rheims, May 29, 1918, aged 21.

ASTLEY.—In most loving memory of the REV. CHARLES TAMBERLAINE ASTLEY, died May 29, 1910.

"Until the day break."

BROWN.—In memory of my loved Husband, ALFRED H. BROWN (SKIPPER), late of Osborne Mansion, and 166, Piccadilly, who died May 29, 1922.

IRVING.—LAURENCE IRVING—Ever in my thoughts beloved son.—May 29, 1914.

LEVY.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, LEWIS LEVY (late of 155, Finchley-road, N.W.), who departed this life May 29, 1913.

LYNCH.—In loving memory of my dear wife, who died May 29, 1928. Greatly missed.—HYACINTH.

POCOCK.—In everloving memory of my dear Mother, who passed away two years ago to-day.—IAN.

POCOCK.—To the abiding and treasured memory of my beloved husband, JOHN POCOCK, who passed over on May 29, 1929.

That best portion of a good man's life,
His nameless, unremembered, little acts
Of kindness and of love."

SIEVEKING.—MUM. In ceaseless and adoring memory.—MARGOT.

SMITH.—In ever-loving memory of MARY BERNARD DOROTHY GOLTHURST, the dear wife of LT.-COL. F. A. SMITH, late I.M.S., who passed into God's Haven of Rest on May 29, 1927.

WHITE.—In tender, loving memory of my dearly loved only child, HENRY WILLIAM WHITE, who entered into rest May 29, 1921, aged 19 years.

DEATHS

ALLDAY.—On May 28, 1930, at Hove, HARRY ALLDAY, late of Birmingham, in his 72nd year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at Key Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, 1.30 p.m.

ANDERSON.—On May 25, 1930, at 11, Selwyn-street, Wanganui, N.Z., BETTIE, widow of W. D. ANDERSON, Esq., and daughter of Captain Alexander Montgomerie, of Eaglesham, N.Z.

ARNOLD.—On May 28, 1930, after a short illness, at Rankens, Herne Bay, LOUISA EMMA, beloved wife of WILLIAM HENRY ARNOLD, aged 72 years. Funeral at Herne Bay, Saturday, May 31, 2.30 p.m.

ASHTON.—On May 27, 1930, at Ryelands, Lancaster, LORD ASHTON, aged 87. Funeral 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning.

BARTON.—On May 26, 1930, at Melbourne, ROBERT BARTON, late Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Melbourne, son of the late William Henry Barton, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London, aged 91.

BERTOLINI.—On May 18, 1930, CAV. UFF. RAMIRO BERTOLINI, of the Hotel Royal, San Remo, Italy, aged 74.

BOWLES.—On May 26, 1930, at 10, Lady Margaret-road, N.W.5, WILLIAM DOCWRA BOWLES, of that address, and Fyning, Rogate, Sussex, eldest surviving son of the late George Bowles, in his 86th year. Funeral at Kentish Town Parish Church, Highgate-road, N.W., to-morrow (Friday), at 12.30 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation. (Colonial and American papers, please copy.)

BUCKMASTER.—On May 26, 1930, at Cardinal House, Broadstairs, suddenly, HARRY CUTHBERT BUCKMASTER, O.B.E., J.P. The service will be held at St. Peter's Church, at 9.30 a.m., to-morrow (Friday). Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, 2.30 p.m., the same day.

COHEN.—On May 27, 1930, ROSSI MABEL COHEN, of 72, Harley House, W.1, widow of Neville D. Cohen, late of Sydney, N.S.W. Funeral will take place at Willesden Jewish Cemetery at 11 a.m. to-day (Thursday). Memorial service will be held at the New West End Synagogue, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2, at 6 p.m. this evening.

CONNELL.—On May 27, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at Melrose (Cottage, Firbrisk, FREDERICK WILLIAM CONNELL, late Colonel A. F. Connell, R.A., aged 64. (Wellington papers, please copy.)

COOPER-KEY.—On May 28, 1930, at 14, Sussex-mansions, South Kensington, MAJOR SIR ASTON COOPER-KEY, C.B., late Royal Artillery, dearly loved husband of Edith Cooper-Key and eldest son of the late Admiral the Rt. Hon. Sir Astley Cooper-Key, P.C., G.C.B., F.R.S., aged 69. Memorial service, St. Paul's Church, Onslow-square, South Kensington, Monday, 2.30.

DUNLOP.—On May 22, 1930, at Cape Town, South Africa, HELEN BLACKADDER DUNLOP, of 7, Gardener-street, Dundee, Scotland, daughter of the late William Dunlop, farmer, Berwickshire.

ELY.—On May 26, 1930, at 41, Sutherland-avenue, Ant, daughter of the late G. E. ELY, M.D., of Rochester, Kent, aged 83.

EWART.—On May 28, 1930, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, JOHN EWART, Writer to the Signet, formerly residing at South Park Grange, Edinburgh, in his 78th year. Service in the Chapel of the Crematorium, Warriston-road, Edinburgh, on Saturday, May 31, at 11.30 a.m. (No flowers, by his request.)

GRUBB.—On May 28, 1930, at Lasswade, WILFRED HARBOTTLE GRUBB, F.R.G.S., aged 64, for over 40 years the South American Missionary Society's missionary and pioneer to the Indians of the Gran Chaco. Funeral service, St. John's, Edinburgh, May 31, 11 a.m. (South American papers, please copy.)

HANLEY.—On May 28, 1930, ARTHUR HANLEY, of 11, Fitzgerald-avenue, East Sheen, youngest son of the late William Crew Hanley, of Lloyd's. Funeral, East Sheen Cemetery, 11.30, Saturday.

HAY.—On May 28, 1930, at Sacombe Park, Ware, ISABELLA JAMESON HAY, widow of Alexander Sowerby Hay, in her 90th year.

HAYMES.—On May 26, 1930, at 8, Talbot Hill-road, Bournemouth, MARY SUSAN HAYMES, widow of Robert Haymes, aged 83.

HOME RIGG.—On May 27, 1930, at 6, Windmill-road, St. Andrews, KATHERINE MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late JAMES HOME RIGG, of Tarvit. No flowers.

JAFFREY.—On May 27, 1930, at Edgehill, Millbanks, Aberdeenshire, MARGARET, wife of SIR THOMAS JAFFREY. Funeral to-morrow (Friday).

LANCHESTER.—On May 26, 1930, at The Shrubbands, Heighams, Norwich, IDA, widow of the Rev. C. P. LANCHESTER, aged 80.

LAVER.—On May 28, 1930, at Yorworth-avenue, Aberystwyth, WILLIAM LAVER (late of Leominster), aged 79. Funeral Saturday, 12 (noon), Leominster.

LONGLEY.—On May 27, 1930, at Glenmore, Crawley, ADA FLORENCE, widow of GEORGE THOMAS LONGLEY. Funeral Crawley to-morrow (Friday), 2.30.

MACLEAN of ARDGOUR.—On May 27, 1930, suddenly, at Ardgour, ALEXANDER JOHN HEW MACLEAN, 36th Laird. Funeral at Ardgour Saturday, May 31, at 12 noon.

DEATHS (continued)

MATTHEWS.—On May 27, 1930, at 86, Leonards-on-Sea, PHILIP WALTER MATTHEWS, formerly Chief Inspector of the Bankers' Clearing House, in his 79th year. Funeral service at 84, Matthew's Church, 84, Leonards-on-Sea, to-morrow (Friday), at 10 a.m. Interment at Forest Hill, 1.30 p.m.

MITCHELL.—On the evening of May 27, 1930, at The Homestead, Grove-road, Sutton, Surrey, MURIEL IRENE MITCHELL, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Whyte Mitchell. The interment will take place at Sutton Cemetery, Sutton Common-road, at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

MOXON.—On MAY 26, 1930, suddenly, at Lausanne, Switzerland, ALFRED EDWARD MOXON, only son of the late James Edward Moxon and Louisa his wife, Farncombe-place, Godalming, Surrey.

NEVILL.—On May 26, 1930, SYDNEY EDWARD NEVILL, late of Temple Chambers, aged 55. Cremation at Golders Green on Saturday, May 31, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Cooksey and Son, 266, Upper-street, N.1. Friends, take this as the only intimation.

NOTT.—On May 27, 1930, at her residence, Cook's Folly, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, MARY ELIZABETH, the dearly loved wife of the late LOUIS P. NOTT, of Stoke House, Stoke Bishop, and Efford Down House, Bude, aged 71 years.

ORAM.—On May 26, 1930, FRANCES MARY ORAM, much-beloved nurse to the children of the late Mr. and Hon. Mrs. A. J. Ram, of Berkhamsted Place, Herts. She died there, aged 84, still in the employment of the family she served faithfully for 52 years.

RIPLEY.—On May 27, 1930, at Weybridge, after a short illness, HORACE HOWARD RIPLEY, late of Lloyd's, the dearly loved husband of Edith Ripley, in his 61st year. Funeral on Saturday, May 31, at 12 o'clock, at Brookwood Crematorium.

SANDERS.—On May 27, 1930, at a nursing home, ELIZABETH (ELLA) KATHARINE SANDERS, of 4, Osnaburgh-terrace, N.W.1. Funeral at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Munster-square, to-morrow (Friday), at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

SATTERTHWAITE.—On May 27, 1930, at Holyrood, Harrogate, BENJAMIN ARTHUR SATTERTHWAITE, late Colonel, The Loyal Regiment, aged 80 years.

SOLLY.—On May 27, 1930, at Little Braxted Rectory, THOMAS HERBERT, the dear husband of SOPHIE ANN SOLLY. Funeral at Mundon, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

STEIN.—On May 27, 1930, at 15, Howitt-road, Belsize Park, N.W., EMILY MCGREGOR, widow of CHARLES STEIN, of Dover.

TEDBURY.—On May 27, 1930, at 38, Derwent-road, N.13, also of Old Broad-street, THOMAS TEDBURY. Funeral on Saturday, May 31. Service at Christ Church, Old Southgate, 11.15, or at Islington Cemetery, East Finchley, 12 o'clock. Friends, please accept this as the only intimation.

WADE.—On May 28, 1930, suddenly, at 8, Albert-court, S.W.7, PHILIP-HAROLD WADE, aged 69. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30. Convenient train leaves Waterloo at 10.4 a.m.

WALKER.—On May 26, 1930, at 38, Pembroke-square, Kensington, W.8, WILLIAM THOMAS MYNORS, dearly loved husband of EVELYN MARY WALKER, aged 59. Private funeral service at St. Philip's Church, Earl's Court-road, W.8, at 10 a.m. to-day (Thursday), interment following at Uttoxeter.

WEATHERHEAD.—On May 27, 1930, very suddenly, at Felstead Vicarage, HERBERT THOMAS CANDY WEATHERHEAD, O.B.E., M.A., Vicar of Felstead, formerly C.M.S. Principal, King's College, Budo, Uganda, aged 54. No mourning, by request.

YOUNG.—On May 25, 1930, at 6, Woodstock-road, Croydon, BETTINE FLORITA YOUNG (née Carley), in her 23rd year.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DEANE.—In loving memory of LT.-COL. L. C. W. DEANE, D.S.O., M.C., 6th S.W.B. (Pioneers), killed in action May 29, 1918, at Rosnay. A brave and gallant gentleman.—From N. G. P. and the Doc.

LIVESAY.—LT. GEORGE A. BLIGH LIVESAY, 5th South Wales Borderers, missing May 29, 1916. In everloving memory.

O'BRIEN.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN HUGH RIVERS HAMILTON O'BRIEN, R.F.A. (PADDY), killed at Zillebeke, near Ypres, Ascension Day, June 1, 1916.

STIRLING.—In loving, constant remembrance of our darling Son COLIN, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who died in hospital at Rouen of wounds received in action May 29, 1918, aged 24.

TETLOW.—In proud and ever-loving memory of LIEUT. LUKE MALLINSON TETLOW (MALLINSON), 1/7th Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, killed in action at Fleurbaix, May 29, 1915. Also of JOHN TETLOW, father of the above, who died Jan. 23, 1920.

"So greatly loved; so deeply mourned."

TYACKE.—In loving memory of LIEUT. EDWARD HUMPHRY TYACKE, Signal Officer, 25th Batt. Machine Gun Corps (formerly 8th Batt. The Border Regt.), killed in action near Rheims, May 29, 1918, aged 21.

MARRIAGES

CAMPBELL : COLEMAN.—On May 24, 1930, at Rusden Parish Church, by the Rev. J. Mervin Gibaut, Vicar of Christ Church, Winchester, ARCHIBALD CLYDESDALE CAMPBELL, younger son of the Rev. and Mrs. Campbell, of Aberdeen, to GLADYS EILEEN, elder daughter of L. COLEMAN, of "Rolmleigh," [illegible], Melbourne, N.W.

CHILDE : CHILDE.—On May 9, 1930, at Montreal, EDWARD G. CHILDE to LUCY, widow of EDGAR A. CHILDE. Address: Royal Bank of Canada, Deloraine, Man., Canada.

FITZGERALD : LAVENS.—On April 28, 1930, at Haifa, Palestine, MICHAEL, son of the late Mr. JOHN FITZGERALD and Mrs. MARY FITZGERALD, 1, Williams'-park, Staffordshire, to MARGARET NICHOLSON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. LAVENS of Haifa.

SUMNER : SHAW.—On May 27, 1930, at St. James's Catholic Church, Reading, by Father John Talbot, assisted by Father Martin Edwards and Father Kennan, JOHN FRANCIS MARIE, only surviving son of Mr. F. G. SUMNER, of the Dene House, Kineton, Warwickshire, to MARY, only daughter of the late Mr. F. W. SHAW, of Bombay, and Mrs. F. W. Shaw, of Rassley, Wokingham, Berks.

DEATHS

ALLDAY.—On May 28, 1930, at Hove, HARRY ALLDAY, late of Birmingham, in his 72nd year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at Key Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, 1.30 p.m.

ANDERSON.—On May 25, 1930, at 11, Selwyn-street, Wanganui, N.Z., BETTIE, widow of W. D. ANDERSON, Esq., and daughter of Captain Alexander Montgomerie, of Eaglesham, N.Z.

ARNOLD.—On May 28, 1930, after a short illness, at Rankens, Herne Bay, LOUISA EMMA, beloved wife of WILLIAM HENRY ARNOLD, aged 72 years. Funeral at Herne Bay, Saturday, May 31, 2.30 p.m.

ASHTON.—On May 27, 1930, at Ryelands, Lancaster, LORD ASHTON, aged 87. Funeral 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning.

BARTON.—On May 26, 1930, at Melbourne, ROBERT BARTON, late Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Melbourne, son of the late William Henry Barton, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London, aged 91.

BERTOLINI.—On May 18, 1930, CAV. UFF. RAMIRO BERTOLINI, of the Hotel Royal, San Remo, Italy, aged 74.

BOWLES.—On May 26, 1930, at 10, Lady Margaret-road, N.W.5, WILLIAM DOCWRA BOWLES, of that address, and Fyning, Rogate, Sussex, eldest surviving son of the late George Bowles, in his 86th year. Funeral at Kentish Town Parish Church, Highgate-road, N.W., to-morrow (Friday), at 12.30 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation. (Colonial and American papers, please copy.)

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DUNLOP.—On May 22, 1930, at Cape Town, South Africa, HELEN BLACKADDER DUNLOP, of 7, Gardener-street, Dundee, Scotland, daughter of the late William Dunlop, farmer, Berwickshire.

ELY.—On May 26, 1930, at 41, Sutherland-avenue, Ant, daughter of the late G. E. ELY, M.D., of Rochester, Kent, aged 83.

EWART.—On May 28, 1930, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, JOHN EWART, Writer to the Signet, formerly residing at South Park Grange, Edinburgh, in his 78th year. Service in the Chapel of the Crematorium, Warriston-road, Edinburgh, on Saturday, May 31, at 11.30 a.m. (No flowers, by his request.)

GRUBB.—On May 28, 1930, at Lasswade, WILFRED HARBOTTLE GRUBB, F.R.G.S., aged 64, for over 40 years the South American Missionary Society's missionary and pioneer to the Indians of the Gran Chaco. Funeral service, St. John's, Edinburgh, May 31, 11 a.m. (South American papers, please copy.)

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LAVER.—On May 28, 1930, at Yorworth-avenue, Aberystwyth, WILLIAM LAVER (late of Leominster), aged 79. Funeral Saturday, 12 (noon), Leominster.

LONGLEY.—On May 27, 1930, at Glenmore, Crawley, ADA FLORENCE, widow of GEORGE THOMAS LONGLEY. Funeral Crawley to-morrow (Friday), 2.30.

MACLEAN of ARDGOUR.—On May 27, 1930, suddenly, at Ardgour, ALEXANDER JOHN HEW MACLEAN, 36th Laird. Funeral at Ardgour Saturday, May 31, at 12 noon.

PERSONAL

NWIE.—We must talk. At 3 p.m., 7.6.30, I shall be outside the place where we last conversed, but after this if you wish.—TONE.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£30 REWARD.—LOST on May 22, between Upper Grosvenor-street, S.W.1, and Sovrani's Restaurant, Jermyn-street, S.W.1 (possibly in taxi), a BROWN TORTOISESHELL BOX inhaid fine gold line, a brown suede leather cover with envelope fastener (box contains "Orea" cigarettes).—Apply Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

£20 REWARD.—LOST, on 26th inst., between Teignmouth-road and Walm-lane, N.W., Single-Stone DIAMOND BAR BROOCH, set in platinum.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

LOST, SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND BROOCH in Kensington shopping district, about May 3rd. Finder rewarded on returning to Mrs. Wells, 36, Percy-street, Liverpool.

SURREY and SUSSEX.—One of the special pages of properties in these Counties will appear to-morrow, Friday, and further pages on Saturday next, May 31, as originally announced.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 1.—If you happen to be out of Town, please send something to your Vicar or Minister to the Lord Mayor to be added to the collection. The Mansion House, E.C.4.

RYDAL SCHOOL.—On SATURDAY, May 31, at 2.30 p.m., the NEW BUILDINGS will be OPENED by FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON, who will also be the principal guest at O.R. Dinner at 7 p.m. in School Hall.—O.R.'s who intend to be present should write to C. D. Yonge, Esq., Rydal.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, KESWICK SCHOOL, COSHAM, CRANHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY.—Combined SCHOLARSHIP examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects; oral and written intelligence tests. Some scholarships for boys of 14, and for musical and artistic candidates.—Apply Scholarship Secretary, St. George's, Harpenden.

WIMBLEDON.—Enjoy yourself and help a crippled child. TWO DEBENTURE HOLDERS' TICKETS for whole meeting except Saturday will be sold to highest bidder; excellent seats; £50 already bid. The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond's Appeal for the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.—Apply Mulberry House, Smith-square, S.W.1.

TRIES.—Mrs. W. R. Dykes invites Tries lovers to see the tries in flower at Bobbingcourt, Ryle Hill, Woking, on June 5, 6, 7, 8.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with the necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in East Africa.

ALL THE DAYS—in a hundred ports—in a thousand ways—the BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY is in service for the Sailor. Gifts gratefully received by the Rev. Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial-road, London, E.14.

BRONCHIECTASIS.—Parents of boy suffering this disease anxious avoid operation. Will any readers having experienced similar trouble kindly communicate with distracted advertiser?—Write Box A.1190, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL sympathetic reader of this appeal HELP very deserving widow, lady, who through illness has had a tiresome time, to decide between fire bed, two baths or temporary loan £100. Can repay £1 weekly. Clergyman strongly recommends.—Write Box G.1967, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.—Small SERVICE FLAT; bed room, sitting room, bath room, w.c.; charmingly furnished and decorated; would LET Furnished or Sell 8½ years' lease with or without furniture, fittings, really good curtains and carpets for small premium; unfurnished rent £210 includes light, electric light, central heating.—Write Box K.218, The Times, E.C.4.

GORDON HOSPITAL FOR RECTAL DISEASES.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at the Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1, on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, 1930, at 5 p.m.

AT "THE TIMES" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

N.S.P.C.C. will be grateful for LEGACIES. Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

"I DO MAINTAIN that for a man with some capital, ambition, and the will to succeed, South Africa is second to none in possibilities." From a Public School boy soldier now on his own farm, to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of £2 10s. from "Honesty."—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5 and 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 138 years.)

LET us have tea in Fortnum and Mason's exquisite new tea rooms, where the cakes melt in the mouth and the iced sundaes surpass all previous imaginings.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

I want bridge tables that fold flat but yet are rigid when set. And with nothing to hit one's knees as one sits at them. You can have them for 27.6 each in lacquer from the Gift Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not everyone can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore can offer above the usual secret terms, also immediate effects.—Cash by return for parcels, or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Oriental pearls are accidents of nature, whereas Tecla pearls are an achievement of mankind, but the only noticeable difference is in the price. Oriental pearls cost a fortune, whereas Tecla's don't.—TECLA, 7, Old Bond-street, W.1.

GOING ABROAD?—Fresh from Washing Frocks for the sunshine are ready at Fenwick's to-day. Lovely Green, Lupin Blue, Rosewood, Mimosa, and Ivory, 59s. 6d.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY to save motor-car depreciation.—MARK NORTON (Ch.) offers for SHOP-SOILED high-grade CARS to offer at considerable reductions. Chassis include Rolls-Royce, Bentley, Daimler, Sunbeam, Minerva, &c. Write for lists, stating requirements.—Park exchange and unique defreri terms.—MARK NORTON (Ch.), 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9062.

LOVERS of NATURE should choose a Holiday Resort where natural beauty abounds. Holiday Haunts, 1s. 6d. net (4d. as G.W.R. stations and offices, or from local sellers) contains descriptions of scores of the most beautiful resorts in Britain.

BECHSTEIN PIANO SALE.—A golden opportunity which can never occur again. A few baby Grands returned from Exhibition and demonstration purposes, upright pianos from hire; and second-hand instruments at remarkably low prices for a limited period. All thoroughly reconditioned and fully guaranteed.—Cash or Hire Purchase.—Bechstein, South Molton-street, Brook-street.

SUITS, Overcoats, Costumes TURNED as NEW. Cut and fit retained exact and buttoning as before.—Price List, John Mackean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

1930 DAIMLER 20/70 h.p. "Mann-Egerton De Luxe four-door Weymann Saloon; upholstered in blue furniture leather; exterior covered in blue fabric; remarkably attractive appearance; excellent luggage accommodation; used by managing director for 3,000 miles only. Cost £970. Sacrifice £815. Exchanges, deferred terms.—MANN, EGERTON, 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9060.

PROTECT your Furs in our Cold Air Chambers. Pantheons are again at the London, The Grafton Fur Co., 164, New Bond-street, W.1.

DERBY 1930.—He who smokes PUNCH CIGARS is lucky.

MOTOR YACHTS and BOATS.—Visitors from overseas who are interested in 70 centuries-old craft of boat-building are invited to visit the Thornycroft Boat Yard at Hampton-on-Thames, and inspect examples on British motor craft under construction for different parts of the world.—Apply Secretary, John I. Thornycroft and Co., Limited, Thornycroft House, Smith-square, Westminster, S.W.1, or telephone Victoria 8000.

"EVEREGGE" BRAND of ASPARAGUS.—Grown in the Vale of Evesham. From all good fruit stores.

OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE WANTED for immediate cash; high prices paid for Candelabra, Wine Coolers, Sauce Boats, Tureens, Trays, &c.—Call, write, or phone (Regent 5323) HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, W.1.

BENTLEY, latest type 8-litre Sports Saloon, actual Olympia exhibit, up to Concours d'elegance standard; slightly exhibition coiled only, otherwise new and unregistered. Cost £2,150. Sacrifice £1,695.—Apply in first instance BENTLEY'S Agents, Pitmanville, 37, Golden-square, Piccadilly-circus. 'Phone, Gerrard 2182.

SUN RAY TREATMENTS, 67a, Baker-street, W.—Electrical, light, and massage for rheumatism, &c.

PERSONAL (continued)

"WHY stand ye gazing up into heaven?" This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven."—Acts i. 11.

FRANK H. CULLEN, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a brother of Beatrice P. Cullen, is requested to COMMUNICATE at once with the Commonwealth Trust Company, of Pittsburgh.

BANK of ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED DIVIDENDS. No. 16360. APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of ELEVEN DIVIDENDS on the sum of £200 4s per Cent. Victory Bonds represented by one Registered Bond, No. C 36162, and which Dividends were paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (May 29, 1930) the said Dividends will be PAID to EDITH ANN NICHOLLS, of 10, Dixons-green, Dudley, Spinster, she having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

BANK of ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED DIVIDENDS. No. 16368. APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of ELEVEN DIVIDENDS on the sum of £200 4s per Cent. Victory Bonds represented by two Registered Bonds of £100 each, Nos. B 41240/1, and which Dividends were paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (May 29, 1930) the said Dividends will be PAID to JESSIE AGNES WILSON Widow, of Briardale, Dalbeattie, WALTER BIGGAR Farmer, of Grange Farm, near Dalbeattie, JOHN EDWIN MILLIGAN, Solicitor, of Dalbeattie, and JAMES MAXWELL RAWLINE BIGGAR, Merchant, of Newton House, Dalbeattie, Executors of the Will of ALEXANDER WILSON, deceased, late of Briardale, Dalbeattie, Merchant, they having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

MADRAS RAILWAY ANNUITIES.—Application has been made to the Madras Railway Annuity Trustees to issue an Annuity Certificate or Certificates in place of an Annuity Certificate for £21 9s., Class 13 Annuity, registered in the name of FRANK SEWELL SOUTHGATE, The Kennels, Chalcot-hill, St. John's Wood, N.W., upon the stat

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking passengers, † Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Rarnak	11,000	Thornton	—	—
†Nankowda	16,500	Parker	—	—
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	May 30	June 6
†Rajputana	16,600	Cadle	June 6	June 13
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 13	June 20
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	June 20	June 27
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headon	June 27	July 4
Mantua	11,000	Hazzett	July 4	July 11
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 11	July 18
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 18	July 25
†Ranpura	18,000	Furlong	July 25	Aug. 1
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Nalders	16,600	Harrison	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
			Aug. 22	Aug. 29

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Mulbay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Moolton	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Bendigo	15,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Mahsharia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 7	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,600	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhoden	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	June 6	—
Rhetan (cargo)	6,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo)	7,848	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kaiyan	9,000	Cooper	May 29	—
Kaisutana	16,600	Cadle	June 13	June 20
Berdia (cargo)	11,000	—	June 13	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallahne	June 26	—
Mantua	11,000	Hazzett	July 11	July 18
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIPARA	6,182	—	—	May 31
†TERKIEVE	5,244	June 11	June 14	June 21
†DOMALA	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
*MASULA	7,261	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
*MULBERA	9,160	—	—	June 6	June 13
†MANTOLA	9,064	May 31	June 7	June 14	—
†MASHOBRA	8,324	June 7	June 21	June 28	—
†MANDALA	8,244	June 25	July 5	July 12	July 18

‡ Calls Tangier, † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
†MANTANA	9,067	—	May 30	June 6	June 13
†MALDA	9,064	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
†MODASA	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager: P. H. GROVESTON.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Passenger Office (A. T. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Rue des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Bevington, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesboro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gossan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 13
*REMUERA	11,500	LONDON June 12
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	SOUTHAMPTON July 4
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From † Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA, Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BALRANALD	13,000	June 4	—
BALLARAT	13,000	June 6	June 7
BENDIGO	13,000	July 4	July 5
BARADINE	13,000	July 11	—
† Calls Marseilles 17th July, not calling Malta.		Aug. 1	Aug. 2

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

(passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	—	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORFANTO	20,000	June 29	July 5	July 7
ORMONDE	15,000	July 12	July 25	July 27
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 2	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 7	Sept. 9
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORAMA	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
†City of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Calcutta	7,676	Sept. 18	Colombo and Calcutta
†City of London	8,956	Sept. 25	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 1	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Simla	9,446	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
†City of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Paris	10,902	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
†City of Venice	8,956	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras. (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 19	Cape Town, Algoa
†City of Ponza	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East London
City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 11	Bay, East London and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight services with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From	12 JUNE
"AVILA STAR"	London	10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR"	and	24 JULY
"ANDALUSIA STAR"	Antwerp	7 AUG.

NO EMIGRANTS.—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

For further details see advertisement on page 19.

BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.

Blue Star Line operates Cabin Service. Fare from £26.

For South American sailings, Monthly from £60.

STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5477); 40, St. Mary Axe; 16, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS FORTNIGHTLY FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SUDAN, EGYPT, PALESTINE, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	May 20	May 27
Leicestershire	12,500	June 3	June 10
Shropshire	12,500	June 17	June 24
Oxfordshire	13,500	June 24	July 1
Worcestershire	12,500	July 8	July 15

BIBBY BROS. and Co., Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8066, 8067.

CRUISES & SHORT SEA TRIPS.

NORWAY & NORTHERN CAPITALS.
MADEIRA & CANARY ISLANDS.
MEDITERRANEAN & NORTH AFRICA.
Comprehensive Programme gratis. No Booking Fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7607.
And 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9870.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric .. Wed., June 4 | †Calgaric .. Sat., June 14
Olympic .. Wed., June 11 | Majestic .. Wed., June 18
† Calls at Havre the previous day—omitting Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

* (2) Adriatic Sat., May 31 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., June 14
Arabic .. Sat., June 7 | Cedric .. Sat., June 21
(2) M.V. "BRITANNIC," 27,000 TONS. Largest British Motor Vessel's First Sailing.
† Calls at Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric .. Fri., May 30 | Laurentic .. Fri., June 13
Albertic .. Fri., June 6 | Delphic .. Fri., June 27

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. Sat., May 31
(Via Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., June 20

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. May 31
(4) Westernland .. June 7

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. Sat., June 7
(4) Pennland .. Sat., June 21

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin; and Third Class Passengers only. (5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. June 7 | July 5
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. June 21 | July 19
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,381 tons .. June 14 | July 12
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - - MAY 31

*TUSCANIA .. May 31 AQUITANIA .. June 7
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - - - MAY 31

*SAMARIA .. June 7 †FRANCONIA .. June 14
† Calls Boston.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
Calls Belfast, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*AUSONIA - - - - MAY 31

AURANIA .. June 7 ASCANIA .. June 14
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡LETITIA - - - - MAY 31

ANDANIA .. June 6 †ATHENIA .. June 14
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days from 53 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	June 3	June 9
"DE GRASSE" (c)	June 6	June 14
"FRANCE" (c)	June 10	June 16
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	June 14	June 22

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also,

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class).

MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. June 16
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. July 14

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £35 Return (Tourist) Cabin.	One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

LEVIATHAN .. June 3 | George Washington June 5
President Roosevelt June 10 | America .. June 19

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†CIRCASSIA .. May 30	*CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29
†CASTALIA .. July 11	†ELYSIA .. Sept. 12

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
* Calls Port Sudan.

Vessels recognised by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accomodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA .. June 6	CALIFORNIA June 20
CALEDONIA .. June 14	CAMERONIA June 28

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES.

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

S.S. Patria	
M.S. Sibajak	12,000 May 30
M.S. Indrapoera	12,000 June 13

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(Hapag).

ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

DEUTSCHLAND	May 31
HAMBURG	June 7
ALBERT BALLIN	June 14
NEW YORK	June 21

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg, June 5, June 12.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco, from Southampton	June 18
Magdalena	July 16
Teutonia, from Plymouth	June 5

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST

Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

GLEN LINE

FORTNIGHTLY TO

STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENGARRY	From London June 7
GLENSHIEL	From London June 21

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA	Sailing June 20
INANDA	Sailing July 18

30s weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	12 JUNE
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANJA"	3 JULY
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	31 JULY
SANTOS	S.S. "GELRIA"	21 AUG.
MONTEVIDEO		
BUENOS AIRES		

For passage and full information apply to the Agents:—

D. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS	Sat. .. May 31
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE	.. June 14

Full details on request to:—
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency: 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
†ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
†ARLANZA	14,930	July 18	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,527	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA, ORDUNA, July 3.

"ATLANTIS" LIDO

Lido days on deck . . sunshine, sea bathing, siesta. And all the while . . new surroundings, new interests, new adventure. That's the special joy of an "Atlantis" cruise . . two holidays in one.

CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

THE LATEST CRUISING SHIP.

TO NORWAY & NORTHERN CAPITALS, etc. JUNE—AUGUST.

TO ATLANTIC ISLANDS, JUNE 6.
TO MEDITERRANEAN, SEPT.—DEC.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

(Via Cherbourg).

MONTCALM	
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	May 30
MONTROSE (via Cobh)	May 31
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	June 7

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF YORK	—
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.)	May 30
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	June 6
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.)	June 13
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.	June 20

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL

MELITA .. May 29 | MINNEDOSA .. June 7

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. June 26
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton June 14

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. June 25 | AORANGI .. July 23

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques.

GOING TO

CANADA or U.S.A. ?

Then Book for the MAIDEN VOYAGE of the Luxuriously Appointed Canadian Pacific Liner

EMPRESS OF JAPAN

26,000 tons. Sailing on

JUNE 14.

LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC

THE CANADIAN ROUTE ALSO PROVIDES THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT MEANS OF TRAVEL TO THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES OF U.S.A.

HOLIDAYS IN CANADA.

For interesting illustrated booklets describing glorious Tours in Canada from 19 days to 7 weeks

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,

62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Knute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton July 23
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Aug. 6

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARMADALE CASTLE	—	May 30
‡DUNDRUM CASTLE	June 5	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE	—	June 6
†DUNBAR CASTLE	June 12	—

* Via Madeira. ‡ Cargo only to Mauritius, via Las Palmas, Walvis Bay and South African Ports. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,867 tons from Southampton	20 June
†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	25 July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	18 July
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.

* Oil burner. †‡ and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

Holidays at Sea, to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates. Marseilles £22. Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

SARPEDON	21 June	ANCHISES	3 Sept.
PATROCLUS	19 July	HECTOR	13 Sept.
ANTENOR	16 Aug.		

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

	From Liverpool	
(1) S.S. NESTOR	5th JULY	
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	22nd AUG.	
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	13th SEPT.	

(1) First Class only.

For full particulars apply to:—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

ATHOS II.	CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
	May 30 and June 13
	MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. DUCHESNE	June 4 and June 20
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL,	JAFFA & BEYROUT.
LOTUS	June 3 and June 17
	EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION	June 3 and June 10

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON 52, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

FABRE LINE.

Regular sailings from Marseilles to:—

ORIENT.	Calling	Alexandria, Jaffa
WEST AFRICA.	Calling	Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Takoradi, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala, Calabar.
NEW YORK.	Calling	Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.

Also

MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
KAMO MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9
KATORI MARU	10,000	June 14	June 21	June 23
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	June 20	June 28	June 30

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 5454.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.

HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES by the World's most delightful Cruising liner,

"ARANDORA STAR."

"Britain's Dream Ship."

To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC and ATLANTIC ISLANDS, etc.

May 31st, 17 days. June 18th, 14 days.
Sept. 19th, 24 days. Oct. 14th, 24 days.

To NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, etc.

July 5th, 18 days. July 19th, 30 days.
Aug. 9th, 14 days. Aug. 23rd, 23 days.

Glorious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from planes. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service accommodating all passengers at one sitting.

No other liner afloat has such spacious and tastefully fitted state rooms, throughout. Luxurious public rooms with a comfort obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."

Early bookings secure preference in accommodation.

For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, (Phone Gerrard 5477); 40, St. Mary Axe; 16, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA, VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.

THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO

AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5833-4-5.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN

NEW YORK

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG

S.S. BREMEN .. June 1

Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

S.S. BERLIN .. June

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

1926 PHANTOM ROLLS-ROYCE Enclosed Landaulette; newly painted dark blue and black, upholstered in cloth; two spare bucket seats; radiators, dipping headlights; ballon tyres; chassis perfect, the whole in splendid order, equal to new. Price £1,050.—Collins, 25, Queen's-gate-place-mews, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 5315.

1927 CHRYSLER "70" two-seater, in exceptional condition as unused since November, 1928; any trial. £130.—Victoria Garage, Surbiton. Kingston 1194.

1927 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom Enclosed Limousine by Hooper; perfect condition; only one owner and chauffeur; £1,425.—Gray's Ltd., Guildford. 'Phone 1420.

1929 Model ROVER two-litre six-cylinder Sports-man's Coupe. Tyres good; taxed December; £195.—THE PARK MOTOR CO., Ltd., Wells-street, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly-circus. Gerrard 1927.

1929 (July) MINERVA. 30 h.p. Chassis, fitted with superb limousine body by Windover, having every conceivable extra. This car has only run 4,500 miles and is in condition and appearance absolutely indistinguishable from new. Original cost £1,800. Accept £1,145. Sussex place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kens. 6611-2.

1929 Three-litre BENTLEY short chassis Vanden Plas Tourer, as brand new; taxed; £725.—H. H. Pugh, 56, South Molton-street. Mayfair 4433.

1930 25 h.p. ROLLS ROYCE: only run 2,000 miles, Park Ward saloon; every conceivable fitment; list price £1,875, accept £1,500.—EUSTACE WATKINS, 12, Berkeley-street, London, W.1.

WANTED

WANTED, PACKARD, LINCOLN, LA SALLE, or CADILLAC Saloon or Coupe.—Write Box 2121, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

FOR HIRE

DRIVE "YOURSELF" HIRE.—CHRYSLER, "75's," Saloons, Coupes, or two-seater Roadsters; also Chrysler-built De Soto; inclusive rates per mile; uniformed chauffeurs if desired.—For particulars 'phone Ayl. 1234 any hour, day or night, or write Miles Hire, Ltd., 7, Eccleston-street, Victoria, S.W.1.

GARAGES

JUST COMPLETED.—Fine GARAGE for over 250 Cars, central to Marble Arch, Baker-street, Selfridge's, &c.; reasonable rates. Also some small private garages.—Offord, 67, George-street, Portman-square, W.1.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. ROBERT BLAIR FELLOWSHIPS IN APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the award of TWO FELLOWSHIPS in APPLIED SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY, each of the value of £450, and tenable for one year. The fellowships are for advance study or research in applied science and technology, and will be tenable in the Dominions, the United States, or other foreign countries.

Candidates must be British subjects and at least 21 years of age.

Further particulars and application forms (T3l/300 Misc.) may be obtained from the Education Officer (T.3), County Hall, S.E.1 (stamped addressed envelope necessary), to whom the forms must be returned by 18th June, 1930.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.—COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—

M/2063.—SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER RE-QUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of PALESTINE for the Haifa Harbour Works Department. Salary £850 a year (the question of paying a salary up to £1,000 a year will be considered in the case of a very highly qualified candidate). Free passages and house allowance. Candidates, 33 to 40 years of age, must be chartered civil engineers, must have a sound knowledge of design, also practical experience on construction of docks and harbour works.

M/2135.—ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of the TANGANYIKA TERRITORY for the Public Works Department for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service with possible extension. Salary £500 a year, rising to £600 a year by annual increments of £20. Outfit allowance of £30 payable on first appointment. Free passages and leave on full pay, 22½ days in each year, and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 25 to 30, preferably unmarried, must be quick and accurate workers and be capable of measuring up and adjusting contracts on the completion of measurement. Must have had some years' experience with a recognised firm of Quantity Surveyors. Candidates holding the P.A.S.I. Diploma (Quantity Section) or similar qualification preferred.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS :—Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases) 10th July. Male Clerks in the Preventive Officers in the Waterguard Service of the Customs and Excise Department (19-23) with extension in certain cases) 17th July. Female Clerk Typists (Female) in the Civil Service (18-28), 24th July.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Applications must be made on the forms on which applications are invited, preferably by postcard addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

COUNTY BOROUGH of WEST HAM. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE. CONSULTING OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of CONSULTING OPHTHALMIC SURGEON for one session, at the Whipps Cross Hospital, Whipps Cross-road, Leytonstone, E.11.

Applicants must be definitely of consultant rank and must be attached in that capacity to some Special Hospital or to a corresponding Special Department of a General Hospital.

The duties will consist of making visits to the Hospital, there to treat (or advise on treatment in) such cases as are selected by the Medical Superintendent. The duration of each visit will vary with the number of cases arising; emergencies, if any, will be very rare.

The services of the Consultant will be retained for a period of one year in the first instance, but he will be required to provide his own locum tenens during holidays and absences.

Applications, with copies of not more than three testimonials, to be made to the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 14th June, 1930.

CHARLES E. CANNFIELD, Town Clerk.

Public Assistance Offices, Union-road, Leytonstone, E.11. 27th May, 1930.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT REQUIRED for the Wood Technology Section of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Candidates should have an honours degree or equivalent qualification in Botany, and preferably some research experience.

Salary, Men, £175-£15-£225; Women, £160-£10-£200 per annum, plus Civil Service bonus in each case. Present bonus is approximately £91 on £175 and £56 on £160. Superannuation deduction at the Federated Superannuation System for Universities. There are prospects of promotion to higher grades. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Queen-street, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned not later than the 16th June, 1930.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

There are VACANCIES for CHEMISTS on the scientific staff of research establishments of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Candidates must have a good honours degree in chemistry, or equivalent qualifications, together with some research experience. Further information, including particulars of salaries, together with Application Forms, may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, to whom the latter should be returned not later than June 6th.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE.

(UNIVERSITY of London.)

LECTURER in GERMAN REQUIRED for about 10 hours' instruction a week including the teaching of Scientific German and Pass and Honours courses for the B.A. degree.—Salary £300.

Applications with copy testimonials to reach the Registrar not later than June 7th.

Week-end-road, E.1.

KENT and CANTERBURY HOSPITAL, CANTERBURY (120 Beds).

ALMONER REQUIRED (women) commencing salary £175 per annum. Applicants must hold the Certificate of the Institute of Hospital Almoners.

Applications, giving age and full particulars of experience and training, to be sent enclosing copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than first post on Friday, 6th June.

W. T. SOUTHWOOD, Superintendent and Secretary.

SISTER-TUTOR by the London County Council at DARENTH TRAINING COLONY, DARTFORD, KENT; age 25-35; (subject to review) £180 a year, rising to £210. Uniform provided. Charges for board, lodging, and washing. Pensionable. Written agreement contract of service. Candidates should have had a certificate of three years' general training at a hospital training school and of practice in mental nursing. Preference given to candidates who have had experience in the training of probationers in a general hospital. Form of application, giving full particulars can be obtained by sending stamped addressed envelope to the Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Department, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Completed applications to be returned not later than 7th June, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SOUTHAMPTON.

Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POST of VICE-WARDEN of a Hall of Residence for women students. Duties will be entirely of an administrative and domestic character. Quarters and maintenance will be provided during residence in the Hall, and the salary will be £150-£200 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

For further particulars apply to the Administrative Secretary.

GEORGE GRANT, Registrar.

WILTS COUNTY COUNCIL.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT ORGANIZER for DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

The Wilts County Council invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of ASSISTANT ORGANIZER for DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

The person appointed must be thoroughly qualified in all branches of Dairying and Dairy Husbandry. He must hold a University Degree or a recognized Diploma in Dairying and have had practical experience in Dairy Farming.

An academic qualification in Agricultural Science will be regarded as an additional qualification.

The salary will be at the rate of £350 per annum, subject to deduction of 5 per cent. for superannuation under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922.

The person appointed will be required to commence his duties on October 1st, 1930.

Conditions of appointment and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, enclosed in an envelope marked "Assistant Organizer for Dairy Husbandry," must be received by the undersigned not later than the 18th June, 1930.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be regarded as a disqualification.

W. L. BOWN, Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Trowbridge, May, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one in. 3d., 20 2s., 50 5s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11A, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

ADVERTISING Agent.—International financial publication, issued simultaneously in three languages, requires the services of a first-class advertising agent having connexions with London banking world.—Applications, accompanied by best-class references, to Systemen Kossen, 71, Ruysdaestraat, Amsterdam.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

AN Old-established English House with world-wide connexions has vacancy for Sales Manager. Applicants should be live men with ideas and initiative combined with proved organizing ability and experience in selling to grocery trade in England.—Write, giving full particulars, Box N.1039, The Times, E.C.4.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of Health Visitor to the Jewish Board of Guardians; candidates should be between 25 and 35 years of age and must hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute; commencing salary £180 per annum. Applications, stating age, qualification, and experience, together with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the Secretary, Jewish Board of Guardians, 127, Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, E.1.

ASSISTANT Production Manager (young) required at once by old-established London printing firm; must have expert knowledge of Printing and Process work; well educated.—Write, in confidence, details of experience and salary required, to Box A.1182, The Times, E.C.4.

A Very Capable Salesman is required to sell a high-priced article. Exceptional ability is necessary, and will be suitably rewarded. All replies will be treated in strict confidence, and should state age, previous selling experience and earnings, and the remuneration salary required.—Write Box 8.1539, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant.—Well-known Eastern mercantile Accountants anxious for Eastern service offer training to suitable applicants from recently qualified men. Excellent prospects; age limit 26, unmarried, first-class education, good health.—Reply, with full particulars, to Box 34, care of Forster Turner, Worcester House, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

EXPERT Salesmen required for London territories to sell direct to the public entirely new speciality hitherto marketed through trade channels; good salary plus commission offered to right men.—Write Box 8.1616, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS, energetic Representative required for a London commercial art studio; catering for artwork, printing, and blockmaking; must have a real connexion; salary and commission basis.—Write Box 1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

LIFE Office Agents wanted.—A progressive British Life Office, undertaking National Advertising Campaign, requires active Insurance Agents in London and surrounding districts. Very attractive terms will be offered to the right applicants.—Write Box 8.1,000, The Times, E.C.4, enabling experienced agents to increase their income considerably. Untrained agents will be considered also, and may here find the opportunity they are looking for. Advertisers provide up-to-date policy contract and quote competitive premiums.—Write now, stating briefly but explicitly previous experience, and forward two recent references (copies) only, and any other particulars of recommendation, which will be treated in strict confidence, to Geo. J. Smith and Co., Ltd., Box 196, Chronicle House, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

LIVERPOOL.—Required, the services of a first-class Man to organize in Liverpool a new branch for the makers of Association electric lamps. Only men with intimate knowledge of the electric trade need apply. Applicants should not only be capable of selling personally, but be capable of supervising other representatives and directing the keeping of stock and other records. Write, giving the fullest possible details, age, positions held, &c., to "Liverpool," care of Dixon's, 195, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

LLOYD'S Insurance Brokers, old established, transacting all classes of business, require services of competent Gentlemen with personality and business-getting ability; first-class references essential; liberal remuneration to suitable applicants.—Write in strict confidence, stating age, experience, and nature of business then.—Apply British School of Sellmanship (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0061.

LONDON Publishing Manager (young) required at once by old-established London firm; must have expert knowledge of Printing and Process work; well educated.—Write, in confidence, details of experience and salary required, to Box A.1182, The Times, E.C.4.

A Very Capable Salesman is required to sell a high-priced article. Exceptional ability is necessary, and will be suitably rewarded. All replies will be treated in strict confidence, and should state age, previous selling experience and earnings, and the remuneration salary required.—Write Box 8.1539, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant.—Well-known Eastern mercantile Accountants anxious for Eastern service offer training to suitable applicants from recently qualified men. Excellent prospects; age limit 26, unmarried, first-class education, good health.—Reply, with full particulars, to Box 34, care of Forster Turner, Worcester House, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

EXPERT Salesmen required for London territories to sell direct to the public entirely new speciality hitherto marketed through trade channels; good salary plus commission offered to right men.—Write Box 8.1616, The Times, E.C.4.

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MANAGING Director of private limited company which has been built into prosperity desires similar position, where initiative, driving force and power would given scope; no position under £2,000 per annum contemplated or considered.—Write Box 0763, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PENSIONER, married, requires any position of trust; can drive car; willing to travel; late Middlesex Police.—Preston, 69, Essex-road, Southsea.

PUBLIC School Boy, 19, with personality, seeks opening, London, active business or sales side Engineering, Motors, &c.; pay premium if necessary.—Box A.1167, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager, excellent home and Continental records, fluent French, Spanish; engaged; accountant; correspondent; desires change, home or abroad.—Write Box K.2324, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH Wales.—Public School Man, 22, wishes representative position; good firm.—Write Box 8.1606, The Times, E.C.4.

UNDERGRADUATE (Ordinand) seeks post as Tutor-Companion, July-October; experienced teacher; good references.—Write H. Bursey, Marchett-road, Wrexham.

URGENTLY wanted, work by builder; general house repairs, &c.; own plant will go anywhere.—Write Box N.1026, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL any Commercial or Engineering firm of good repute employ young man, 22, good education, keen worker, and anxious to get on? Willing to pay premium; good references; two years' workshop training.—Write Box G.1913, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, age 26, experience of wireless repair work, lathing plant, can drive car, seeks situation, references.—Write Box 0780, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady of refinement and culture, business experience, accomplished pianiste, dancing, bridge, and good reader, seeks position home or abroad requiring sincerity, industry and tact.—Write Box 2853, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

B.A. (Hons.).—Well educated, accomplished, versatarial, &c.; German; recently spent 3 months there; secretarial experience.—Write Box G.1948, Thornton-Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Foreign Travelling Representative, speaking several languages, seeks change present situation abroad.—Write Box 8.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN of wide commercial experience desires engagement in responsible position with sound concerns; skilled in accounts, buying and selling, investigations and reports, organising and administrative ability; active and alert; most excellent references.—Write Box 8.1622, The Times, E.C.4.

LATE Secretary of large private company seeks Administrative, Clerical, or position of trust with progressive Commercial House; quick at figures; plenty of energy; used to handling big business; reasonable salary; highest references.—Apply in first instance to Box No. 256, care of Greenly's, Ltd., 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

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LATE Secretary of large private company seeks Administrative, Clerical, or position of trust with progressive Commercial House; quick at figures; plenty of energy; used to handling big business; reasonable salary; highest references.—Apply in first instance to Box No. 256, care of Greenly's, Ltd., 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

HAND Embroidery, initials trousseaux, linen, &c.; home or visiting.—WARD, 9a, Queen's-road, Bayswater, Regent-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

FRENCH-SWISS Governess wanted for two children; good needlewoman, domesticated.—Write, giving all details, Mrs. Lovert, Cotswold Lodge, Oxford.

GENTLEWOMAN (Young) as Nursery Governess for Gerrards Cross and St. Albans girl (8); able to teach; healthy; C. of E.; games.—Apply, stating salary, with photo, Mrs. Harris, Walden Cottage, Gerrards Cross.

NURSERY Governess wanted at once; thoroughly domesticated; interviews only.—Flat 1, 7, Queen's-gate, Gardens, S.W.7.

WANTED, capable person for two children at day school; sea-coast, Kent; slight secretarial work; nursery maid kept; Princes-gardens, London.—Write Box 8.1580, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR Governess wanted, small home, girls aged 7-16; knowledge Junior School subjects; C. of E.—Secretary, 72, Gilles-street, Northampton.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

EXPERIENCED plain Cook; wages £55; small family; good home.—Write Michaelson, 56, Aberdare-gardens, N.W.6.

EXPERIENCED Cook; four maids and betweenmaid; write Mrs. Woolf, 94, Harley-street, W.1.

GOOD Cook; three in family; four maids kept.—Apply Mrs. Woolfe, 58, Finchley-road, N.W.8.

GOOD French Cook wanted for two months; small establishment; high wages; sleep out.—Apply by letter, Simms, 12, Arlington-street.

GOOD Cook (35-45) wanted, small ladies' club, Queen's-gate; £50 to £55.—Write Box G2356, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOOD Cook required immediately; £65.—Apply, befo 6 p.m., Mrs. Marcus, 70, Avenue-road, N.W.

GOOD Cook (educated) required as Cook housekeeper; good wages; family three adults.—Apply Mrs. Charles Sherring, Sheen Mount, Richmond, Surrey.

JUNE 1 to August 1, Cook and House-Parlourmaid; £52 each; daily help; family three; house; personal attention.—Write 12, West Halkin-street, Knightsbridge.

LADY Cook wanted at once for ladies' small residential month's holiday in summer.—Apply by letter Miss Hoare, 196, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

ON demande une Cuisinière française ou suédoise; vers deux autres servantes et une femme de chambre sont gardes; il faut qu'elle parle un peu l'anglais, français ou l'allemand; faut nettoyer la cuisine.—Scrivez premièrement par lettre, donnant l'expérience et renseignements, à Box N.1049, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Temporary Cook-Housekeeper; June and July; kitchenmaid kept; personal reference essential.—Write Box 2678, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook wanted, non-basement house; two in family; good wages.—Wellington Villas, 3, Gainsborough-gardens, Hampstead.

WANTED, single-handed Cook or good Cook-General, Oxney Lodge, Green-lane, Oxshott, Surrey.

WANTED, two Ladies, young, to share work in small country house; as Cook and House-Parlourmaid; no rough work.—Mrs. French, Curtets Corner, Biddenden, Kent.

WANTED, immediately, a reliable Woman, age 25-45, with good references; small house; duties, plain cooking (gas), light housework; ground floor only; no washing; help three mornings; nurse-housemaid kept; family, two adults, three children (one at school); interview essential; wages £45.—Reply Glendinning, 5, Ederdale-road, Eltham, S.E.9.

WANTED, immediately, Cook; four maids kept; private service; able to valet; modern and convenient house with labour-saving electric appliances; close to village and autocar route; good wages and quiet place.—Lady Beneden-place, Benenden, Kent.

WANTED, experienced or undertaking first given.—Write or call 6-7.30, Mrs. Scrimgeour, 5, Durham-villas, Kensington, W.8.

PARLOURMAID or experienced House-Parlourmaid for flat; two in family; three maids; help given.—Apply by letter, stating age, wages, and references, Mrs. Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, W.8.

PARLOURMAID and Young Housemaid wanted, mother and daughter might suit.—Mrs. Ballance, Westfield, Hatfield Heath.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid for modern flat, June 4th or 11th; cook and housemaid kept; three in family; good wages and home; age about 30 years.—Write Mrs. Levy, 39a, Upper-house, Regent's Park.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid wanted for 4096, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TEMPORARY Parlourmaid required, 8-10 weeks; experienced; good references; five in family; five servants kept; help given week-ends.—Hon. Mrs. A. Lascelles, 3, Hyde House, Blandford, Dorset.

WANTED at once, good Single-handed Parlourmaid; aged 25 to 30 years; country girl preferred; R.C. not objected to; wages £50 to £60.—Apply Housekeeper, 59, Putney-hill, S.W.15.

£56.—Experienced Parlourmaid; small family; separate bed room; afternoon uniform; private. South House, 19a, Holland Park-road, Kensington.

PARLOURMAID; Town and country; two in family; three servants; separate bed room; £50; maids kept; good wages.—Write Box K.161, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid wanted for country in Surrey, 40 minutes train and bus; good wages and outings to trustworthy person; middle-aged preferred.—Write Box S.1487, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid wanted for Jersey; two in family; non-basement house; four in family; Mrs. Lyons, 5, Aberdare-gardens, Swiss Cottage, N.W.6.

GOOD plain Cook-General, London flat; family two; good room and bath; two maids; help given.—Write Box 8.1607, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR Cook-General wanted; doctor's maisonnette, Queen's Kensington; three in family; help rough work; share kitchen; personal reference essential.—Write, stating full details, 13, care of Pattersons, 3, Harrington-road, S.W.7.

TWO Domestic Helps wanted, entire duties; age not over 40; separate rooms, sitting room; three in family; references; interview; £22 each to capable maids.—Full particulars to Thatched House, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

WANTED, someone accustomed to elderly people to act as companion and friendly help; two octogenarians only in family; age not above 40 preferred; personal reference necessary; state experience and wages required; Sevenoaks.—Write Box 8.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, two Maids for general duties (friends or sisters, ages 24); small family.—Mrs. Lowther, St. George's Lodge, Common-drive, Richmond, Surrey.

COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, Parlourmaids, &c., wanted; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 21, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tel.—Primrose 2464.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; two in family; £54 and £48; no fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, S.Kensington, Western 6636.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

SINGLE-HANDED experienced Parlourmaid; Town and country; three maids; help.—Write all particulars Lady Horsbrugh-Porter, 26, Cheyne-row, Chelsea.

WANTED good Parlourmaid for Kent; four maids kept; private service; able to valet; modern and convenient house with labour-saving electric appliances; close to village and autocar route; good wages and quiet place.—Lady Beneden-place, Benenden, Kent.

PARLOURMAID, experienced, or undertaking first place; four maids, sailing two; own room; uniform given.—Write or call 6-7.30, Mrs. Scrimgeour, 5, Durham-villas, Kensington, W.8.

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WANTED, someone accustomed to elderly people to act as companion and friendly help; two octogenarians only in family; age not above 40 preferred; personal reference necessary; state experience and wages required; Sevenoaks.—Write Box 8.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, two Maids for general duties (friends or sisters, ages 24); small family.—Mrs. Lowther, St. George's Lodge, Common-drive, Richmond, Surrey.

COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, Parlourmaids, &c., wanted; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 21, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tel.—Primrose 2464.

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HELPS AND NURSES

LADY Help (not companion); small house and family; help rough; good cooking and excellent references essential; every consideration to a lady kindly person appreciating quiet home; state full particulars, age, last post, or no reply.—Write Box K.180, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Lady Help, age 25-35; three children at day school; nurseries cleaned and waited upon; previous experience required.—Apply full particulars Mills, Naldera, Reigate.

NURSE wanted for three children, ages 6½, 3, and 9 months.—Write Mrs. Lambert, Katrina, Bulstrode-way, Gerrards Cross.

CAN lady personally recommend permanent thoroughly reliable Nannie, 30 to 40 years; Country, Sussex Co

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3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line. (minimum 4 lines)

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A BACHELOR'S or COUPLE'S FLAT, facing gardens, close park and Tubes; from 4 gns.; Continental cook. Other sang rooms.—40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

HILLS.

A Bare three mins. Tube, 90 rooms. From 35s. G.c.h. fires, garage; dancing.—97, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1967.

A Bare Minutes Tube and Buses; central yet quiet. Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; catering as desired; from 35s.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 7302.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential; large private garden.—29, Lancaster-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From £2 2s.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 119, and you will linger longer. From 3gns. weekly; special terms for families. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Born's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD RESIDENCE from 4½s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE to LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed private decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, and basins), 18 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; attending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, light, lunch, 4s.—Telephone 3622.

A Bare minute Baker-loo, Regent's Park.—Home comforts, good food. Central. From 2½gns.—OSNABURGH HOUSE, REGENT'S PARK. Museum 2088. Don't look further for good home.

THE MADRID,

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Provisher 4907).
147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential noted for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Luxuriously FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, TWO BED ROOMS (large sunny bedroom), use of bath room and lovely gardens; perfectly appointed private house to let with board only.

EMBASSY.

A Minute Tube.—BAYSWATER-ROAD facing Park; food a speciality; large sunny bed, and cold water basins. From 2½gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.

A Quaint SUITE of THREE charmingly FURNISHED ROOMS (two large, one small); 5mins. Swiss Cottage.—Atkinson, 127, Fellows-road, N.W.3. Primrose 5997.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2 gns. —37, Craven Hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A REAL HOME offered to City gentleman in owner's detached residence. 20 minutes City; 3 Victoria; tennis court; garage; golf links 20 minutes.—Write R. A.1181, The Times, E.C.4.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; suit business gentleman; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

28, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A BOUT one minute Queen's-road Tube and buses; good food, well cooked; from 2½gns.; under personal supervision of Mrs. Hillier.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

A BOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, Cambridge.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 2½gns. respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking, best quality catering; dinner (optional), 2s. 6d.; lunch, 4s.; 9d. individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3596.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; fitted running hot and cold water, with breakfast from 50s. Padd. 5661.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

A BSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires; constant hot water; luxurious bath rooms. Terms from 2½gns.—Frobisher 2270.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses; 2 first-floor rooms with private baths. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From £3 5s. single, 6gns. double. Park 9173.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; 2 gns. single, 5gns. double.—42, Stanhope-gardens, Kens. 4300.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A CME of COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING, QUIETNESS and SERVICE. HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER all bed rooms. Luxuriously furnished. QUIET HOUSE. Inclusive terms from 13s. 6d. daily or 4gns. weekly. Padd. 3044.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated, BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires in all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 25s., with breakfast. Park 7875.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY.

75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)

19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, 25s. to 45s. weekly; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water, gas fires; breakfasts, suppers.—Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

AN attractive GUEST HOUSE assuring the comfort expected in a private house; friendly atmosphere; French and English cooking, constant hot water. From 2½gns.—23, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

MARBLE ARCH

AN unusually well-appointed FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM, first floor; personal supervision; meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4688.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY receives Guests; young, congenial society; homely, comfortable; five minutes Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly circus 10, City 20).—53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

APARTMENTS, delightful position, Campden Hill, close Kensington Gardens; large airy room, very well furnished; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

APARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE, near station and bus route; ideal situation.—Graham, Lorna Doone, Parkscombe, Devon.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, home cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all single rooms; constant hot water; special terms for long stay; 2½ 15s. 6d., double 7, 8, and 9 guineas; daily from 12s. 6d., breakfast, bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

A Spacious DRAWING ROOM, beautifully decorated and furnished, twin divan beds, sitting room furniture, running hot and cold water, fitted basin (screen); 37s. 6d., including service, electric light, and 1 bath; day and night facing South over ornamental gardens.—17, St. Stephen's-square, Bayswater, W.2. Park 1024.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Station; divan beds, single and double; breakfast, gas fires, electric lights, geyser baths.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1. (corner of Belgrave-road). 'Phone, Victoria 6213.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with constant hot water, 12gns. per week; 'phone; gas cooker, furnished for students, ladies catering for themselves; ladies only; 20s. 6d. per week, including gas cooker, 25s. weekly, monthly tenancy.—53, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (facing Imperial Institute). (Western 6423.)

ATTRACTIVE Unfurnished Rooms; quiet; near buses; Tube; 18s., 20s. 6d., 30s.; meals; use of garden; moderate.—17, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1577.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; constant hot water; dinner optional.—117, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. Frobisher 2765.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single, 27s.; double (large) 42s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Western 1256) (close Gloucester-road Tube); and 14, Emperor's-gate (adjoining). Western 0266.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished one-room service flats, single 24s., double 35s., including service, electric light, hot baths, and luxurious lounges. 14 (2nd floor) rooms, shower baths. Dancing. Dutch garden. Hall Porter. Bayswater Court, 81, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9000. Also 17, St. Stephen's-square, adjoining. (Housing hot and cold water in every room.)

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 13s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished Rooms, with bed and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0506.

WESTBOURNE COURT.

AT 82, WESTBOURNE TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Cleanliness, comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double. Padd. 1799.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.—Charmingly Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms with board from 3½gns. Constant hot water. Welbeck 1906.

AT 82, WILLESDEN-LANE, N.W.2.—Superior house; home comforts, best food and cooking; two acres gardens. Moderate terms. Met. Station 3 minutes; buses 1 and 8 pass. 'Phone, Willesden 2679.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

THE QUEENS.

AT 80-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

AT 30, NEVERN-SQUARE.—Large DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM; sharing, 22s. 6d. inclusive breakfast, bath, light. Also singles.—Frobisher 2422.

AT 43, PALACE-COURT, W.2; one minute Tube.—SERVICE ROOMS, bath, and breakfast; 35s.; gas fires. 'Phone, Park 2597.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELOR offered beautiful FURNISHED ENTRANCE-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM in exclusive residential quarter; with breakfast, 3gns.; meals served in own room as required.—Kens. 5745.

BACHELOR SUITE, two fine rooms, bath room adjoining magnificently furnished; running water, gas fires; electric light; telephone; excellent central position; 4gns. weekly, including good breakfast and every service. —Jackson, 39, Gower-street, W.C.

BACHELORS or Married Couple.—Good ROOMS or Suite; own bath room if desired; hot and cold water in bed rooms.—37, Oxford-terrace. Padd. 0333.

BACHELORS' SITTING and BED ROOMS communicating, own bath room; moderate terms, including excellent service, valeting and cooking; meals as required in own rooms.—Apply 387, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

BAKER-STREET.—Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE private house; one reception, two bed rooms, kitchen; use of bath; moderate.—3, Nottingham-place.

BEAUTIFUL, large, sunny, Unfurnished ROOM; basin, running water, cooker; minute Finchley-road Station. —Phone Primrose 5997.

BECKENHAM, 4, THE AVENUE.

High-class PAYING GUEST HOUSE. Excellent food. Garden. Gas fires in bed rooms. Three minutes Beckenham Junction, 20 minutes City and Victoria. Doubles £4 10s., singles 45s.—Beckenham 1219.

BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, large, well furnished, with breakfast (dinner if required); pleasant situation in centre of Bedford-row.—INNS OF COURT; bath (geyser).—Write Box G.1897, The Times, E.C.4.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single and double; breakfast, dinner optional; divan beds; constant running hot water; quiet road.—22, Linden-gardens, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station).—Kens. 8795.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Chester-road, Chelsea. Flaxman 0425.

BED-SITTING ROOM; double; also single; every comfort; meals as required.—Manageress, 10, Bryanston-street (one minute Marble Arch Station).

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 35s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Kens. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior (divans), single and double; breakfast; 'phone; all conveniences.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BUCKINGHAM GATE, 2. Wilfred-street, S.W.1.—Beautifully Furnished and redecorated SUITE; also bed-sitting rooms, with service, vacant; every modern convenience; meals as required; moderate rental.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—2, Observatory-gardens. SERVICE ROOMS. Vacant now. Delightful suite. Open view. Meals own rooms. Western 2325.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast daily, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, LEINSTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Beautifully equipped, high-class Residential for comfort. RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone, Padd. 3976.

KEW GARDENS.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, facing gardens, near Cumberland Gates; running water; slot fires. From 2½gns. inclusive tariff.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED ROOMS to be LET in residential bridge club near Baker-street; bed, breakfast; breakfast 3gns., inclusive terms 4½gns. a week; good valet; excellent cuisine; special subscription to resident members.—Write Box G.1930, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly furnished and decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, fold-away beds, divans; from 20s.; cleaning service.—33, Chenies-street (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3325.

DOCTOR'S WIDOW offers comfortable HOME, partial board; 2-3gns.; large lounge, nice bed rooms; mending done; close Earl's Court, S. Kensington, buses.—26, Harcourt-terrace, S.W.10. Flax. 1770.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot, cold water; 5-7gns., single 3gns.; the best and only; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (Kens. 2008). New management.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful guest house, beautifully situated shady lawns, tennis, bowls; home produce; 15 minutes London; modern comforts; overlooks Park. 'Phone, Croydon 0657.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; nine minute stations.—11, Queensberry-place. Western 4596.

LANCASTER GATE.

EXCEPTIONALLY equipped Gentleman's Private HOUSE, 100 yards Tube; few sitting bed rooms; running hot water; private 'phones, gas fires; garage; meals by arrangement. Terms moderate.—Ring Housekeeper, Paddington 0517.

FACING GARDENS.—Select locality; SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS; breakfast; no extras; 2 to 4 gns.—Gloucester-road Station. Flaxman 5458.

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue; every home comfort; hot water all rooms; tennis; terms moderate; inspection invited. Hampstead 6855.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family; nice house and garden; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box 8.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

Large and small, furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of London and suburbs. Inspection invited. Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

CAN nice people RECEIVE a well-conseted young GERMAN BOY, 19, wishing to improve his English? Must be with gentlepeople and will pay 3½gns. a week. Good suburbs preferred.—All Souls' Association, 2 and 3, All Souls'-place, London, W.1.

TWO JAPANESE GENTLEMEN require BOARD-RESIDENCE in a good English family as sole paying guests, Kensington or Hampstead districts preferred. State terms.—Box 547, care of Barker and Howard, Sugar Loaf-court, E.C.3.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Cheddar; Peter Bucks; no housekeeping worries; private sitting rooms; large garden; coal fires; own produce; nursery; near three links; 45min. Piccadilly.

DENHAM GOLF COURSE.

AT PANTILES, DENHAM, BUCKS, on golf course; excellent and comfortable accommodation, 4gns. and 5gns. inclusive.—'Phone, Denham 57. Rowe.

MAIDA VALE.—Comfortable residence, FULL or PARTIAL BOARD from 35s.; good table; large gardens, tennis.—146, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2234.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 3½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Telephone, Abercorn 2960.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, single from 2gns., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath, constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MARBLE ARCH.

SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS offered ladies or gentlemen, with excellent service; butler-valet kept; moderate.—43, Seymour-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tube, Brixton 2800. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8899.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Lifts to all floors. Annexe from the Hs., Board-Residence inclusive. Grass, also hard tennis courts. Garages.

THE MANOR,

82, 84, and 86, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Visitors' friends invited (no charge).
SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.
BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
BILLIARDS. BRIDGE. WIRELESS.
LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns., double from 6½gns. per week.
Bed and breakfast from 8s. 6d. per day.
For tariff apply Manageress, or 'phone Paddington 4556.
FOR VALUE, COMFORT, CUISINE, CHOOSE

THE MONTANA,

ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Gas fires, 'phone, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Swiss proprietor. Terms from 8gns. West. 4662.

TWO very large beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with a private bath room; gas fires; constant hot water; close to Baker-street.—Box L., care of Stabler, 111, Crawford-street. 'Phone, Welbeck 1536.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS from 17s. 6d. per week; newly decorated; 5 min. Kensington High-street; service if required.—'Phone, Western 1492.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Just as good as a Flat; every convenience; geyser in bath.—112, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in well appointed house in 8 all modern conveniences; facing South, overlooking Gardens; full board-residence optional; service optional.—Kens. 4227, or write Box G.1959, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM, to pleasant square near Victoria; South aspect; service if required.—49, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

VERY LARGE FIRST-FLOOR ROOM, £101 yearly; central, adjoins Tube; meals and service as required. Also four excellent furnished and unfurnished Rooms from 30s. week with breakfast; dinner if required and service; suitable students or City.—Write Box G.1960, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA, facing Park square.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit business girl or gentlemen; constant hot water.—Phone Victoria 3658.

WANSTEAD, ONE or TWO PAYING GUESTS, City gentleman preferred; very comfortable home; garage; 'phone; billiards; use of motor.—Write Box N.995, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST CROMWELL-ROAD.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS in well-appointed house; gas fires, bath, electric light; moderate terms; gentlemen only.—Write Box 8.1051, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST END.—Exceptionally attractive SITTING-BED ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting rooms). Come and see.—On view any time, 32, Dorset-square. Baker-street. Welbeck 4217.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Lady wishes to LET well furnished BED-SITTING ROOM, with breakfast if comfortable flat to another lady; one minute West Kensington Station; terms moderate; gas fire and ring; constant hot water; breakfast and attendance if desired.—23, Kensington Hall-gardens.

W.1. NEW CAVENDISH-STREET.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET to gentleman; 21s.gns. per week.—'Phone Welbeck 8258.

W.4 (CHISWICK).—FURNISHED CHAMBERS in charming old-world house overlooking river; first floor; use bath room; service as required; mooring rights, garden, near tennis and golf.—Write Box 4093, The Times, E.42, Wigmore-street, W1. Chiswick 0160.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, 5s. daily; 30s. weekly, 4d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6309.)

THE ABERCORN,

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

BELGRAVE HOUSE,

6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1, British Museum.—BOARD RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast, from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 0596.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON (Tube) situation unsurpassing directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

22, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET, W.1.—FURNISHED SUITES, private bath rooms, excellent food; bed rooms; attendance; quiet; central situation.—Gerrard 3101.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. Excellent cooking. Small room and breakfast, 5ns. Full board from 3gns., inclusive. 'Phone, Prob. 7006.

56, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK.—BED-SITTING ROOMS in quiet house; gas fires, electric light, constant hot water.—Padd. 0780.

57, UPPER GLOUCESTER-PLACE

(Close Baker-street or Marylebone Station).
Comfortable partial BOARD-RESIDENCE on simple, inexpensive lines to suit business people in clean, well-managed house. Terms, sharing from 27s. 6d., single, 35s. weekly. Bed room and breakfast 5s. 6d. per day.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.

72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.—Well FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; all rooms constant hot water, gas fires, rings; all floors baths, 'phones, central heating; from 27s. 6d., including breakfast, baths, service; meals optional. Park 1650.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD.—One minute Gloucester-road Station. Terms from 57s. 6d. Excellent table, personal supervision; bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d.—Kens. 1448.

A FREE LIST. CALL OR WRITE.
ACCOMMODATION, TOWN, COUNTRY, SEASIDE. Private families, suites, bed-sitting rooms, boarding houses, hotels; farms; homes elderly people, invalids, children. Booking Whitsun holidays.—Mary Heather, 123, New Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 2640.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) ARRANGES ACCOMMODATION free; flats, service suites, guest houses, private families; we recommend inspected addresses overseas visitors, foreign students, call, write.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

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A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Cheddar; Peter Bucks; no housekeeping worries; private sitting rooms; large garden; coal fires; own produce; nursery; near three links; 45min. Piccadilly.

DENHAM GOLF COURSE.

AT PANTILES, DENHAM, BUCKS, on golf course; excellent and comfortable accommodation, 4gns. and 5gns. inclusive.—'Phone, Denham 57. Rowe.

AN IDEAL HOME for GUESTS in Surrey, London 25 minutes. Large country house on hill in beautiful grounds; gravel soil; private golf course, tennis, billiards, bridge; every home comfort; own cows and farm produce.—Write R. N., Box S.722, The Times, E.C.4.

ANGMERING-on-SEA, SUSSEX.—GUESTS RECEIVED.—Write Shakespeare, Arden.

BEXHILL.—VISITORS and CONVALESCENTS RECEIVED in quiet, comfortable house; good position; from 4gns.—Write Box S.1614, The Times, E.C.4.

BOARD-RESIDENCE and APARTMENTS; home comforts; moderate terms; bath; garage near.—S. Holwill, Marina, Woolacombe, North Devon.

EATON.

BOURNEMOUTH, MADEIRA-ROAD, near sea; ideal position; sun lounge; excellent cuisine; indoors in five May, June; farm produce. Telephone 2057.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH. Superb position facing the sea.

EAST CLIFF MANSIONS.

High-class self-contained SERVICE SUITES; quiet, exceptionally comfortable; unobtrusive service; passenger lift; central heating; excellent cuisine. 'Phone 573.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory-road.—Superior FURNISHED SUITES, two minutes Pier; central heating; South-West aspect; garage. 'Phone 840.

BOURNEMOUTH, PINE COURT, Gervis-road.—Hot and cold running water bed rooms; first-class chef; garage; tennis court. From 2½gns. 'Phone 2393.

MEYRICK COURT.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF; A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; lock-up garages.—'Phone 1776.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road; finest position; facing sea; 9s. daily; no extras. Free garage.

BOURNEMOUTH, DURRANT-ROAD.

THE GATE HOUSE.

Close sea, Square, and Meyrick Park Links; hot and cold water bed rooms. From 2½gns. 'Phone 5740.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GLENDEVON, WEST CLIFF, minute sea, near Pier, Pavilion; dancing, billiards, &c.; accommodation 80 visitors.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Potter.

TORBAY, WEST CLIFF.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Ideal position, due South; hot and cold water in all bed rooms, gas fires, central heating; good liberal table. From 3gns. Moser.

A STUDLEIGH ROYAL,

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF.—Beautiful holiday residence highly recommended.—Write for brochure.

BOURNEMOUTH, MANOR-ROAD.

CRAG HEAD.

GUEST HOUSE of highest class, standing in 2½ acres beautiful grounds; renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; 20 acres cold running water; tennis courts; garage. 'Phone 2007.

BRIGHTON.—"DESMOND," 104 and 105, KING'S-ROAD and CANNON-PLACE; sea front; 85 bed rooms, dancing, billiard and dining rooms, ball room, £2 12s. 6d. to £4 4s.—Proprietor, Bernard Hackforth.

BUCKS.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in modern farmhouse, 500ft. above sea level, commanding views over seven counties; gardens, tennis, riding; garage and all modern conveniences; terms moderate.—Dancer, Pitchcott, Aylesbury.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED country house adjoining Carlyon Golf Links and beach; bathing, tennis, billiards, bridge; bath (hot and cold); sheltered position; 2 miles from Par (from 3gns.—Cummins, Crinnis House, near St. Austell.

CORNWALL.—FARMHOUSE BOARD RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, sitting room; motor service.—Mrs. Charles Webb, Treore, Porthleven.

CORNWALL.—ACCOMMODATION in modern farm house; indoor sanitation, bath (hot and cold); near sea; moderate.—Mrs. E. Rosken, Minifers, Manaccan.

COTSWOLDS.—Country GUEST HOUSE; splendid situation; convenient centre; garage; 3gns. inclusive. The Chestnuts, Slow-on-the-Wold.

DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY for Foreign Girl to learn English in English family; young society; references exchanged.—Write Box K.76, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, close to sea; garage; excellent table; booking May to September.—Gammon, Greenfield, Mortehoe.

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Law Report, May 28

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—dismissed an appeal by the suppliant from a decision of Mr. Justice Horridge, who, in dealing with two preliminary points on a Petition of Right, decided in favour of the suppliant that the facts alleged in the petition required an answer from the Crown, but held that the petition was barred by the operation of the Indemnity Act, 1920. The suppliant, a wholesale dealer in jewelry, deposited with the British Consul at Petrograd in July, 1918, precious stones and Russian bank notes valued at £57,932. They were placed in a safe in the Chancery at the Embassy and in the following August, after the Embassy had been forcibly entered by persons who claimed to be representatives of the Soviet Government, the bag in which the property had been placed was found to have been cut open and the contents taken. The suppliant claimed the value from the Crown, which repudiated liability. The Court of Appeal also dismissed the cross-appeal by the Crown. (BUCKNALL v. THE KING.)

Mr. Justice Farwell held, on a special case stated by the Judge of the Southend County Court, that, having regard to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and the Police Pensions Act, 1921, there was power to order that the pension of a retired police officer, who had been declared a bankrupt, might be applied for the benefit of his creditors. The order did not vest the pension or any part of it in the trustee, but only directed that such portion as the Court should think fit should not be paid to the bankrupt. (IN RE GARRETT; EX PARTE THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE v. THE BANKRUPT.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
POLICE PENSIONS: RIGHT OF TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY
IN RE GARRETT; EX PARTE THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE v. THE BANKRUPT.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE FARWELL)

This was a special case stated by the Judge of the Southend County Court which came before his Lordship sitting in Bankruptcy, and raised the question whether any part of the pension of a retired police officer, who has become a bankrupt, can be applied in favour of his creditors.

Mr. Henry John Wells Garrett was in receipt of a pension of about £281 a year as a retired detective-inspector of the City of London Police Force. He was adjudicated a bankrupt on May 15, 1929. His estate was ordered to be administered summarily and the Official Receiver became trustee. The liabilities were £1,275 4s. 6d. and the assets had realized £83 0s. 6d.

The Official Receiver applied, under section 51 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, that so much of the pension should be set aside for the benefit of the creditors as the Court might think just, and a question arose whether the Court had power to make such an order having regard to the provisions of section 14 of the Police Pensions Act, 1921.

The county court Judge stated a special case for the opinion of the Court.

Section 14 of the Police Pensions Act, 1921, provided:—

> The following provisions shall have effect with respect to every pension allowance and gratuity (in this section referred to as a grant) payable by the police authority to any person (in this section referred to as the pensioner) (1) . . . on the bankruptcy of a pensioner the grant shall not pass to any trustee or other person acting on behalf of the creditors.

By section 18 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, on adjudication, "the property of a bankrupt shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in a trustee." The definition of "property" in section 167 included a pension. By section 51 (2) it was provided:—

> Where a bankrupt . . . is entitled to any half-pay or pension . . . the Court, on the application of the trustee, shall, from time to time, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the pension or of any part thereof to the trustee to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

Mr. Roland Burrows appeared for the Official Receiver; Mr. Victor Ruston for Mr. Garrett.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE FARWELL, in giving judgment, said that he only had to decide the question of law and that the discretion as to applying the pension, if he should hold that the discretion existed, would be with the county court Judge.

In his opinion, a pension was property of the bankrupt, under section 167 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914; but section 14 of the Police Pensions Act, 1921, prevented the pension passing to the trustee as such property, and by that section the pension would remain for the benefit of the bankrupt and his family. But section 51 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, which gave the Court power to direct that the pension or part thereof should be applied for the benefit of the creditors, applied equally whether the pension was property which vested in the trustee or not. There was nothing in section 14 of the Police Pensions Act which rendered it impossible for section 51 (2) to apply. Section 14 prevented the pension vesting in the trustee, but did not prevent the trustee making an application under section 51 (2).

If the order was made it would not operate to vest the pension or any part thereof in the trustee, but would only direct that such portion of the pension as the Court should think fit should not be paid to the bankrupt. That, he thought, was a reasonable result. He would answer the question of the special case by saying that the county court Judge had power to make an order under section 51 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914.

Solicitors.—Solicitor to the Board of Trade; Messrs. Carter and Carter.

A SKETCH AND A COPYRIGHT DISPUTE
SAMUELSON v. PRODUCERS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE CLAUSON)

On the undertakings given below his LORDSHIP directed that the motion on behalf of Mr. Morris Laurence M. Samuelson, professionally known as Lauri Wylie, should stand over till next Wednesday. The motion was for an injunction to restrain the Producers Distributing Company, Limited, of Great Newport-street, London, from exhibiting or advertising or dealing with any mechanical device which visually and/or acoustically produced or reproduced the literary work of the plaintiff, entitled *The New Car*, and from in any other way infringing his copyright in that work.

The plaintiff's sketch, *The New Car*, was given at the Command Performance at the Palladium on May 22. Mr. Wylie complained that, though he had given no right to reproduce the sketch as a talking or other film, the *Cinema News and Property Gazette* contained an advertisement of a "talkie" version of the sketch, under the title of *His First Car*, and an intimation that there would be a trade exhibition of the "talkie" version at the London Pavilion on May 30.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Cartwright Sharp appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macgillivray for the defendants.

Mr. MACGILLIVRAY said that there had been an indiscretion on the part of some of the defendants' advertising agents. The question of copyright would have to go to trial. The "talkie film" had been running at the Carlton Cinema since May 12. The defendants undertook not to authorise the exhibition of the film other than at the Carlton Cinema, under the present agreement, and at the trade show, and they would do their utmost to withdraw any advertisement in the hands of their agents containing any reference to the Command Performance.

Mr. SIMONDS said that the advertisement identified as clearly as possible that which was being exhibited with the Command Performance. Anybody would assume that that was a film of the plaintiff's sketch.

Mr. MACGILLIVRAY said that the defendants were prepared to use their best endeavours with those responsible for the exhibition of the film under the title of *His First Car* at the Carlton Cinema that an announcement should be made stating that the film exhibited had no connexion with the plaintiff's sketch played at the recent Command Performance. There would also be a further undertaking that, if the trade show was given, the defendants would clearly distinguish the film exhibited from the plaintiff's sketch by making such announcement as was necessary.

On those undertakings, his LORDSHIP, as stated, stood the motion over until Wednesday next.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Judge, Hackman, Meyer, and Judge; Messrs. Cardew Smith and Rees.

COURT OF APPEAL
PETITION OF RIGHT FOR VALUE OF JEWELS
BUCKNALL v. THE KING

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER.)

The COURT dismissed this appeal by the suppliant, Mr. Charles Herbert Bucknall, of 1, Marloes-road, South Kensington, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Horridge, reported in *The Times* of April 15. The suppliant claimed from the Crown £57,932 in the following circumstances.

He stated that for over 30 years before 1918 he had carried on business at Petrograd as a wholesale dealer in diamonds and other precious stones and jewelry. At the end of February, 1918, Mr. A. W. Woodhouse, British Consul at Petrograd, was entrusted with the charge of the Embassy premises, there being no accredited diplomatic representative to any Government in Russia, and the Consul acted as his Majesty's representative with regard to the interests of British subjects in Petrograd.

On April 15, 1918, owing to the general insecurity of life and property in Petrograd, the suppliant deposited with Mr. Woodhouse, at the suggestion of the latter, a quantity of jewelry, precious stones, and Russian bank notes of the total value of £57,932, the jewelry and precious stones being valued at £57,177 and the bank notes at £755. In July, 1918, it became difficult for the British Consular and other officers in Petrograd to obtain the money necessary for them to discharge their duties, and on and after July 12 they were unable to comm unicate by telegraph with the British Foreign Office.

In that month Mr. Woodhouse requested the suppliant to place the property in question at his disposal so that he might, as and when occasion required, dispose of the same and use the proceeds for his Majesty's service. The suppliant agreed, and the property was placed in a locked leather bag, marked "A. W. Woodhouse," which was kept in the safe of the Chancery at the Embassy.

PREMISES FORCIBLY ENTERED

On August 30, 1918, Mr. Woodhouse was arrested, and on the following day the Embassy premises were forcibly entered by persons claiming to be representatives of the Soviet Government, and all the persons on the premises were arrested. Among them was the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Cecil Mackie, who received a verbal assurance that the contents of the safe should remain untouched. After the entry, however, the bag was found to have been cut open and the contents taken.

On March 17, 1926, the suppliant claimed the value of the property, but the Secretary for Foreign Affairs repudiated liability.

The Attorney-General, by demurrer, submitted that the Petition of Right was bad in substance and in law, and disclosed no ground of claim against the Crown, and by "answer and plea" he traversed all the allegations of what happened at and after the deposit of the property. Alternatively, he said that if the property was taken, as alleged, it was stolen from the Consul, without negligence by him or his servants; further, alternatively, that the property was taken by the Soviet Government as an act of State and Government; and further, that the claim was barred by the provisions of the Indemnity Act, 1920.

An order was made by a Master, and affirmed by a Judge in Chambers, that the question of the demurrer and the "answer and plea" of the Indemnity Act, 1920, should be disposed of before the issue of fact was tried.

Mr. Justice Horridge said that in a demurrer he must take the facts as stated in the petition. He held that the facts so stated required an answer from the Crown. With regard to the Indemnity Act, 1920, his Lordship thought that the claim arose out of a contract made during the War—namely, in 1915. There was consent to the petition required by the Act of 1860, but that was given by the Home Secretary, and the Crown reserved the right of demurrer and of raising the "answer and plea" of the Indemnity Act. No fiat of the Attorney-General had been obtained and the Crown succeeded on the point of the Indemnity Act, but failed with regard to the question of facts as disclosed negativing any want of care on the part of the bailee. Judgment was accordingly given for the Crown on the answer and plea relating to the Indemnity Act.

The suppliant appealed on the point raised under the Indemnity Act and the Crown cross-appealed on the point found against it relating to the facts alleged in the petition.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Roland Burrows appeared for the suppliant; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. H. M. Giveen for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that the Indemnity Act, 1920, gave indemnity to a number of people for acts done during the War, but there were certain exceptions. By section 1, subsection (1) of that Act:—

> No action or other legal proceeding whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, shall be instituted in any court of law or on account of or in respect of any act, matter or thing done, whether within or without his Majesty's dominions, during the War before the passing of this Act, if done in good faith and done or purported to be done in the execution of his duty or for the defence of the realm or for the public safety, or for the enforcement of discipline, or otherwise in the public interest, by a person holding office under or employed in the service of the Crown in any capacity . . .

It was argued on behalf of the suppliant that that Act did not apply in this case because what was complained of was done in Russia and could not be said to have been done in consequence of the War. That argument failed because the words "during the War" in section 1 (1) meant what they said, and the section was not limited to acts done in this country during the War.

The next point arose on the proviso that, except in certain cases, the section

> . . . shall not prevent . . . (b) the institution or prosecution of proceedings in respect of any rights under, or alleged breaches of, contract, if the proceedings are instituted within one year from the termination of the War or the date when the cause of action arose, whichever may be the later . . .

That exception did not help the suppliant, because the proceedings in this case were instituted more than one year after the termination of the War.

Then it was provided that the section shall not prevent

> . . . (d) the institution or prosecution of civil proceedings in respect of damage to person or property in any foreign country . . . if the consent of the Attorney-General to the institution or prosecution of the proceedings is obtained . . .

It was said that the present matter was the institution of civil proceedings in respect of an act done in a foreign country, but that before their institution the consent of the Attorney-General had not been obtained. It was the fact that that consent had not been obtained. When the consent of the Home Secretary was given to the bringing of the Petition of Right it was accompanied by a letter reserving on behalf of the Crown the right of demurrer and of raising the answer and plea of the Indemnity Act, 1920. It was, therefore, quite impossible to say that the Attorney-General had given his consent to the institution of the proceedings as required by that Act. Accordingly, the proceedings were barred by the Indemnity Act, 1920, and the suppliant's appeal failed.

That should dispose of the case, but there was a cross-appeal by the Crown on the facts as stated in the petition. Those facts did not form a ground for the demurrer of the Crown. Mr. Justice Horridge was right in holding that the facts required an answer by the Crown, and the Crown, therefore, failed on the cross-appeal.

The suppliant's appeal would be dismissed, and the cross-appeal by the Crown would also be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER concurred in dismissing the appeal and cross-appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker; the Treasury Solicitor.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DECREE NISI FOR PEER'S DAUGHTER
GRAHAM, E. C. v. GRAHAM, M. W. A. P.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

In this suit Lady Evelyn Catherine Graham, *née* King, of Mount-street, W., prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Captain Miles William Arthur Peel Graham on the ground of his adultery with a woman named in the petition as Betty Martin. By his answer the respondent denied the charge, but he did not further contest the petition.

The marriage took place on June 17, 1918, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, and there are two children, a daughter and son, aged 10 and nine years respectively.

It was alleged that adultery was committed at an address in Duke-street, St. James's, last August.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; Mr. H. W. Barnard for the respondent.

His LORDSHIP pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs, and granted the petitioner the custody of the children.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis; Messrs. Nicholson, Freeland and Shepherd.

Thieves who possessed a motor-car attacked and robbed a rent collector, Mr. L. W. Norton, in Morley-avenue, Wood Green, N., on Monday. One man wrenched Mr. Norton's arm, so that he dropped his bag, which was picked up and taken to the car. Mr. Norton had just spent the morning collecting rents on the Noel Park Estate.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
£17,000 WILL SUIT
SCOTT AND OTHERS v. AUSTIN

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

This probate suit concerned the estate worth some £17,000 of the late Victoria McLarty, of Kenilworth Court, Putney, who committed suicide on February 22, 1929.

The plaintiffs, Mr. Henry Albert Scott and Mr. Albert Walter Scott, of Staple Inn, Holborn, solicitors, propounded as executors a will of the testatrix dated January 29, 1920. The other plaintiff, Mr. Harry Cecil Pape, of Thorpe Bay, a brother of the testatrix, also propounded the will. The defendant, Mr. Horatio Austin, of Kenilworth-court, Putney, in his counterclaim, propounded an alleged will dated July 6, 1925, but now took no further part in the proceedings.

Mr. CLIFFORD MORTIMER, for the plaintiffs, said that the testatrix was associated with the defendant, Mr. Austin, for some years before her death. By her will of January, 1920, she left all her estate to a daughter, who died in 1923. Some time afterwards the testatrix told Mr. H. A. Scott, her solicitor, that she wished to make a will in favour of him or his children. Mr. Scott refused to have anything to do with it.

After the death of the testatrix Mr. Austin called on Mr. Scott and produced two documents, one purporting to be a will of the testatrix dated December 6, 1928, written on a sheet of notepaper, by which she left £200 to Hounslow Hospital and everything else to "my dear Horry Austin with my love." That document was signed by the testatrix at Hounslow Hospital and witnessed by a nurse, but was not properly executed, and the testatrix was not at that time of sound disposing mind.

The defendant also produced what purported to be a power of attorney made by the testatrix in his favour. After the action was begun the defendant's solicitors informed the plaintiffs' solicitors that during spring-cleaning a will of the testatrix had been found which gave £1,000 to Mr. H. A. Scott and the residue to Mr. Austin. That document was the only will propounded by the defendant, who, in April last, intimated that he would take no further part in the proceedings.

Mr. Gerald Francis Gurrin, the handwriting expert, and other witnesses were called.

JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, said that the testatrix had acquired the name of McLarty by deed poll. There had been a close association between her and Mr. Austin, who exercised a good deal of influence over her. In the letter in which the then solicitors for the defendant announced the discovery of the alleged will of 1925, it was proposed that that will should be propounded. The plaintiffs' solicitors then proposed interrogatories as to the will of 1925, and, by that time, the defendant having changed his solicitors, he announced that he would take no further part in the proceedings.

A witness of very great experience in such matters had given very strong reasons for the belief that somebody had forged the name of the testatrix on the document of July, 1925, by carefully tracing over in ink a pencil outline which someone had attempted to erase.

His Lordship pronounced for the will of January, 1920, and against the alleged wills of July, 1925, and December, 1928, and condemned the defendant in the whole costs of the action. All the papers would be retained in the Registry, to be at the disposal of any public officer who might be required to see them.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Scott and Son.

POLICE AND CLUBS

OBJECTIONS TO RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Royal Commission on Licensing resumed the hearing of evidence at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday.

Mr. Frank Solbe, secretary of the Association of Conservative Clubs, said that the exaggerated statements which had been made with respect to the consumption of drink in clubs would be amusing were they not gratuitously insulting to a very considerable body of self-respecting citizens who properly resented being represented as something akin to dipsomaniacs by witnesses whose ignorance of the conduct of clubs was only equalled by their apparent desire to see all such institutions swept out of existence. "If you believe much of the evidence given," he said, "you must have formed the impression that clubs in Wales are pocket editions of Hell, and especially on Sundays. I shall hope to prove they are nothing of the kind. Even last year, when the regrettable outcome of the General Election—(laughter)—might justifiably have led many members of Conservative clubs to find consolation in additional consumption, their receipts from the supply of alcoholic refreshments were of moderate dimensions."

Nothing had excited more bitterness, nothing had led to more frequent violations of the law on the part of ordinarily law abiding citizens, than what was regarded as the unnecessary, unwarranted, and unreasonable restrictions of hours of supply in *bona fide* members' clubs. The clubs for which he spoke would be unanimously opposed to police entry at any time without a warrant. It was not that they had anything to fear from such visitation, but it would be repugnant to them. Experience had shown that under existing conditions invidious distinctions were made by the police in the visitation of clubs.

Whereas it was common knowledge that the law was more frequently and persistently broken in the clubs of the affluent, the police turned a "blind eye" to such irregularities, but seized every opportunity to raid and prosecute working men's clubs, frequently after trapping unsuspecting members into violation of the law in order to secure a conviction. What would be done if the police had unfettered rights of entry? The maintenance of good relations between some 2,000,000 clubmen and the police would be gravely jeopardised if the police, no matter of what rank, were given unrestricted right of entry into members' clubs.

Mr. Solbe, answering LORD AMULREE, the chairman, said that the law as regards the supply of liquor was so childish that it would be no wonder if it were broken. He did not consider 10 o'clock closing a reasonable hour for a grown person.

Mr. BENTLIFF (a member of the Commission).—You do not seem to have much confidence in the fairness of the police. Do you believe the police wish to trap members of clubs into breaking the law?—It has been done.

May I suggest that that arises, wherever it has arisen, from the denial of the right of entry to the police?—Yes, that is so.

Do you not think that if they were allowed that right any reprehensible conduct, as you call it, of that kind would be prevented?—I prefer the trapping to the right of entry.

Do you think the police act unfairly as between class and class?—I do not want to say anything against the police, for whom I have a very great respect as a body, but I do not think at times all the actions taken by them are altogether fair.

Mrs. SIMON (a member of the Commission).—You say that a club is regarded as a "second home" and also that it is "primarily a political institution." I have heard a home described in many ways, but I have never heard it described before as a "political institution." Is it since women have had votes? (Laughter.)—Oh, no; but the clubs provide facilities for social intercourse apart from the political activities.

The Commission adjourned until Tuesday.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

After a trial extending the greater part of the day, a jury at the London Sessions yesterday found EDWARD MICHAEL CAVENDISH, 51, commission agent, and ALBERT SMITH, 51, jeweller (committed from Marlborough-street Police Court), *Not Guilty* of conspiring together to cheat and defraud Captain Percy Wallace, of Pall Mall, by means of an alleged confidence trick in connexion with horse racing. The defendants were discharged.

At the same sessions yesterday, HUBERT ALAN FAIRHEAD, 46, builder, of Enfield, charged, on committal from Marlborough-street Police Court with being drunk while in charge of a motor-car in Wardour-street, was *Acquitted*. The jury stopped the case, returning a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and Fairhead was discharged.

A CLAIM AGAINST CARNERA

MR. JUSTICE HAWKE yesterday ordered that the action brought by Mr. Harry Levene against Primo Carnera, the boxer, claiming commission in respect of certain engagements fulfilled by the defendant in this country in 1929, should not be heard during the present sittings. The reason for the postponement was that the evidence of Mr. Leon See, Carnera's manager, which is being taken on commission in America, could not be available before the Whitsuntide vacation.

LAW NOTICES, MAY 29

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Swadling v. Cooper (further hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—The Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. v. the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., and ors. (pt. hd.); the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and ors. v. the Attorney-General of Canada and ors.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Pandit Shalig Ram and ors. v. Rawa Charanjit Lal and anr. (pt. hd.); B. Raja Rajeswara Sethupathi, Raja of Ramnad, since deceased (now represented by R. Shunmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi) v. Mangalam and ors.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Cincinnati Grinders, Inc. v. B.S.A. Tools, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (7).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Bailey (Revenue Officer) v. Stoke-on-Trent Assessment Committee (pt. hd.) (23); Sedgwick (Revenue Officer) v. Camberwell Assessment Committee (26); Revenue Officer, Dudley Assessment Area v. Lloyds British Testing Co., Ltd. (27); Bancroft (Revenue Officer) v. Manchester Assessment Committee (29).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Morse v. Thomas (pt. hd.); Morse v. Thomas.

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Forrest's Will and Codicil Trusts (Carr v. Forrest) (42); re Wheeler (Public Trustee v. Mears) (47); re Stonelake (Stonelake v. Stonelake) (48); re Fryer's Settled Estates (Perkins v. Larkin) (50). At 2.45:—For Judgment.—Adjourned Summons.—Re Tong (Hilton v. Bradbury) (31).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Liverpool and Manchester District Registries.—Motions.—Manchester District Registry.—Re Vernon Mills (1920), Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929. Companies Court.—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (application of British General Insurance Co., Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (13). Chancery Division.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Rushworth (Buckton v. Rushworth) (pt. hd.) (18); re Mals' Conveyance and Law of Property Act, 1925 (49); re Walker's Trust (Greene v. Public Trustee) (35).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—J. Ricordi and Co. (London), Ltd. v. Clayton (10); Same v. Same (11).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Menke v. Automatic Records Player, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (17).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Goldberg v. Waite and Waite (pt. hd.) (19); Leavey v. O'Flaherty (20).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (DIVISIONAL COURT) (AVORY, TALBOT, and FINLAY, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Revenue Officer, Barnsley v. Eyre Brothers, Ltd. (75); Revenue Officer, Middlesbrough v. Assessment Committee for the Middlesbrough Assessment Area (73); Revenue Officer, Ipswich v. Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative Association, Ltd. (33); Revenue Officer, Cardiff v. William Lewis and Sons (81).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury. Non-Jury by consent.—African Selection Trust, Ltd. v. Carse (pt. hd.) (634).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Rose v. Shearly (1635); Goodson v. T. Gordon Hender and Co. (1675).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Order xiv., Rule 8A.—Hogon v. Film Distributors, Ltd. (2092).—Non-Juries.—Donald v. Mayor, &c., of Reading (1658); Jeffreys v. Freese (1669).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Truphonic Radio, Ltd. v. Spero; Same v. Same (consolidated) (1682); J. Finlay and Co., Ltd. v. Allen (109); Cundy and Co. v. F. E. Cheary and Co. (493).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Schauer v. Webster and ors.; Van Zonneveld and Phillips v. Page Bros.; Garthwaite v. Port of Manchester Insce., Ltd.; N. V. Kwik Hoo Tong Handel, &c. v. British India S.N. Co., Ltd.—Not attended by Counsel.—Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. v. Port of London Authority and Gaunt 3rd party.—Not before 11.—Commercial List.—Special Paper.—Lloyd del Pacifico v. the Board of Trade (5).

COURT VI. (HAWKE, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Reeves v. The Sporting Times (1928), Ltd. (1290); Carthy v. Cole (1347).

COURT V. (CHARLES, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Barham v. Fuschillo and anr. (pt. hd.) (1323); Field v. Colman and anr. (1331).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—A. Jacobs and Sons (Jobmasters), Ltd. v. Kwer and anr. (pt. hd.) (926); Feigenbaum v. Attwoods Spraying Equipments, Ltd. (1094).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VIII. must attend in King's Bench Court VI. at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Summons Adjourned into Court.—Willis, E. v. Willis, S. C. Defended Cause without Jury.—Cresswell v. Cresswell and Herrod (King's Proctor showing cause) (from Nottingham District Registry) (pt. hd.) (40). Summonses Adjourned into Court.—Bailey, M. G. v. Bailey, W. M.; Milner, S. v. Milner, W.; Shearn, D. M. v. Shearn, C. D.; Porter, C. v. Porter, J. E.

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Peursum.—1929. Folios 390, 387, 388, 394, and 408 (consolidated) (Owners, Master, and Crew of steam-tug Merrimac and ors. v. Owners of ss. Peursum, cargo, and freight), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd., if not disposed of); Mar Rojo—1930. Folio 16 (Owners of ss. Windermere v. Owners of ss. Mar Rojo), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Webster and Weddell v. Robson and Perrin (judgment); A. Davies and Co. (Shopfitters), Ltd. v. Levy.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (DEPUTY REGR. KEAN).—At 11:—Hickman, L. D. and E. G. (orse. Farmhouse Confectionery Co.); Goldberg, H.; Godfrey, J.; Goldhill, C. A.; Kelly, W.; Garbe, F. P.; Gibbs, G.; Gammage, T. J. and T. W. (orse. Gammage and Hoffmann).

IN CHAMBERS—ROOM 36 (REGR. MELLOR).—At 11:—Venner, J. F.; Adjd. Petns. (309, 142, 253, 81, 303, 318, 196, 416, 419, 425, 428, 433, and 442 of 1930); Petn. (sec. 130) (440 of 1930); Petns. (458 and 464 of 1930); Adjd. Petn. (327 of 1930); Petns. (427 and 461 of 1930); Adjd. Petns. (320, 225, and 353 of 1930); Petn., disputed (325 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petn. (311 of 1930); Petns. (467 and 462 of 1930); Adjd. Petns. (218 and 235 of 1930). At 12:—Wilford, A. E.; Millem, H.; Wheeler, R. At 12.30:—Whitfield, G. S. At 2.15:—Zadig, A.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53, first floor.—At 11:—Coney, J. A., first meeting. At 11.30:—Bick, A. B., ditto. At 12:—Fuller, V. J. and Griffin, W. M., ditto. Room 83, second floor.—At 11:—Walton, A. E., first meeting.

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Companies Court (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—S. H. Fernley and Co., Ltd.; Wickford Carriage Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Beecham Trust, Ltd.; John Giles and Sons, Ltd. At 12:—Blyth Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd. (Dick v. J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd., and ors.). At 2.15:—English Hop Growers, Ltd. Room 69.—At 3.15:—Freidman Furriers, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). Room 67.—At 10.50:—Davis and Timmins, Ltd. At 11:—Wills and Somerset Farmers, Ltd. At 11.30:—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd. At 12:—Ladies Carlton Club, Ltd. At 12.30:—Job Beaumont and Son, Ltd. Room 89.—At 12:—Smith's Printing Co. (London and St. Alban's, Ltd.). Room 87.—At 12:—John Fowler and Co. (Leeds), Ltd. At 2.30:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.). Room 88.—At 12.30:—London Plate Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—Duffryn Aberdare Colliery Co., Ltd. At 12:—Carreras Cinema (Windsor), Ltd. At 12.15:—British Mutual Investment Trust, Ltd. At 2.15 to 4:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS' COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street. At 2.30:—Hendon Automobiles, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 11.30:—British Felspar, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 4:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., meeting of committee of inspection.

MASTERS sitting.—Bodner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simser, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Hughes Onslow.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (on Appeal Court); Ritchie (on Eve, J.); Jolly (on Maugham, J.); Bisker (on Bennett, J.); More (on Clauson, J.); Andrews (on Luxmoore, J.); Hicks Beach (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT II. (The RECORDER OF LONDON).—At 11:—W. A. Lovelock (pt. hd.).

MR. JOHN FIELD'S AFFAIRS

DEBTS TO BE PAID IN FULL

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before MR. DEPUTY REGISTRAR KEAN for the public examination of Mr. John Field, described in the receiving order as at present residing at the Majestic Hotel, Cannes, and lately residing at 71, The Ridgeway, Golders Green, and carrying on business at 56, Moorgate, E.C. The order was made on April 11, 1930, on the petition of Messrs. Pynchon and Co., stockbrokers, claiming to be creditors for £12,003.

Mr. C. ROY WATKERS, Deputy Official Receiver, said that the case had attained some notoriety. The act of bankruptcy alleged on which the proceedings were founded was the departure on the debtor out of England on January 4, 1930, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. Mr. Field had lodged a statement of affairs showing liabilities £17,404, but had stated that he had deposited with the trustee a sum sufficient to pay all the debts in full, and that he would apply in due course for a rescission of the receiving order. In that event the public examination would not be necessary, and he (the Official Receiver) suggested that the present sitting should be adjourned. A further application was being made that morning to MR. REGISTRAR MELLOR for permission for the debtor to go abroad.

By consent of all parties, the public examination was adjourned until July 2.

ALLEGED MOTOR-CAR THIEVES ARRESTED

At the Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday SAMUEL GARDNER, 19, motor-driver, of Liverpool-road, Islington, and GEORG

Sporting News

RACING

YORK MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The York Spring Meeting was continued yesterday in fine weather, and in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

A curious and technical question was raised after The Bastard had won the most important event of the afternoon, the Yorkshire Cup, run over two miles. Although no actual objection was lodged, the Stewards, Mr. J. L. Dugdale, Lord Harewood, and Colonel R. J. Raitt, were asked by R. W. Colling, the trainer of Dark Hillock, who finished second, whether The Bastard should not have carried a penalty in the race as the result of his walk-over for The Whip at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting on May 8. The Stewards, after considering the matter, found it necessary to refer the question to the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

This technical query will not, of course, affect the totalisator and bookmakers' settling on The Bastard, as all such settling is now ruled by the "All right" signal, after the hoisting of which bets stand according to the numbers shown on the number board. The problem raised, however, is very interesting. The conditions of the Yorkshire Cup stated that "a winner after May 8 at noon to carry 6lb. extra." The Bastard walked-over for the Whip at 1.15 p.m. on May 8. The conditions did not indicate the winner of any race or of any particular sum, but merely specified "a winner," and the matter seems to hinge on the question as to whether the Whip can be described as a match or private sweepstakes under Rule 120, which states that "extra weights shall not be incurred in respect of matches or private sweepstakes."

Under the Rules of Racing winnings include "dividing, walking-over, and receiving forfeit" and the conditions of The Whip lay down that "in the event of there being no race, a horse the property of the holder if there is no challenge, or the horse named by the challenger if the challenge is not accepted, must walk-over." It can be argued, on one hand, that a walk-over is a race, and that therefore The Bastard by walking-over is a virtual winner. On the other hand it can be debated that The Whip is not a race under the recognized Rules of Racing, and that there can be no penalty for winning something which is not a race. It will be interesting to know how the Jockey Club Stewards will view a matter which has proved such a puzzle to the local Stewards.

The Bastard won quite comfortably in the end, although, at the Distance, Dark Hillock looked the probable winner. Kingcob made the early running at a slow pace from Dark Hillock, Promptitude, and Visellus, with Polyanthus last. After about half a mile Promptitude took the lead, followed by Visellus and Dark Hillock, and was still in front entering the Straight, at which point Highbury and The Bastard began to move up. Two furlongs from the winning-post Promptitude dropped back beaten and Dark Hillock came on in front. The Bastard challenged inside the Distance and quickly overcame the leader, going on to win by a length and a half, with Highbury third, three lengths behind Dark Hillock. Promptitude was fourth and Kingcob last.

The afternoon's programme was begun with the Ainsty Selling Plate, for which Nice Prospect was made an odds-on favourite. He was first away from the gate and led to the Distance, at which point he was joined by Arran Beg, who got the better of a desperate finish by a short head, with Tuffan a length away third. Tell's Ridge was left at the start and took no part in the race. Caraquette won the Micklegate Plate after a good race by a neck from Grandmaster, who beat Peradventure by three-quarters of a length for second place. Grandmaster was probably unlucky, as he did not get away too well at the start and afterwards could not find an opening until just too late. Doch-an-Doris raced by himself on the Stands side of the course, which did not help him, and finished fifth just behind the favourite, Tremolino. Pisa was made just a better favourite for the Eglinton Stakes than Tippets, but, although the latter ran well, neither could win, the Flower Show colt coming with a well-judged run to beat Tippets by a length, with Phryne third.

There was another exciting finish to the Stamford Selling Welter Plate, Copacabana just holding off a late challenge from Smack to win all out by a short head, Walloon was third. The Scarbrough Sweepstakes brought out a promising two-year-old who had never run in public before in Sir Andrew. He was made a short-priced favourite and justified his position in the market by holding off Heritage in the last furlong to win by a length, with Hurstmonceux third. Backward Glance ran disappointingly and finished fifth. An enjoyable and interesting day's racing was concluded with the Hambleton Maiden Plate, which was won by Pal o' Mine by a head from Templario, with the well-backed Grand Salute third.

SALISBURY PROSPECTS

2.0.—MAIDEN PLATE (6f.).—The best of the entry here, such as Pennant, Redgrave, and Barrack Law, apparently do not run, and the form of the probable starters is so moderate that it is difficult to make a selection. I shall take a chance with DEVONIE, who has been running in better class company than she will meet here.

2.30.—STONEHENGE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—The Vixen's Pet colt won in useful style at Kempton Park, while Clutch won at Newcastle before failing at Lewes. Archerot ran yesterday, but would have a chance if started again here. The best of the others seems to be PUSTOCRAT, but I shall take the VIXEN'S PET COLT to win.

3.0.—SALISBURY CUP (1¼m.).—Brown Jack is not out of it even with 9st. 12lb. to carry, and on some of their running together is better handicapped than Clear Cash. Mallock and Lulworth Cove are accurately handicapped on their running at Lewes. Gay Guy won his last race and has a chance. This is not an easy race with which to deal. Perhaps the top-weight, BROWN JACK, will win from Lulworth Cove.

3.30.—SALISBURY FOAL STAKES (5f.).—The obvious selection here is the FOURFOLD FILLY, who has won her last two races and is useful. The best of the others is probably the Lawless filly.

4.0.—WILTON SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Swan's Nest and AUNT ADELE. On her running in the race at Windsor won by Somme Orb the latter seems to have been given a good chance here.

4.30.—LONGLEAT STAKES (1m.).—Pinxit apparently does not run, which gives the race a more open appearance. Maplebeck has some sort of a chance, but LIGHTS OF WESTMINSTER seems rather better class than most of the others and may therefore win.

YORK PROSPECTS

1.30.—DRINGHOUSES SELLING STAKES (5f.).—ALFRESCO was a good third to Clever Eyes and Flaming Dawn at Newmarket, and may win here. The danger and alternative selection is probably Stolen Jest.

2.0.—CRAVEN HANDICAP (1m.).—Peruke has a chance on his Newmarket and Nottingham form and should run well, as should Accra. HERONSLEA has improved considerably since running at Stockton, and may be the best selection.

2.35.—SLEDMERE PLATE (1¼m.).—Old Friend can probably be made fitter, but is not without a chance. Rear Admiral missed the Irish 2,000 Guineas yesterday presumably to run here. Ravenswood will run well, but I shall take REAR ADMIRAL to win from Old Friend.

3.10.—GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Sir Joshua apparently does not run, probably because he would prefer softer going. Posterity has a good chance on his Ascot form of last season, and may again beat Quarter Sessions. Sartellus seems nicely handicapped, as does Six Wheeler. The latter, however, may find the distance just too far for him. Saracen is sure to run well, and is the danger to SARTELLUS.

3.45.—VOLTIGEUR HANDICAP (6f.).—Reedsmouth is expected to run well, but has nothing in hand of Golden Oracle on their Victoria Cup running. Kedak has done well since Chester, while Grey Hill is a better animal than is generally supposed. I shall select REEDSMOUTH to win from Golden Oracle.

4.15.—HOME-BRED PLATE (5f.).—OH FOR A MONOCLE should win from Summer Lightning, who is very fit.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will be well represented in all the six events at York to-day.

For the Dringhouses Selling Sweepstakes the public form of Summer Song makes him a moderate horse, and I doubt if he is any better than it shows. Louvastra has a chance, but my selection is GRAPE FRUIT, who has done quite well in recent gallops.

In the Craven Handicap Plate ACCRA, at his best, is a very useful horse, and I believe that Hamshaw has got him to his liking. In spite of his big weight I think that he will prove our best. Tulchan went very well in a gallop on Saturday with Velocity and has a chance. Friar Tuck ran below his form at the last Newmarket meeting and may do better here. Ismailia, Priamus, and Mr. Bertram are no better than their public form shows.

In the Sledmere Plate I believe that RAVENSWOOD will give us the best chance of winning. He is a nice horse, and a mile and a quarter is about his best distance.

The Great Northern Handicap is the chief event, and we hold a very strong hand. Saracen I have not seen look better all the season. In home gallops he is a very lazy horse, but in a race he can be relied upon to show his true form. Quarter Sessions is much fancied, and I doubt if Sartellus has ever looked or gone so well as he has done lately. He will require a lot of beating, but may find one too good for him in SARACEN.

In the Voltigeur Handicap Golden Oracle will represent Freemason Lodge. He ran quite a good race for the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park, and, if I have made no mistake, he will be found a little straighter in condition now. Pachalik I have lost confidence in, although he may win. However, my selection is ELCOT, who has a good chance on form, and since his race at Newmarket has done wonderfully well. Piperno is fancied.

For the Home-Bred Plate it is with confidence that I select OH FOR A MONOCLE, who keeps up her form wonderfully well. Jestaway colt and Summer Lightning will oppose her.

SALISBURY RESULTS

1.45 (1.48).—The SALISBURY STAKES of 2 sovs. each, and 5 sovs extra if not struck out by Tuesday, March 25. 100 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

CAMERONIAN, b c, by Pharos—Una Cameron (Mr. J. A. Dewar). 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 1
LADIES' CHAIN, b f, by Grand Parade—Grecian Bend (Mrs. S. Whitburn). 8st. 6lb. ..S. Wragg 2
CRUSTY, b g, by Manna—Pinprick (Lord Astor). 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Brennan 3
Agnostic, c, by Milton (Sir A. Bailey). 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Herbert 0
Captain Crack (Mrs. Brockbank). 8st. 9lb. ..J. Dobie 0
Silver Salmon (Mrs. P. W. Carr). 8st. 9lb. ..J. Dobie 0
Abatos (Sir C. Hyde). 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Beary 0
Swiftlord (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey). 8st. 9lb. ..F. Sharpe 0
Step Lively (Mr. C. M. Leigh). 8st. 9lb. ..P. Nelson 0
Speed Cop (Capt. A. S. Wills). 8st. 9lb. ..J. Kirby 0
Startline (Mrs. R. C. Dawson). 8st. 6lb. ..R. Ruttle 0
Mac's Choice (Mr. E. Tyrwhitt Drake). 8st. 6lb. ..Bartlam 0
Colourist (Captain F. Forester). 8st. 6lb. C. Richards 0
Yanwath (Lord Lonsdale). 8st. 6lb. ..H. Heavey 0
Honey Oge (Mr. E. Martin). 8st. 6lb. ..H. Heavey 0
Vivian (Mrs. A. M. Pape). 8st. 6lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Crest (Lord Portman). 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Johnson 0
(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

BETTING.—4 to 4 agst Crusty, 9 to 2 Ladies' Chain, 8 to 1 each Cameronian and Step Lively, 10 to 1 Mac's Choice, 100 to 8 each Silver Salmon and Crusty. 100 to 6 Captain Crack, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Mac's Choice was fourth and Swiftlord last.

2.30 (2.32).—The JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

ORNATE, br f, by Orpheus—Roselet (Mr. P. Thrale). 8st. 11lb. ..... S. Wragg 1
ESTELLE PILLY, by Transcendent (Sir W. Cooke). 8st. 11lb. ..... B. Carslake 2
ARCHEROT, b g, by Arch-Gift—Fredith (Mr. J. Cooper). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 3
Fugitive (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith). 8st. ..... F. Fox 0
Telnell (Mr. E. Martin). 8st. 9lb. ..... I. Martin 0
Joyboy (Mr. R. Corbett). 8st. ..... E. Forsyth 0
St. Tetra (Mr. H. Arnold). 8st. 11lb. ..... T. Griffiths 0
First Venture (Mr. H. L. Cottrill). 8st. 11lb. ..... A. Beary 0
Flitter (Mr. E. M. Gregory). 8st. 11lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Ashfield Z. by Bridge of Earn (Mr. Harry Powney). 8st. ..... H. Ermer 0
Desert Bride (Mr. M. Springfield). 8st. 11lb. ..... T. Barber 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Croydon)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Archerot, 5 to 2 Estelle filly, 3 to 1 Desert Bride, 8 to 1 First Venture, 100 to 9 Ornate, 100 to 6 St. Tetra, 33 to 1 each agst the others. Won by a short head; a similar distance separated second and third. Desert Bride was fourth and St. Tetra last.

The winner was sold to Captain Elgee for 240 guineas.

3.0 (3.4).—The WILTSHIRE PLATE (a high-weight handicap) of 300 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

OLDERFLEET, br c, by Craig an Eran—Joie de Vivre (Mr. W. H. Savill). 4 yrs. 7st. 8lb. ..... S. Wragg 1
TOMMY ATKINS, b h, by Spion Kop—Tillywhim (Mr. W. T. Sears). 6 yrs. 9st. 10lb. ..H. Leach 2
RING O' ROSES, br f, by Sir Rowland—Broken Toy (Mr. W. J. Waldron). 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb. ..... A. Burns 3
Garnock (Sir C. Hyde). 5 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..B. Carslake 0
Saint Fortunat (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen). aged. 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Beary 0
Rialto Bridge (Sir E. Wills). 5 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..T. Beary 0
Darian (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). 5 yrs. 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Happy Chink (Colonel H. Williams). 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Sincers (Mr. W. L. Irving). 3 yrs. 7st. 1lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Must Mallow (Mrs. A. M. Pape). 3 yrs. 7st. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... C. Richards 0
Cornette (Mr. E. A. Wigan). 4 yrs. 7st. ..A. Smirke 0
Blanastre (Mrs. F. Gilbert). 3 yrs. 7st. ..F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst Tommy Atkins, 6 to 1 each Garnock and Saint Fortunat, 8 to 1 Darian, 10 to 1 Ring o' Roses, 100 to 8 Happy Chink, 100 to 6 Rialto Bridge, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Garnock was fourth and Darian last.

3.30 (3.33).—The STAND SELLING WELTER HANDICAP, a plate of 300 sovs. One mile (straight).

OBEDIENCE, b f, by The Boss—Hobble Skirt (Major G. H. Miller). 4 yrs. 8st. 3lb. ..F. Fox 1
SONNY BOY, b h, by Son-in-Law—Barouni (Mr. W. J. Rimell). 5 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Brennan 2
IRISH LORD, b g, by Irish Battle—Lady M.C. (Mr. S. Woolton). 5 yrs. 8st. 13lb. ..S. Magee 3
Abbot's Pride (Mrs. H. S. Martin). aged. 9st. 12lb. ..... K. Robertson 0
Physic Ball (Mr. J. Brown). 5 yrs. 9st. 10lb. ..... K. Robertson 0
Aquilon (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). aged. 9st. 8lb. ..... J. Dobie 0
Alan Malone (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe). 6 yrs. 9st. 4lb. ..... H. Lesch 0
Oakwood (Mr. J. Powell). aged. 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Boiarinia (Mr. R. C. Dawson). 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Bartham 0
Prince's Covert (Major A. H. Pryce). 5 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Citronota (Mr. J. Cooper). 4 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Phobos (Mr. D. White). 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb. ..H. Graves 0
Lady Clarion (Mr. M. G. Hartigan). 3 yrs. 8st. ..... C. Richards 0
Tramps (Captain J. Campbell). 3 yrs. 7st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 12lb.) ..... F. Roche 0

(Winner trained by Miller, at Wantage)

BETTING.—5 to 2 agst Irish Lord, 100 to 30 Citronota, 4 to 1 Lady Clarion, 8 to 1 Oakwood, 10 to 1 Alan Malone, 100 to 8 each Physic Ball and Phobos, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; four lengths separated second and third. Citronota was fourth and Tramps last.

The winner was sold to Mr. E. H. Gregory for 75 guineas.

4.0 (4.3).—The STEWARDS' PLATE, a welter handicap of 200 sovs. One mile (straight.)

NUXFORD, b g, by Stratford—Nux (Sir A. Bailey). 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..Mr. A. Cotrill 1
NOSIAMAS, br g, by Melbourne—Elle Vole (Mr. V. Emanuel). aged. 9st. 12lb. Prince Ali Khan 2
PORTRAITIST, ch c, by Gainsborough—Orcuba (Mr. R. C. Dawson). 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... Mr. Wellesley 3
Orbril (Mr. T. F. Rimell). 4 yrs. 11st. 6lb. Mr. Kirk 0
Pounce (Lady Warrender). 4 yrs. 10st. 8lb. ..... Mr. Cotterell 0
Warfare (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Kennedy). 5 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... Mr. D. Kennedy 0

(Winner trained by Cottrill, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—4 to 1 on Portraitist, 6 to 1 agst Orbril, 10 to 1 each Nuxford and Nosiamas, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Orbril was fourth and Pounce last.

4.30 (4.30).—The CITY BOWL, a plate of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

DRY ROYAL, b g, by Sansovino—Princess Ena (Sir C. Hyde). 3 yrs. 8st. 11lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... R. C. Jones 1
ORPENDA, ch f, by Orpiment—Gerenda (Mr. P. Beaumont). 4 yrs. 6st. 12lb. ..... R. Smyth 2
COURT NEWS, br f, Royal Lancer—Nova (Mr. G. McKechnie). 4 yrs. 6st. 12lb. ..... C. Mitchell 3
Pelette (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare). 3 yrs. 5st. 11lb. (car. 5st. 12lb.) ..... F. Chapman 0
Deaconess (Vicomte de Fontarce). 3 yrs. 5st. 7lb. ..... A. Weir 0
Vibrate (Mr. R. Farquharson). 3 yrs. 5st. 7lb. ..... D. Sullivan 0
Gay Life (Mr. H. Knight). 3 yrs. 5st. 7lb. (car. 5st. 8lb.) ..... J. Lewis 0

(Winner trained by Scobie, at Whitsbury)

BETTING.—4 to 1 agst Deaconess, 3 to 1 Dry Royal, 30 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Deaconess was fourth and Pelette last.

SALISBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs. (straight).

		Yrs	st	lb
BARRACK LAW (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	O. Bell	4	9	4
aFOURTH FORM (Mr. H. L. Cottrill)	Cottrill	4	9	4
BLUE SPRAY (Mr. Montague Evans)	I. Anthony	5	8	12
BOXING GLOVE (Mr. E. H. Gregory)	Golightly	4	8	12
aGO EASY (Mrs. H. M. Hollins)	W. Payne	4	8	12
SHIKARI (Mr. J. Lowndes)	Rimell	4	8	12
aREDORAVE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher)	Gwilt	3	8	10
YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	J. Beary	3	8	10
GOLDEN HARE (Mr. H. G. Blagrave)	J. Beary	3	8	10
LAST CAST (Sir C. Hyde)	Blagrave	3	8	0
ESKDALE (Mr. W. C. Lauzi)	Scobie	3	8	0
PHARAMOND II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)	Farquharson	3	8	0
GALHAMPTON (Lord Portman)	Leach, jun.	3	8	0
aTHE DOMINIE (Mr. C. J. Ryan)	Farquharson	3	8	0
MARY AMBREE (Major A. Bonsor)	Loftus	3	8	0
RIVERCRAFT (Mr. R. Brendon)	F. Hartigan	3	7	11
aCRAVAILE (Mr. J. Brown)	Holland	3	7	11
aDEVONIE (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare)	R. Morston	3	7	11
DARK LIGHT (Sir W. Cooke)	Allden	3	7	11
KNOWHERE (Sir W. Cooke)	Read	3	7	11
NERANJA (Mrs. E. C. Dawson)	R. Dawson	3	7	11
ELFIN (Lord Ellesmere)	Darling	3	7	11
MOUNT OLIVER (A. D. Faber)	Raymond	3	7	11
BAY OF AVRE (Lord Fairhaven)	O. Bell	3	7	11
aPATRON MINET (Mr. R. G. Fothergill)	Fothergill	3	7	11
LADY CROSS (Mr. E. S. Freeland)	W. Nightingall	3	7	11
SWYNFORD LASS (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)	Smith	3	7	11
SOUTHAM (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson)	H. Waldron	3	7	11
GAY SAINT (Mr. E. Cwill)	Rimell	3	7	11
BATTLE (Mr. J. B. Joel)	Cwilt	3	7	11
FORNADA (Mr. T. P. Kimball)	Peck	3	7	11
TUT FOR TAT (Mr. H. Knight)	Beckett	3	7	11
DOROTHY RADLEY (Mr. W. H. Morgan)	Knight	3	7	11
SORAIS (Mr. G. G. H. Peck)	Braime	3	7	11
LENOX (Mr. C. J. Ryan)	J. Beary	3	7	11
LADY PUTTENDEN (Mr. H. Smith-Turberville)	Loftus	3	7	11
REMONT (Mr. Friend Sykes)	Martin	3	7	11
GUILGASH (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	J. Beary	3	7	11
aSILVER CIRCUS (Mr. A. de Rothschild)	Cunliffe	3	7	11
FURRY DAY (Mr. E. S. Whitburn)	Cottrill	3	7	11
SUNNY FOLLY (Sir F. Wills)	Braime	3	7	11
BLUE VEIL (Lord Woolavington)	Dr. Windon	3	7	11
(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)				

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FOURTH FORM, R. James; BOXING GLOVE, A. Burns; MARY AMBREE, —; DEVONIE, J. Kirby; DARK LIGHT, —; KNOTWEED, —; LENOX, —; LADY PUTTENDEN, —; REMONT, —; FURRY DAY, C. Richards; BLUE VEIL, —.

2.30.—The STONEHENGE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
ALANDUIE (Brigadier-General G. R. Cheape)	Morris	9	0
SUMMER SONG (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe)	Cunliffe	9	0
aCLUTCH (Mr. A. Z. Davis)	Thrale	9	0
BOW LANE (Mr. R. Farquharson)	Farquharson	9	0
VIXEN'S PET c, by Allenby (Mr. O. Anthony)	O. Anthony	9	0
LIKE MAGIC c, by Foreranner (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan)	M. Hartigan	9	0
LONELY SPOT (Mr. E. Martin)	Martin	9	0
GREEN LOVER (Mr. E. Raymon)	Raymon	9	0
aPLUTOCRAT (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith)	Templeman	9	0
STRESA (Mr. A. Williams)	P. Wootton	9	0
aMENTHOL c, by Irishman (Mr. S. Wootton)	Coldbeck	9	0
GALLIVANTER (Mr. Harry Powney)	Harry Powney	8	11
TOLA (Mr. F. J. Alexander)	Bullock	8	11
GOLDEN BUBBLE (Miss D. Cooper)	Brimlow	8	11
ARCHEBOT (Mr. J. Cooper)	Larkin	8	11
NO OTHER (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant)	Douglas-Pennant	8	11
TWINTHORNE F. by Irish Battle (Mr. J. H. Gordon)	Douglas-Pennant	8	11
DONA SAUVAGE (Mr. E. H. Gregory)	MacColl	8	11
LYRIC (Mr. J. A. Heath)	Golightly	8	11
FLIT THE FROG (Miss Blackwing)	Morris	8	11
LEPANTO (Mr. D. S. Kennedy)	M. Hartigan	8	11
Miss BEAN (Captain A. Kyle)	Thrale	8	11
SEA MIST (Mr. W. G. Lang)	Macnee	8	11
SHELDON WRONG F. by Battle-axe (Mr. S. McGregor)	Farquharson	8	11
GOLDEN TREASURY F. by Tetrameter (Mrs. K. Mineer)	Gwilt	8	11
MACON III. (Mrs. A. M. Pape)	Hobbs	8	11
TREE BONNER F. by Trespasser (Mr. H. S. Persse)	Persse	8	11
CAUTIOUS CLARA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)	Persse	8	11
aCANDOVER (Mr. W. H. Savill)	Pratt	8	11
CHACRERO (Mr. T. Stewart)	M. Hartigan	8	11
CRIFS (Mr. V. T. Thompson)	O. Bell	8	11
PATRONA (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	F. Hartigan	8	11
JOY TO SEE (Mr. J. Wellesley)	J. Beary	8	11
MANDY (Mrs. S. Whitburn)	Leach, jun.	8	11
TINGALING (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)	Cottrill	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLUTCH, —; THE SLAVE, M. Beary; VIXEN'S PET, —; LIKE MAGIC, F. Hartigan; GREEN LOVER, —; Mr. BURNS; DONA SAUVAGE, —; FLIT THE FROG, —; GOLDEN TREASURY FILLY, G. Walsh; CAUTIOUS CLARA, Bezant; CHIPS, C. Ray; TINGALING, H. Packham.

3.0.—The SALISBURY CUP, a handicap plate of 400 sovs. (including a cup value 100 sovs., at option of winner); second to receive 40 sovs. and third 10 sovs. out of the plate. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBROWN JACK (Colonel H. A. Wernher)	F. Herbert	6	9	12
DEFOE (Lord Woolavington)	F. Darling	4	9	0
CLEAR CASH (Sir J. Grey)	O. Anthony	5	8	8
BRIANO (Sir E. Wills)	De Winton	4	8	7
aREPTON II. (Mr. V. Emanuel)	Dr. Windon	4	8	7
PARD (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)	Sneyd	4	8	6
LULWORTH COVE (Lady Curzon of Kedleston)	W. Nightingall	4	7	9
MALLOCK (Mr. E. H. Gregory)	Gwilt	5	7	8
STEERSMITH (Sir W. Cooke)	Golightly	4	7	6
BOSS OF THE SHOW (Mr. W. H. Morgan)	Read	4	7	4
GAY GUY (M. M. Calmann)	Braime	4	6	13
aMERCURY (Mr. W. Clarke)	Lawson	4	6	12
aSYNOT (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)	R. Pigott	6	6	12
	R. Waldron	5	6	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BROWN JACK, S. Donoghue; DEFOE, FOX; CLEAR CASH, C. Ray; PARD, —; LULWORTH COVE, Tarry; MALLOCK, —; STEERSMITH, —; Boss OF THE SHOW, F. Sharpe; GAY GUY, A. Burns; MERCURY, —; SYNOT, —.

3.30.—The SALISBURY FOAL STAKES of 2 sovs. each, and 3 sovs. extra if not struck out by the last Tuesday in March, 1930, with 100 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. One owner at entry of winner and the owner at running of the second each to receive 20 sovs. out of the stakes. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
FOURFOLD F. by Buss Ojo (7lb.) (Major McCalmont)	Persse	8	11
ULSTER QUEEN c, by Papyrus (Sir W. Cooke)	Read	8	9
ARTHOS (Queen's Double colt) (Major McCalmont)	Persse	8	9
ROYAL WARDEN (Mr. J. A. Hirst)	R. W. Colling	8	9
BOXING GLOVE (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)	Beary	8	9
MISS JINKS (Major McCalmont)	Persse	8	6
GUIDING STAR (Mr. C. W. Gordon)	Jarvis	8	6
RUNAWAY MARCH (Lord Woolavington)	J. Jarvis	8	6
HUZZAM (Mr. F. Darling)	F. Darling	8	4
NECTARINIA G. by Prince Galahad (3lb.) (Mr. W. Clark)	F. Darling	8	6
JOY FOR EVER (3lb.) (Captain F. Forester)	Persse	8	3
DROMKEEN (3lb.) (Mr. T. W. Wilson)	M. Hartigan	8	3
SONOMA (7lb.) (Mr. D. M. Gant)	Gwilt	8	3
HAPPY SCOT (3lb.) (Mr. W. F. Lowe)	Lowe	8	3
STRAVERNA (7lb.) (Lady Vivian Henderson)	Sneyd	7	13
DUBDILLA F. by Buen Ojo (7lb.) (Major McCalmont)	Persse	7	13
aLAWLESS F. by Stratford (7lb.) (Mr. S. McGregor)	Gwilt	7	13
COR DE CHASSE (7lb.) (Mr. E. A. Wigan)	Braime	7	13
PRELIA (7lb.) (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	J. Beary	7	13
EXTENSION (10lb.) (Mr. J. Jelf)	Loftus	7	13
AVALCONA (10lb.) (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	C. Peck	7	10
GREEDY GIRL F. by Tremola (10lb.) (Mr. J. B. Joel)	William Griggs	7	10
ZENITH (10lb.) (Mr. T. K. Laidlaw)	Jh. Driscoll	7	10
BRIDGE OF BATH F. by Sonning (10lb.) (Mr. M. Hartigan)	M. Hartigan	7	10
GYPSOPHILA F. by Dawson City (10lb.) (Mr. J. B. Joel)	Boulton	7	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FOURFOLD FILLY, P. Beasley; ULSTER QUEEN COLT, C. Ray; RUNAWAY MARCH, —; JOY FOR EVER, F. Darling; BOSS OF THE SHOW, F. Sharpe; GAY GUY, A. Burns; MERCURY, —; PRELIA, M. Beary.

4.0.—The WILTON SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs.; second to save entrance. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
SMILE (Mr. E. H. Webber)	Hobbs	6	9	0
PUTTER (Sir A. Butt)	Marsh	4	8	10
BENEDICTUS (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	J. Beary	5	8	9
aPORTIA'S PLEA (Mr. A. Falcon)	R. Rintoul	4	8	8
aBIG BEN (Mr. H. Smyth)	R. Smyth	4	8	6
OCTAGON (Mrs. S. Hanley)	Hanley	4	8	6
KING CARROL (Mr. W. G. Lang)	Farquharson	4	8	6
LUDOVIC (Mr. A. de Rothschild)	Pratt	5	8	4
TWEEDY GIFT (Mr. D. Fraser)	Douglas-Pennant	4	8	3
SWAN'S NEST (Mr. G. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	4	8	3
LADY BERKELEY (Mr. F. Gray)	Harry Powney	4	8	3
SUN SPRITE (Mr. F. H. W. Clarke)	Cundell	5	8	3
KING CLAUDE (Mr. H. G. Blagrave)	Blagrave	5	8	3
GLENARCHY (Mr. E. Martin)	Martin	5	8	3
LUCIUS (Mr. G. Koch de Gooreynd)	Cannon	5	8	3
KURDI (Major G. H. Miller)	Templeman	5	8	3
MUTE SWAN (Mrs. H. C. Miller)	Miller	4	8	1
MISSIONARY (Mr. F. Wright)	Gilbert	4	8	0
GOLDEN CAPTIVE (Mr. Friend Sykes)	Templeman	4	7	13
STOLEN GAME (Mr. J. D. Robertson)	Morris	4	7	13
ROYAL ABBESS (Lady Beryl Gilbert)	Rimell	4	7	11
ROYAL DALE (Mr. F. A. Handel)	Thrale	4	7	8
LONELY SIMON (Mr. F. Edwards)	Edwards	4	7	8
KISS CURL (Mrs. Edward Clayton)	J. Cannon	4	7	8
SAPPHIC (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan)	M. Hartigan	3	7	8
IRISH CARESS (Mr. Martin)	Martin	3	7	8
aWARMINGHAM (Mrs. E. Spotswood)	Macnee	3	7	6
LITTLE ECHO (Mr. L. E. Cribbin)	Bullock	3	7	6
LONGMYND LAD (Mr. H. Boulton)	Bullock	3	7	6
WINDSOR (Mr. G. Coldbeck)	Coldbeck	3	7	6
AUNT ADELE (Sir F. Wills)	De Winton	4	7	4
aLIVELY JANE (Colonel H. M. Curtis)	Dr. Windon	4	7	4
FLASH OF GOLD (Captain J. Campbell)	Mosley	4	7	4
EASTERN SONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)	De Mestre	3	7	3
SLINDON (Mrs. Daniels)	Turner	4	7	0
LORD BROMWICH (Mr. C. V. James)	Templeman	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SMILE, —; PUTTER, F. Lane; PORTIA'S PLEA, —; SPRITE, —; KING CLAUDE, J. Collins; SWAN'S NEST, —; SUN SPRITE, K. Robertson; ROYAL ABBESS, —; MUTE SWAN, —; KISS CURL, —; SAPPHIC, C. Richards; IRISH CARESS, —; LITTLE ECHO, —; AUNT ADELE, —; LIVELY JANE, A. Burns; EASTERN SONG, —.

**4.30.—The LONGLEAT ST

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

'AUSTRALIANS AT OXFORD

PONSFORD SCORES 220

At least twice this season P. G. T. Kingsley has rendered his side a signal service by losing the toss, but yesterday he could have had little hope, after he had called wrongly, that his side would be back in the pavilion before stumps were drawn. The wicket was easy enough to give the batsman a choice of strokes at nearly every ball, and the Australians made 406 runs during the day for two wickets without unduly exerting themselves.

Of that total W. H. Ponsford scored 220 not out. It was an innings that showed all the qualities of patience and restraint, but it was never the innings of a man who was so much the master of the bowling that he could allow himself the luxury of a deliberate recklessness, or eccentricity. In the course of the play I. A. R. Peebles left the field for a little time because of an old strain in his shoulder, but he came back soon, although he did not bowl much.

In the 90 minutes before luncheon S. McCabe and Ponsford scored 96 runs together, and while that is a normal rate of scoring, it seemed less than the normal, because, if the result of the match had depended on it, the batsmen obviously could have scored much faster. McCabe has had a succession of failures on English wickets, and yesterday he was anxious to get a good sight of the ball before he worried about runs. He might have been stumped off I. A. R. Peebles when he had made 24, but, as luncheon approached, his strokes increased in range and fluency, and the counties who, up to now, have got rid of him so cheaply have every reason to congratulate themselves. He has a beautifully rhythmic stroke through the covers, and although Ponsford at first scored rather the faster, it was McCabe the spectators watched most closely. Like McCabe, Ponsford had one escape. Kingsley moved, like the first-class slip fielder he is, to a ball of H. M. Garland-Wells, which Ponsford tried to cut, and did not quite get over, but although Kingsley got it in his hands it somehow managed to jump out. Both Peebles and Hill-Wood had bowled well on a pitch that did everything to hinder them, but after luncheon it was Garland-Wells who bowled heroically for long periods and who looked the most likely to get a wicket. He did, in fact, take the two that fell before tea. The fall of wickets, however, was far from McCabe's mind when play was resumed, and twice he hit two consecutive 4's. His hundred, indeed, seemed only the matter of minutes when he was bowled, playing a purely defensive stroke at a ball of Garland-Wells that kept low.

D. G. Bradman began by hooking a ball of Hill-Wood's that got up head-high, but Ponsford, who, in spite of the fact that his bat comes down to the ball from the direction of second slip and seldom presents anything but the full face of it, kept pace with him. Ponsford's straight drive at any ball in the least overpitched is perfect in its economy of movement and exactitude of timing, and once J. H. Nevinson had hardly recovered his balance before the ball was at the sight screen. Ponsford reached his 100 by turning an off-break of Peebles to the square-leg boundary, and soon afterwards he scored two 4's in one over off Hill-Wood, first hooking him, and then driving him straight. At 252, however, he lost Bradman, who, after making a prodigious short-arm stroke for 6 off a no-ball of Peebles, played-on to the ball which was the bowler's one hope of salvation, the one that managed to gather some pace from the pitch and keep low.

After tea the cricket was disappointing, sedate, and respectable. The Oxford bowling, it is true, never lost the first virtues of strength and steadiness, but there was nothing in it to suggest that a side with two wickets down for over 250 runs scored need play as though the wicket was crumbling and a collapse imminent.

Two boundaries came off Nevinson's first over after tea, but after that there was a long period of inactivity. A. F. Kippax once tried to drive Hill-Wood and found the ball skidding away to long leg, and it was not until he had been batting for an hour or so that he remembered he was a great stroke-player first and a mere compiler of runs second. Pousford reached his 200 just before 6 o'clock and, with the batsmen infallibly picking out the holes in the field, 406 runs were scored by the end of the day: that is a very good total for a day's play, and the only possible grumble is that somewhat ungrateful one that they might so easily have scored more.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

S. McCabe, b. Garland-Wells	91
W. H. Ponsford, not out	220
D. G. Bradman, b. Garland-Wells	32
A. F. Kippax, not out	54
Byes, 3; l-b., 2; w., 1; n-b., 1	7
Total (2 wkts.)	406

W. M. Woodfull, V. Y. Richardson, A. Fairfax, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, T. Wall, and A. Hurwood to go in.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—P. G. T. Kingsley, C. K. Hill-Wood, N. M. Ford, the Nawab of Pataudi, H. M. Garland-Wells, I. A. R. Peebles, I. Akers-Douglas, A. Melville, J. F. N. Mayhew, D. N. Moore, and J. H. Nevinson to bat.

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Day

SCHOOL RESULTS IN BRIEF

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, 64; FOREST SCHOOL, 141 for 2 wkts., dec. (G. N. Dennis 62 not out, H. C. J. Beelle 53).

ARDINGLEY COLLEGE, 117 for 7 wkts., dec. (A. P. Merchant 44); ARDINGLEY, 90 for 5 wkts.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 63; COLCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 107.

KING'S SCHOOL, ELY, A, 179 (Booth 89); THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, ELY, 186 (F. W. Wilkinson 82, W. T. Whewell 68).

CHELTENHAM, 178 for 7 wkts., dec. (F. G. O'Dwyer 68); ST. JOHN'S, OXFORD, 146 for 5 wkts. (Brooke 54, Graham-Smith 36).

THE MASTERS, 60 (W. J. Wright 6 for 24, H. J. Aish 2 for 3); MILL HILL SCHOOL, 22 for no wicket. Rain.

KING'S SCHOOL, ELTON, 204 for 4 dec. (A. W. M. Levy 74, P. H. F. Weaver 76, not out); TROWBRIDGE, 85 for 6 (C. R. Remnitz 2 for 6). Rain.

TRENT COLLEGE, 111 (J. Borier 37, R. Walker-Smith 2 for 10); MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, 44 for 9 (T. Fritton 5 for 13).

GRESHAM'S SCHOOL, 113 (R. W. Cant 5 for 28); NORWICH MAINDERS, 120 for 4 (R. Page 45).

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, 118 (W. V. Knight 4 for 43, A. J. H. Palmer 3 for 31); BISHOP'S STORTFORD COLLEGE, 122 for 7 (H. J. R. Leal 35, S. Stephen 31 not out).

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, 180 for 5 (H. Harkness 50); ARMAGH ROYAL SCHOOL 72 (W. C. A. Robinson 4 for 36).

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 81; IPSWICH SCHOOL, 137 for 3 (Grimwade 55 not out).

CAMBRIDGE CRUSADERS, 234 (F. R. Brown 131, D. R. Parkinson 7 for 75); UPPINGHAM SCHOOL 86 (R. C. Human 7 for 54).

PRESTON C.C., 123 (J. K. Dick 4 for 29, N. S. Mitchell-Innes 4 for 29); SEDBERGH, 194 for 6 (J. D. Wilson 61 not out, I. H. D. Walker 54).

KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY, 148 (L. S. Jeffery 48); ST. LAWRENCE C.C., 91 for 6 (G. A. Simpson 37 not out).

HABERDASHER'S SCHOOL, 28 (W. Williams 6 for 13, R. M. Bell 4 for 14); M.C.C., 47 (A. Grossman 7 for 22).

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, 152 for 6, dec. (Busbell 46); MAGDALEN COLLEGE, 72 for 8 (Brown 5 for 7 and hat-trick).

GOLFE G.S., 130 for 8 wkts. dec. (Woodley 33); ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE, 62 for 8.

LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL, 65 (Longmore 19 not out); DOUAI, 51 (Vevsey 7 for 21).

WREKIN COLLEGE, 85; SHROPSHIRE GENTLEMEN, 146 (Goodheart 4 for 20).

When you see so-and-so don't say "and soda" say Schweppe The Original SODA WATER

SURREY'S ADVANTAGE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AT THE OVAL

After two blank days at the Oval there was a full day's play yesterday in the match between Surrey and Gloucestershire. At the close of play Surrey, with seven wickets in hand, were only 32 runs behind. Having won the toss, P. G. H. Fender took the chance by putting Gloucestershire in to bat, a course of action fully justified by the state of the game when stumps were drawn.

Whether the Gloucestershire batsmen should have allowed this is another matter. For an hour after the effect of the roller had worn off in the morning the ball did pop about a little, but in the main the wind was drying the pitch too easily to allow the sun ever to make it outrageously difficult, and the pitch was certainly worth more than 150 runs.

Fender started his bowling with Gover (Vauxhall end) and Geary, and the first four overs produced only two runs, one of which was a no-ball. The next over was the source of all Gloucestershire's troubles. With the first ball Gover, who had occasionally made the ball rear up, had Sinfield, trying to turn the ball to leg, out leg-before-wicket, and to his third ball Hammond offered a crooked bat and was caught at second slip. Shortly afterwards Gregory made a gallant attempt at short-leg to catch Dipper, who, in his own unhurried manner, was not in the least disturbed by threats of what the pitch might be expected to do. R. H. Lyon also found plenty of time to play any spin there might be on the ball, which, in fact, was negligible; but when the total had been taken to 28, for some reason best known to himself, he made a wild slash at a ball from Fender and was bowled. That was a pity, for he was batting attractively and with confidence.

Then came Smith's turn to support Dipper, and Gregory was put on at the Pavilion end. He did not turn the ball a great deal, nor at any violent pace, but there must be something in his flight which keeps batsmen on the defensive to his well-pitched up leg-breaks. Surrey got two more valuable wickets before luncheon, Smith being caught at extra-cover off Gregory, whose perseverance alone deserved a wicket, and Dacre played outside the second ball he received.

The luncheon interval therefore arrived with the total at 69 for five, and even if the imperturbable Dipper was still there Fender's policy was already more than justified by results. Neale was out soon after luncheon, caught off a skier at square-leg when trying to hook and, with the total unaltered at 77, Barnett was caught and bowled off a ball which cocked up. Then followed the one and only determined partnership, Stephens helping Dipper to add 55 runs for the eighth wicket. Dipper suddenly, standing quite still, twice in one over off-drove Gover for 4, and the 100 went up when the innings had been in progress for two hours and three-quarters. He stolidly refused to attempt to score off Gregory, but Stephens, a left-handed batsman with a pronounced flourish of the bat and an inclination to play forward whenever possible, made many good strokes, including one powerful hook off Fender, who at this time was bowling without much luck.

Dipper took three hours to reach his 50, and in the end was caught at short-slip off a leg-break which pitched on the off stump. That was virtually the end, both the last two wickets falling to a run-out—Stephens to a glorious piece of fielding by Hobbs and Goddard in not so dignified a manner.

The ball was still doing its work slowly when Hobbs and Sandham settled down to build up a match-winning lead. Sinfield, bowling from the Pavilion end with four slips, was not dangerous, but Goddard, who soon relieved him and bowled off-breaks on the leg stump with four short-legs, demanded careful watching by both batsmen. Nothing very exciting, however, happened apart from one confident appeal against Hobbs for leg-before-wicket, and, with the total at 47, Neale was put on with his leg-breaks at the Vauxhall end. Goddard, keeping a good length, prevented the rate of run-getting from becoming too lively, but Hobbs found time to make some good hooks and straight drives, and Sandham, with his habitual tickles round to fine-leg, kept level with his partner. Lyon wisely persevered with the two bowlers most likely to induce the batsmen to make a mistake, and, at 90, he had his reward when Sandham was caught at the wicket off Neale.

Just after the 100 had gone up Goddard got the wicket he had been bowling for, Ducat being caught by the shortest of short legs. He should have had Shepherd out in exactly the same way before he had scored, but a simple catch went a-begging. Goddard continued to bowl extremely well with things going anything but in his favour. Just when it seemed that Shepherd would live to fight again to-day he made a most indiscreet sweep at a ball from Goddard and was justly bowled. Geary somehow managed to survive four balls from the unlucky Goddard, who did everything but actually take his wicket, and so stumps were drawn.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, c. Fender, b. Gregory	61
Sinfield, l.-b.-w., b. Gover	1
Hammond, c. Fender, b. Gover	0
B. H. Lyon, b. Fender	16
Smith, c. Squires, b. Gregory	21
Dacre, b. Gover	1
Neale, c. Gregory, b. Gover	5
Barnett, c. and b. Geary	0
Stephens, run out	25
Ford, not out	10
Goddard, run out	5
Byes, 3; n-b., 2	5
Total	150

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, not out	65
Sandham, c. Smith, b. Neale	39
Ducat, c. Barnett, b. Goddard	3
Shepherd, b. Goddard	3
Geary, not out	3
Byes, 5; l-b., 1	6
Total (3 wkts.)	118

Wilson, Gregory, P. G. H. Fender, Squires, Brooks, and Gover to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	29	13	46	4	Fender	13	1	30	1
Geary	14	4	22	1	Gregory	22	10	35	2
Shepherd	8	4	12	0					

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Toone

LEICESTERSHIRE'S HARD STRUGGLE

After dismissing Lancashire for 206 at Nelson yesterday, Leicestershire scored 49 for the loss of two wickets.

Lancashire lost Watson, who was caught at the wicket, with only one run scored, and Hallows and E. Tyldesley found it so hard to get the ball away that half an hour's play produced only 11 runs. The second wicket partnership was not broken until 59 runs had been added in 75 minutes, Sidwell then stumping Hallows. Iddon, having made six, should have been caught by Riley at deep square-leg off Astill, but that bowler met with success at 74, when he bowled Tyldesley, who batted for 95 minutes for 28.

After the luncheon interval Shipman, with the wind behind him, troubled both Iddon and Hopwood, and, with Leicestershire fielding splendidly, the score rose very slowly. At the end of two hours and a half's play Lancashire had scored 100 runs, but with the total at 117 Iddon, having batted 80 minutes for 28, was bowled off his pads by Smith.

Hopwood, who never really settled down, was fifth out at 149, having made 40 in a hundred minutes, while P. G. T. Eckersley, in trying to pull a slow ball from Astill, put it into the hands of square-leg. The innings closed for 206, which, all things considered, was a rather poor score, even allowing for the steadiness of the Leicestershire bowling.

An hour remained for play when Leicestershire went in and Shipman, having made four, should have been caught at slip off McDonald. He did not profit to any extent, both he and Armstrong being dismissed before the close of play.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	0
Hallows, st. Sidwell, b. Smary	33
Tyldesley (E.), b. Astill	28
Iddon, b. Smith	28
Hopwood, c. de Lisle, b. Smary	40
Parnter, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	20
P. G. Eckersley, c. Smith, b. Astill	2
Hibbins, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	11
Duckworth, not out	9
Tyldesley (R.), c. Riley, b. Astill	3
McDonald, c. Smary, b. Geary	16
Byes, 6; l-b., 8	16
Total	206

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, c. Duckworth, b. McDonald	18
Berry, not out	23
Armstrong, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (E.)	7
Bradshaw, not out	0
Byes	1
Total (2 wkts.)	49

Riley, Geary, Astill, J. A. de Lisle, Sidwell, Smith, and Smary to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	15	4	29	2	Astill	24	4	68	3
Geary	30.5	8	57	2	Smith	15	4	29	1
Smary	24	13	21	2					

UMPIRES.—Best and Young

CAMBRIDGE TESTED

MISTAKES IN THE FIELD

Sussex lost their first four wickets for under 50 runs at Cambridge yesterday when, during the morning, the pitch helped the bowlers considerably. Thence onwards the wicket steadily improved after the manner of Fenner's, but it was not until the seventh wicket fell at 152 that Sussex also recovered. G. S. Grimston then helped G. A. K. Collins to add 104 runs, and when the University went in to bat at 5.30 they had to face the respectable total of 265.

Sussex had seven amateurs in their team, including K. S. Duleepsinhji, whose comparative failure was as disappointing to Cambridge spectators as the inability of the University bowlers to maintain their original advantage. Sussex, as a matter of fact, would have been in a much worse way than they were at luncheon if the Cambridge fielding, or at any rate the catching, had been better. Some of the earliest chances were difficult to hold, and, measured in runs, not very expensive; but the fact remained that valuable time was lost and energy wasted by the attack. By way of contrast, it was a remarkable piece of luck that enabled Collins to be bowled by a no-ball from R. C. Rought-Rought before he had scored, and to survive another 2½ critical hours, during which he himself made 90 runs, and the whole game veered round in favour of the county side.

Collins also had the luck to be missed in the slips when he had made seven, and in the gully when he had reached 86, but, apart from all that, he played excellent cricket and very nearly made his first century in a county match. Collins, who was at Lancing, still is a young player and deserved every credit for the way in which he discovered, and promptly acted upon the discovery, that the Cambridge bowling was deteriorating rapidly without any assistance from the pitch. One of the least happy periods for Cambridge might perhaps have been reduced if the bowlers concerned had been taken off when it was fairly clear that they had lost their length completely. It is fair to add that J. T. Morgan, behind the wicket himself, showed excellent form all day, and, in fact, probably never has played better in that position.

The bowling of Bowley in Rought-Rought's second over gave Sussex an uncomfortable start, and when A. H. H. Gilligan and K. S. Duleepsinhji each failed to take advantage of a couple of "lives," the three outstanding batsmen were out for a total of 32. The catch in the gully that sent back the former was a good one. K. S. Duleepsinhji was caught at first slip, also off the bowling of G. D. Kemp-Welch, whose successes with the ball, no doubt, would be more welcome if he did not happen to be a first-wicket batsman. Cook batted well to make 35 before becoming Kemp-Welch's third wicket before luncheon, when the score stood at 80 for four.

Afterwards A. J. Holmes and Collins showed the way to a recovery by punishing a number of loose balls sent down by A. H. Fabian and F. R. Brown, but for all that there seemed still the prospect of the whole Sussex team being out for under 200 when Grimston joined Collins. Admirably it had to be noted that Langridge, who was eleventh on the batting list yesterday, usually occupies a rather more distinguished position.

Collins always watched the ball on to the bat with unfailing care, but he also put plenty of power into his drives and pulls, and hit one 6 and ten 4's in the course fo his 90. Grimston did not have time in which to reach his 50, but had the ample satisfaction of having played a most valuable and sound innings.

Cambridge had nearly an hour's batting and lost, for a total of 50, the wickets of Kemp-Welsh, who was playing himself in slowly, and Morgan just when he had begun to hit out freely.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Rought-Rought	6
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Grant, b. Kemp-Welch	12
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Rought-Rought, b. Kemp-Welch	12
Cook, b. Kemp-Welch	13
L. Williams, c. Grant, b. Fabian	35
A. J. Holmes, b. Brown	33
G. A. Collins, b. Fabian	90
Major C. B. Rubie, b. Butterworth	13
G. S. Grimston, not out	43
Tate, c. Brown, b. Fabian	2
Langridge (James), c. Morgan, b. Kemp-Welch	1
Byes, 3; l-b., 6; w., 4; n-b., 1	14
Total	265

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—First Innings.

G. D. Kemp-Welch, not out	21
A. T. Ratcliffe, b. Tate	7
J. T. Morgan, b. Bowley	11
A. H. Fabian, not out	3
Byes, 4; l-b., 3; w., 1	8
Total (2 wkts.)	50

E. T. Killick, G. J. Grant, H. R. W. Butterworth, H. E. Carris, R. C. Rought-Rought, F. R. Brown and N. M. V. Rothschild to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought-Rought	24	4	72	1	Fabian	20	1	56	2
Kemp-Welch	22.1	5	47	4	Brown	14	3	52	1
					Butterworth	5	1	16	1
					Grant	2	0	8	0

UMPIRES.—Watts and Chester.

HAMPSHIRE AT LORD'S

At the close of play yesterday in the match between Middlesex and Hampshire at Lord's Hampshire, with one wicket down, were 144 runs behind.

Hendren played splendidly and saved Middlesex from being dismissed for a small score. Apart from Herman, a tall, medium-paced, right-hander, Lord Tennyson, in his first match of the season, had no one faster than Kennedy to call on, and it was when given a second trial that the young bowler got through Hendren's defence. Going in second wicket down at 33 and ninth out at 207, Hendren made the big proportion of his score of 122 out of 184 during three hours and 10 minutes at the wicket.

Scoring 50 out of 84 in 80 minutes, Hendren went through an anxious period just after lunch, when Kennedy disposed of three batsmen quickly, but Durston helped to pull the game round, and Hendren reached 101 in two hours and three-quarters with the total 192. Hendren hit a 5 to leg (all run) and 10 4's.

A. L. Hosie played well for his 50 not out, and Hampshire seem to hold a distinct advantage.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

N. Haig, c. Tennyson, b. Boyes	33
Lee, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	1
Canning, c. and b. Newman	15
Hendren, b. Herman	122
H. J. Enthoven, l.-b.-w., b. Boyes	7
G. C. Newman, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	22
G. E. V. Crutchley, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	0
Hulme, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	6
Durston, c. Newman, b. Creese	6
Price, not out	18
Powell, b. Kennedy	3
Leg-byes	3
Total	236

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Hulme	32
A. L. Hosie, not out	50
Byes, 6; l.-b., 4	10
Total (one wicket)	92

Lord Tennyson, Captain T. O. Jameson, W. G. Lowndes, Mead, Kennedy, Newman, Boyes, Herman, and Creese to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	31.3	6	61	5	Boyes	16	2	54	2
Herman	9	1	29	1	Jameson	1	0	12	0
Newman	33	8	77	1	Creese	2	0	6	1

UMPIRES.—Braund and Buswell

WORCESTERSHIRE'S KEEN MATCH

Worcestershire, with all their wickets in hand, were 238 runs behind at the close of play in their match with Northamptonshire at Worcester yesterday.

Although Woolley and Bakewell gave them a fair start by scoring 38 in half an hour, Northamptonshire, with the dismissal of Woolley, found themselves poorly placed, four batsmen being out for 85. A. P. Hawtin and Bellamy doubled the score in 85 minutes before Bellamy was bowled. The home team then met with more success, Hawtin, Wright, and Cox all being got rid of for the addition of 40 runs. Hawtin made many good strokes to the off and hit a 6 and seven 4's. Matthews and Thomas added 36 for the ninth wicket. Worcestershire had an hour's batting, during which Wright and J. Fox scored only 21.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, l.-b.-w., b. Brooke	35
Bakewell, c. and b. Root	22
Timms (J. E.), b. Jackson	16
V. W. C. Jupp, b. Perks	11
Bellamy, b. Root	38
A. P. E. Hawtin, l.-b.-w., b. Root	67
Wright, c. Quaife, b. Brooke	6
Cox, b. Root	4
Matthews, c. Fox (J.), b. Perks	19
Thomas, b. Perks	24
Clark, not out	2
Byes, 9; l-b., 9; n-b., 3	21
Total	259

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wrights, not out	5
Fox (J.), not out	15
Bye	1
Total (no wkt.)	21

Nichol, Gibbons, Fox (V.), C. F. Walters, B. W. Quaife, Root, Brooke, Perks, and Jackson to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	43	16	63	4	Jackson	23	5	61	1
Perks	22.2	5	58	3	Brooke	20	4	50	2
Wright	2	0	6	0					

FREEMAN'S FINE BOWLING

A GOOD MATCH AT ILKESTON

At the end of the day's play at Ilkeston yesterday Derbyshire, with eight wickets in hand in their second innings, held a lead over Kent of 42 runs.

Freeman found the conditions all in his favour, and bowled magnificently. He took nine wickets at a cost of 50 runs, and accomplished his best feat this season.

Directly Freeman went on to bowl the Derbyshire batsmen were in trouble. Storer, in marked contrast to his colleagues, found little difficulty with the bowling, and, batting well, he reached 50 out of 72 in 90 minutes. Freeman then dismissed Worthington, and, with the total at 83, Storer was tempted to go out to another of Freeman's off-breaks and was stumped. The last ball before luncheon got rid of Townsend. The remaining batsmen did not give very much trouble, Derbyshire, after batting for two hours and 40 minutes, being all out for 136. Freeman bowled his off-breaks with great skill, and he owed a good deal to the work of Ames, who stumped three.

Kent found runs difficult to make, for Ashdown was bowled without anything having been scored, while Hardinge in trying to drive was out to a brilliant catch at mid-on. Woolley was third out with only nine runs scored, and with the score up to 18 G. B. Legge was bowled. Ames was never comfortable against Mitchell, and was leg-before-wicket when he had scored 19. When the players went in to tea Kent were very badly placed, having lost half their wickets for 44 runs.

The best stand in the innings came when J. Deed and Peach added 35 runs for the eighth wicket, but Kent were all out for 107. Left with a lead of 29, Derbyshire, in their second innings, lost this advantage, for Freeman bowled finely again. During the day Freeman took 11 wickets for 54 runs.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Storer, st. Ames, b. Freeman	57	not out	7
Lee, b. Freeman	14	b. Freeman	2
Alderman, b. Freeman	4		
G. R. Jackson, b. Freeman	2		
C. C. Clarke, st. Ames, b. Freeman	1		
Worthington, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	2		
Townsend, l.-b.-w., b. Peach	8		
Hutchinson, c. Woolley, b. Freeman	2	b. Freeman	4
Slater, st. Ames, b. Freeman	9		
Elliott, not out	11		
Mitchell, c. Woolley, b. Freeman	8		
Byes, 8; l-b., 2; w., 1	11		
Total	136	Total (2 wkts.)	13

KENT.—First Innings

Ashdown, b. Worthington	0
Hardinge, c. Alderman, b. Slater	0
Woolley, l.-b.-w., b. Slater	0
G. B. Legge, b. Worthington	2
Ames, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	6
T. F. Mitchell, c. Elliott, b. Mitchell	19
J. A. Deed, not out	21
Hubble, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	25
Freeman, b. Worthington	12
Peach, b. Slater	1
Besley, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	17
Byes, 3; n-b., 1	4
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Besley	6	0	14	0	Freeman	27.2	7	50	9
Ashdown	4	2	6	0	Hardinge	6	3	18	0
Peach	23	7	37	1					

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	13	2	24	3	Mitchell	12.2	2	42	4
Worthington	18	7	28	3	Townsend	4	1	9	0

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Stone

YORKSHIRE'S BIG SCORE

Yorkshire gained an advantage in their match with Essex at Dewsbury yesterday, when they kept their opponents in the field all day, scoring 365 for the loss of nine wickets.

Holmes and Sutcliffe gave Yorkshire a fine start, sharing in their 61st opening stand of three figures. They scored at a capital rate, 50 appearing in 40 minutes. Sutcliffe completed his 50 in 85 minutes, and five minutes later he sent up the 100. Holmes was rather restrained, but the first-wicket partnership yielded 131 in two hours and a quarter before Sutcliffe was bowled. Making his runs by a variety of strokes all round the wicket, Sutcliffe hit five 4's. It took Holmes 40 minutes to get from 42 to 50, and at 152, in attempting a sharp second run, he was run out. Leyland scored quickly, making several drives on either side of the wicket besides making some clever strokes to leg, but Oldroyd occupied more than an hour over his first 16. Leyland displayed much greater enterprise and reached 50 out of 83 in 70 minutes.

After tea Oldroyd completed a cautious 50 out of 172 in two hours and a quarter. Leyland hit away until, the partnership having produced 151 in two hours, he was bowled. He batted with great skill, hitting 12 4's. Oldroyd, after a stay of nearly three hours, in which he sent the ball only twice to the boundary, was stumped, and then O'Connor caused a collapse.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE—First Innings

Holmes, run out	63
Sutcliffe, b. Nichols	76
Oldroyd, st. Sheffield, b. Hipkin	63
Leyland, b. Russell	93
A. T. Barber, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	30
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Hipkin	8
Robinson, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	3
Wood, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	0
Rhodes, b. Smith	6
Macaulay, not out	0
Byes, 7; l-b., 10; n-b., 6	23
Total (9 wkts.)	365

Bowes to go in.

ESSEX.—H. M. Morris, A. G. Daer, M. Raison, Cutmore, Pope, O'Connor, Russell, Nichols, Hipkin, Sheffield and Smith (P.).

UMPIRES.—Burrows and Phillips

A GLAMORGAN RECOVERY

At the close of play yesterday in the match between Nottinghamshire and Glamorgan at Trent Bridge the home side had scored 92 for the loss of two wickets in reply to Glamorgan's total of 231.

Glamorgan began poorly on a fast pitch, Howard being got rid of at 17, but then Bates, who was missed twice in the slips, stayed until the score was 52. Four batsmen were out for 69, Larwood, in his second spell of bowling, taking three wickets for eight runs. When M. J. Turnbull was brilliantly taken on the leg-side by the wicket-keeper the fifth wicket partnership had realized 62 runs. With the total at 187, Hills, in attempting to drive, was out to a splendid catch at cover-point, where Voce held a hard hit. Scoring his 74 out of 116 in an hour and a half, Hills, apart from his one chance, batted very well, and, chiefly by drives, he hit 13 fours. Two more wickets fell quickly, but Mercer, hitting recklessly after being missed directly he came in, scored 20 in less than 10 minutes, including 11 in one over from Larwood. E. Davies, occupied an hour and a half over his 36.

G. Gunn and Whysall gave Nottinghamshire a good start, putting on 68 before Whysall was bowled. Gunn went on to complete 50 out of 74 in 80 minutes, but at 92 he gave first-slip a catch. Stumps were then drawn for the day.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN—First Innings

Bates, c. Walker, b. Larwood	33
Howard, b. Voce	11
Davies (D.), c. and b. Larwood	14
Bell, b. Larwood	0
M. J. Turnbull, c. Lilley, b. Voce	25
Hills, c. Voce, b. Staples (A.)	74
Davies (E.), not out	36
Lavis, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (A.)	0
Every, c. Larwood, b. Barratt	1
Mercer, c. Staples (A.), b. Barratt	20
Ryan, c. Lilley, b. Barratt	1
Byes, 4; l-b., 4; w., 8	16
Total	231

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), c. Hills, b. Ryan	61
Whysall, b. Davies (D.)	20
Walker, not out	8
Byes, 2; l-b., 1	3
Total (2 wkts.)	92

A. W. Carr, Payton, Staples (A.), Lilley, Barratt, Larwood, Staples (S. J.), and Voce to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	17	4	40	3	Voce	16	4	46	2
Barratt	21.4	3	31	3	Staples (A.)	17	4	39	2
Staples (S. J.)	14	2	39	0					

UMPIRES.—Dolphin and Denton

RESULTS IN BRIEF

ETON RAMBLERS, 215 for 9 wkts. (J. L. Booth 99); THE OWLS, 114.

GENTLEMEN OF LEICESTERSHIRE, 183 (S. G. Squire 105 not out); LORD LELFORD'S XI., 211 for 2 wkts. (G. Gifford 106 not out).

R.M.C., SANDHURST, 125 (J. T. Knight 43); THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE, 130 for 6 wkts. (Captain A. C. Wilkinson 45).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Hampshire (continued).
OVAL.—Surrey v. Gloucestershire (continued).
ILKESTON.—Derbyshire v. Kent (continued).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Glamorgan (continued).
DEWSBURY.—Yorkshire v. Essex (continued).
NELSON.—Lancashire v. Leicestershire (continued).
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Northamptonshire (continued).
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Sussex (continued).
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Australians (continued).

ETON V. BUTTERFLIES

The Butterflies beat Eton College on Upper Club, in a 12-a-side game. Eton declared their innings closed at 190 for four wickets after their opening pair had put on 119. The Butterflies, left with little over two hours to get the runs, forced the pace and the winning hit was made in the last three minutes. Score:—

ETON COLLEGE

A. W. Allen, b. de Zoete	71
C. E. Sheepshanks, st. Stanyforth, b. de Zoete	41
J. C. Atkinson-Clark, not out	25
K. F. H. Hale, c. Lyle, b. de Zoete	15
J. N. Hogg, st. Stanyforth, b. de Zoete	8
M. S. Gosling, not out	7
Byes, &c.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

GOLF

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

A GREAT MATCH

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 28

St. Andrews produced something more characteristic in the way of weather this morning, when the west wind swept strongly across the course and every one was wrapped in mittens and woolly waistcoats. On Tuesday evening the 11th green had grown so slippery that putting had outstepped the limits of either comedy or tragedy and become farcical, so to-day the hole was cut high up on the right of the green and near the Eden, where is a flat and comparatively grassy spot which holds the ball.

It was not an American day, and R. T. Jones looked rather cold and miserable as he blew on his fingers at the first tee at the inclement hour of twelve minutes past 8, and, in fact, I thought he felt rather miserable during several moments of his match with C. Shankland. There were distinct signs of that heel of Achilles, his fear of an 18-hole match. In the end he won comfortably, but he had his bad times and owed a good deal to his adversary. Shankland, it must be confessed, was disappointing. He has done many good things, but his essentially made and artificial game did not seem well suited to the conditions; a soft, windless inland course would have suited him better than this hard, windswept seaside one on which a man had to improvise strokes and do the best he could if he could not do what copybooks say. That, at least, was the light in which his game struck me. He began by hitting to hit and cutting his shots. Jones, on the other hand, began like clockwork with three perfect 4's. At this point some one in the crowd behind me remarked: "Anyone could do this course in 5's," and Shankland, already three down, seemed completely undone. Suddenly Jones lost his grip, had a weak 5 at the fourth, and a 6 at a Long Hole, when I think he was hampered in playing his second by the boundary stone. Shankland won those two holes, and behold it was a match again, and looked as if it might be very much of a match when Jones began to be short with his approach putts. However, though clearly ill at ease, he never failed with the short ones, and Shankland, having the best of the eighth, contrived to take four putts and lost it. Jones was bunkered at the ninth, took five, and was again only one up, having got out in the rather inglorious score of 40. However, he won the 10th in 4, and likewise the 11th, at which hole Shankland would again have taken four putts if he had not hit his first putt so hard that it went off the green and was only saved from the Eden by a strip of rough grass. After that there was no real doubt, for Jones got his 4's, if a little less confidently than usual, to win by five and three.

C. J. H. Tolley's match against W. Fowlis, a strong local player, ran something of the same course in that he won the first three in 4 apiece, eased off a little, and was pulled down, and then settled down on the way home. On the whole he played well, and gave his admirers heart for his big fight with Jones in the afternoon.

D. H. Anderson, like Shankland, one of the hopes of St. George's Hill, had also a chance of slaying an American giant, von Elm, but he began by heeling a pitch, running a putt yards past the hole, and topping a tee shot into whin bushes. That gave von Elm a comfortable little start of three holes and, with Anderson still erratic, he went still further ahead. At long last Anderson recovered himself and attacked bravely enough to get von Elm down to two, but the match ended at the Road.

Another American victory was that of G. Voigt over Martin. This was certain to be a close fight, and with Martin having been putting marvellously and Voigt having disliked the wind, there were high hopes of a British victory. Martin, however, lost a little of the fine edge of his putting, and Voigt is too good a player to be long baffled by any wind, so in the end Voigt won by three and one. He was out in 39, and, two up, lost the 10th, but played the shot of a great golfer to the 11th and won it. Martin fought back and was only one down with three to go, but he took a 5 to the 15th and another to the 16th, where he was under the fence and was the last.

Harrison Johnston played well to beat Straker, and W. Sutton had a very creditable win over Jobson, who has been playing extremely well. It was sad to see R. W. Hartley go, but his young opponent Hill did a great deed in beating him at the 20th.

And now we must come to the match between Jones and Tolley which, lest the reader be kept in suspense too long, Jones won at the 19th. It was a magnificent match under the conditions. These were appalling. It was a Dundee holiday and an enormous rabble flooded across the links. The stewards toiled and sweated, and I am willing to believe that the crowd meant well, but they made the game difficult for the two players they were watching. For all the other players who were trying to get round the links they made it impossible. The course was filled up with couples who could not attempt to play till the great, unthinking waves of people had passed over them. Some greens were empty for half an hour at a time since no one could play the hole and players and caddies had to be down at full-length to guard a ball lest the crowd should lightheartedly kick it away or trample it under foot. One really began to think that never again could a championship be played at St. Andrews. It was nobody's fault. Everybody did their best. But there were far, far too many bodies on the links. Jones and Tolley played encircled by a mob. All the others played through, round or over a mob.

The match, however, itself was, as I said, magnificent. Thrust and parry followed each other as quick as lightning, and as soon as one thought that either man was going to draw away, his opponent squared the match. The start was a dismal one for England, Tolley completely topping his tee shot so that the ball tottered gently over the Road. He was short of the Burn in two, and Jones won in four to five. "If Tolley was going to play that sort of stuff," people murmured, but it was soon clear that he was not. He played the second hole to perfection in 4, and with Jones slicing his second, a most unusual thing, which he was over-inclined to do, Tolley squared the match at the fourth. Jones again cut his second and hit the first of three, or according to some accounts, four, spectators who enjoyed this honour during the afternoon. He was too strong with his run-up and Tolley, with a nice 4, led by one. Two halves followed and then Tolley, who had been putting finely, made a slip and lost the seventh. He lost the eighth also, but hit a glorious swipe right on to the ninth green, while Jones purled into a gorse bush and that was all even. The 10th was well halved, and then from something very like the sublime we descended for the length of just one hole to the entirely ridiculous. Tolley was short of Strath from the tee, Jones too far into the Eden, Tolley fluffed and was still short. He fluffed again and was in Strath. With his fourth shot he was on the green. Then it was Jones's turn to fluff and he was well in the Eden. His third, however, was a beauty and Tolley gave up the hole. That was Jones one up, but he played the 12th badly and Tolley hit a vast and splendid drive right over the green and won the hole.

Now came some really sparkling thrust and counter-thrust. Jones holed a long putt for 3 at the 13th. How long it was I cannot positively affirm, not having a periscope, but somebody in front of me said 12 yards. At the Long Hole Tolley hit the greatest of all second shots to lie within a yard in 2. All even again. At the 15th Jones was within 5ft. or 6ft. in 2. Tolley bolted at the hole, for his 3 ran over, missed coming back and gave Jones the putt. That was three 3's running and Jones one up. He had been one up two or three times now, but he never could keep that priceless little lead and now he drove into the Principal's Nose. Tolley got his 4, not without some striving and agonizing, and again it was square. The 17th was a nightmare of rushing mob and shouting stewards, but both men were on the edge of the green in 2 and both got 4's, Jones holing an eminently missable putt. Tolley had a great chance at the Home Hole, where Jones, playing the odd, was much too strong and ran a dozen yards past the hole, but he committed the converse crime, and his ball amid execrations and encouragements only struggled up through the Valley of Sin. Steady putting made a half in 4 and off rushed the thousands back towards the Burn, except those provident persons who, anticipating a 19th, had waited and entrenched themselves behind the first green.

There were two good drives, a hooked second by Tolley and a tolerably good one by Jones. Tolley ran up beautifully to within 4ft. and seemed sure enough of his half till Jones laid him a horrid stymie. He did his best to cut round it with an iron, but it could not be. A sad ending, but a great match which either man deserved to win, neither to lose. The scores were:—

JONES.— Out: 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5.
In: 4, 4, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5, 4, 4.

TOLLEY.— Out: 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3.
In: 4, 6, 3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4.

RESULTS

THIRD ROUND (CONTINUED)

G. O. Watt (Broughty) beat D. Watson (Royal Ashdown Forest) by 4 and 3.
A. J. Evans (Royal St. George's) beat G. D. Forrester (Royal St. David's) by 4 and 3.
R. T. Jones (Atlanta, U.S.A.) beat C. Shankland (St. George's Hill) by 4 and 3.
C. J. H. Tolley (Royal and Ancient) (holder) beat W. Fowlis (St. Andrews) by 4 and 3.
D. C. Murray (Duddingston) beat A. J. Peech (Worplesdon) by 3 and 2.
J. A. Laing (Erskine) beat A. F. Simpson (Lothianburn) by 3 and 1.
Major (Walton Heath) beat F. L. Hird (Royal Wimbledon) by 5 and 4.
J. H. R. Johnston (White Beur, U.S.A.) beat Colonel J. C. Moore-Brabazon (Royal St. George's) by 6 and 5.
D. Scott (Royal and Ancient) beat W. Hope Pilcher (Royal and Ancient) by 5 and 3.
J. Robinson (Halifax) beat W. A. Sievwright (Royal and Ancient) by 5 and 4.
J. McCuaig (Mortonhall) beat P. Sweeny (Addington) by 6 and 5.
S. Chesterton (Royal Mid-Surrey) beat A. de Forest (Biarritz) by 3 and 1.
H. R. Howell (Glamorganshire) beat W. B. C. Miller (Duddingston) at the 20th hole.
D. MacCormack (Hermitage) beat H. M. Bray (Royal and Ancient) by 2 and 1.
Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) beat R. Neill (East Renfrewshire) by 4 and 2.
J. Stephenson (Northumberland) walked over. Major C. B. Ormerod (Berkshire) scratched.
R. H. Oppenheimer (Royal and Ancient) beat K. Graham Patrick (Stirling) by 4 and 3.
R. S. E. Soulby (Forthwilliam, Belfast) beat J. D. Little (Caledonia) by 3 and 2.
H. V. Brower (Dinard, France) beat W. Spark (Victoria, Montrose) by 3 and 1.
H. Wethered (Royal and Ancient) beat D. A. Fiddian (Stourbridge) by 7 and 5.
R. B. Foster (Prince's, Sandwich) beat J. B. Gwaltney (Morris County, U.S.A.) by 3 and 1.
J. Gordon Simpson (Royal and Ancient) walked over.
C. J. Burgin (Brough) scratched.
J. Caras (Cochrane Castle) beat G. Illingworth (Royal Worlington and Newmarket) by 5 and 4.
J. Nelson Smith (Earlsferry Thistle) beat H. D. Gillies (Royal and Ancient) at the 19th hole.
J. D. Dear (Stoneham) beat A. McNair, jun. (East Renfrewshire) by 4 and 3.
M. Scott (Royal St. George's) beat D. E. Landale (Sunningdale) by 4 and 3.
G. Von Elm (Rancho, U.S.A.) beat D. B. Anderson (St. George's Hill) by 2 and 1.
W. H. Ricardo (West Norwood) beat E. R. Campbell (Royal and Ancient) by 3 and 2.
D. Grant (Royal St. George's) beat Hon. Osmund Scott (Crowborough Beacon) by 4 and 2.
E. Ryan (Royal and Ancient) beat Major K. Thorburn (Royal and Ancient) by 1 up.
D. Mackenzie (Wilmington, U.S.A.) beat H. L. Holden (Sandiway) by 6 and 4.
K. Greig (St. Andrews) beat Captain L. J. Torrie (North Hants) by 6 and 5.
F. Ouimet (Woodland, U.S.A.) beat A. G. Bower (Ellesmere and Bickley) at the 21st hole.
J. Lyndon Jones (Cardiff) beat J. V. C. Moberly (Worplesdon) at the 19th hole.
J. McLean (East Kilbride) beat W. Tulloch (Cathkin Braes) by 2 and 1.
W. L. Hartley (Chislehurst) beat J. Brock (Troon) by 3 and 1.
K. Nerbes (Cramond Brig) beat R. Saunders (Miami, Florida) by 3 and 2.
R. Rutherford (Burhill) beat H. G. Bentley (Hesketh) by 1 up.
G. A. Hill (Sandy Lodge) beat R. W. Hartley (Croydon Beach) at the 20th hole.
W. B. Torrance (Royal Burgess) beat Walter G. Fovargue (Grays Harbour, U.S.A.) by 5 and 4.

FOURTH ROUND

W. L. Hope (St. George's Hill) beat R. Simcox (Douglas, Cork) by 3 and 2.
G. Waddell (Lundin) beat F. C. Stevens (Lakeside, U.S.A.) at the 19th hole.
W. Campbell (Cambuslang) beat E. Stacey (West Lancs) by 3 and 1.
G. J. Voigt (North Hills, U.S.A.) beat Major G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush) by 3 and 1.
J. E. Dawson (Troon) beat W. A. Powell (Addington) by 2 and 1.
W. Sutton (West Cheshire Artisans) beat Captain R. H. Jobson (Royal and Ancient) by 2 and 1.
Dr. W. Tweddell (Stourbridge) beat T. J. Thirsk (Bridlington) at the 19th hole.
J. G. de Forest (Coombe Hill) beat C. W. Ollerhead (Sutton Coldfield) by 3 and 1.
T. A. Torrance (Royal and Ancient) beat R. V. K. Finlay (St. George's Hill) by 3 and 2.
J. C. Dykes (Bearsden) beat E. A. McRuvie (Leven Thistle) by 4 and 3.
T. P. Whitaker (Royal Worlington and Newmarket) beat R. A. McKinna (Craigmillar Park) by 3 and 2.
W. Fiddian (Stourbridge) beat M. White (Wallasey) by 2 and 1.
Watt beat Evans by 1 up.
R. T. Jones beat Tolley at the 19th hole.
Murray beat Laing at the 19th hole.
Johnston beat Straker by 3 and 2.
Brown beat C. A. Whitcombe by 2 and 1.
McCredie beat Chesterton by 4 and 3.
Howell beat MacCormack by 2 up.
Hezlet beat Stephenson by 6 and 5.
Oppenheimer beat Soulby by 3 and 3.
Wethered beat Brower by 5 and 3.
Simpson beat Foster by 5 and 3.
Nelson Smith beat Cayes by 6 and 5.
M. Scott beat Deer by 2 and 2.
Von Elm beat Ricardo by 5 and 3.
Grant beat Harris at the 20th hole.
Greig beat Mackenzie by 4 and 3.
Ouimet beat Lyndon Jones by 7 and 6.
W. L. Hartley beat McLean by 4 and 2.
Rutherford beat Forbes at the 20th hole.
Hill beat W. B. Torrance by 2 and 1.

PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT AT LEEDS

The second qualifying round in the 1,000 Guineas Professional Tournament was played at Leeds yesterday, and as a result W. G. Gimber, of Seaham Harbour, led the field with a return of 141 for the 36 holes.

Those who qualified were:—

W. G. Gimber (Seaham Harbour)	..	71 + 70 = 141
T. H. Cotton (Langley Park)	..	73 + 70 = 143
A. Dailey (Bradley Hall)	..	73 + 71 = 144
H. Crapper (Harrogate)	..	71 + 73 = 144
H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove)	..	71 + 75 = 146
A. J. Young (Sonning)	..	73 + 73 = 146
A. J. Lacey (Selsdon Park)	..	72 + 75 = 147
A. Mitchell (Bradford)	..	73 + 74 = 147
B. Hodson (Chigwell)	..	77 + 70 = 147
W. Button (Harborne)	..	72 + 75 = 147
Taggart (Wilmslow)	..	73 + 74 = 147
E. G. Wilson (Crohom Hurst)	..	71 + 78 = 149
F. H. Rodgers (St. Annes Old)	..	73 + 76 = 149
F. Barber (Allstree Park, Derby)	..	71 + 78 = 149
C. Baxter (Northwood)	..	76 + 73 = 149
H. Watts (Meltham)	..	77 + 73 = 150
J. D. Henderson (Ilkley)	..	77 + 70 = 150
J. Fallon (Allstree Park)	..	74 + 76 = 150
J. Kidd (Wilpshire)	..	79 + 71 = 150
M. Dragon (South Lodge)	..	75 + 75 = 150
J. Robson (Croden Beach)	..	77 + 73 = 150
R. Watson (Kirkbraddan)	..	77 + 73 = 150
W. E. Brown (Broxbourne)	..	77 + 73 = 150
J. Bond (West Lancs Ladies)	..	74 + 76 = 150
M. Bingham (Stourbridge)	..	76 + 74 = 150
D. Gadd (Beckenham)	..	75 + 75 = 150
*A. Compston (Cromwell Hill)	..	76 + 75 = 151
*R. Sayner (Birkdale)	..	75 + 76 = 151
*M. Turner (St. Leonards)	..	77 + 74 = 151
*C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill)	..	72 + 79 = 151
*J. Holland (Gerrards Cross)	..	74 + 77 = 151
*H. Large (St. Helens)	..	74 + 77 = 151

*Qualified after replay over nine holes.

The draw for the match-play resulted as follows:—

Rodgers v. Crapper; Young v. Button; Wilson v. Bond; Buckle v. Robson; Cotton v. Watts; Kidd v. Dawson; Jolly v. Henderson; Sayner v. Bingham; Sanderson v. Brown; C. A. Whitcombe v. Baxter; Lacey v. Large; Barber v. Dailey; Gim er v. Hodson; Gadd v. Fallon; Taggart v. Holland; Compston v. Seymour.

The tie for the Vice-President's Cup in the Hertfordshire Professional Golfers' Alliance competition was replayed at Oxhey yesterday and was won by Major G. Bennett (Sandy Lodge), who, with a score of 74, beat J. B. Anderson (Oxhey) and E. Homburger (Oxhey).

OXFORD EIGHTS

BRASENOSE AGAIN HEAD OF RIVER

The Oxford Summer Eights were concluded yesterday afternoon in favourable weather. The attendance had been less than usual on the early days, but there was a large crowd on the towing path yesterday to watch the final struggle for the Head of the River between Brasenose and University College. There was a stiff south-westerly wind blowing, and a few thought that might turn the scales in favour of the heavier University crew. It blew across from the Berkshire bank, but its force was broken by the line of spectators that extended from start to finish and its effects lessened.

University made a great effort to catch Brasenose. As the boats came out of the Gut there was less than half a length between them. University further reduced that distance, but after passing the Willows University began to fall off and Brasenose got away again and finished head of the river for the third successive year with three-quarters of a length in hand.

These two crews were quite in a class by themselves, and of the remainder Pembroke, a small college with great rowing traditions, was possibly the fastest. They did remarkably well in making three bumps. Balliol and Worcester were other crews who met with considerable success in the First Division, each gaining four places. On the other hand, Merton lost and went down each night, and Magdalen II. fell five places. Magdalen started by losing three places, but they almost won one back on Wednesday.

The lower divisions included a number of moderate crews, but St. Edmund Hall made seven bumps in the six days and St. Peter's Hall might have had a similar record but for the waywardness of the Keble II. cox on Monday night, when he ran his boat ashore and Queen's escaped St. Peter's Hall by rowing past them. St. John's II. started well by making four bumps in the first three races, but then found their level, while their first crew, on the other hand, lost five places.

Eleven bumps were made yesterday, making a total of 70 for the six days.

There were four bumps in the Second Division and one or two were surprises. New College II., after five failures, at length caught Jesus, who had had to change their stroke. Keble met with an unexpected reverse. They, too, rowed over five times, but they lost to Corpus when their stroke dropped his oar at the start. St. Edmund Hall continued their victories, and by bumping Wadham II., on coming out of the Gut, made a highest possible number of bumps, gaining seven places during the races, a fine achievement for such a small boat club.

The racing in the Fourth Division was not interesting, though Keble II. and Hertford II. had a good tussle up the Green Bank which ended in Keble getting away and keeping their place by a quarter of a length. Corpus II. finished at the head of the Division. St. Peter's Hall gained a place every afternoon except Monday and had never had to row half the course to make their bump. They thus finished up with five bumps to their credit, so that, with six bumps in the Torpids last term, they have good cause for satisfaction in the year's rowing. Christ Church III. showed vastly improved form. Making an excellent start they drew up and caught Jesus near Haystack Corner.

Hertford came up alone at the head of the Third Division as Balliol II. caught Christ Church II. coming out of the Gut. Whatever chance Worcester II. had of escaping Lincoln II. was spoilt by the catching of two or three crabs soon after the start. The only other bump in the Division was gained by Exeter II., who caught Brasenose II.

The following are the crews of the two leading boats on the river and of St. Edmund Hall:—

BRASENOSE—J. R. Kent (Sherborne) (bow), V. C. Fairfax (Geelong), G. M. L. Smith (Winchester), C. F. B. Gilmer (Bradfield), A. C. B. Balding (Radley), R. A. J. Foote (Charterhouse), A. Graham (Eton), A. Rhodes (Shrewsbury) (stroke), E. W. Parsons (King's School, Worcester) (cox).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—J. M. Freeman (Charterhouse) (bow), P. A. Tinne (Eton), A. M. Emmet (Sherborne), R. H. Dutton (St. Peter's, Adelaide), N. K. Hutton (Fettes), R. L. Low (Winchester), D. E. Tinne (Eton), J. F. Mantinan (Harrow) (stroke), H. A. C. Darbridge (Malvern) (cox).

ST. EDMUND HALL.—H. E. Pegg (King's School, Canterbury) (bow), J. C. Gates (St. Peter's, York), R. H. Tyrer (Shrewsbury), D. K. Dixon (King's School, Ely), M. J. V. Print (St. Edward's, Oxford), A. F. Cinborg (Derby), E. L. G. Powys (Monkton Combe), W. W. J. Roland (Durham) (stroke), B. M. Forrest (Shrewsbury) (cox).

FOURTH DIVISION

ORDER OF STARTING.—Corpus II., Queen's II., St. Peter's Hall, Keble II., Hertford II., St. Catherine's II., Oriel III., Jesus II., Christ Church III., Magdalen III., University College III.

Corpus finished head of the Division, Queen's II. were bumped by St. Peter's Hall, After a sharp struggle in Iffley Reach they were caught near the Weir's Bridge. Hertford II. made a big effort to catch Keble II. and there was an exciting race all along the Green Bank. Keble drew away again after passing the Boat House and got home with a quarter of a length to spare. Hertford II. in the meantime had kept well away from St. Catherine's II. and finished a length ahead. A wide gap separated St. Catherine's II. from Oriel III. Jesus II., who had escaped the previous afternoon, failed to maintain their form and Christ Church III., after a good start, caught them at the end of Iffley Reach. Magdalen III. in the meantime failed to make any impression on Christ Church.

THIRD DIVISION

ORDER OF STARTING.—Hertford, Christ Church II., Balliol II., University College II., Worcester II., Lincoln II., Oriel II., Brasenose II., Exeter II., St. John's II., Trinity II., Pembroke II., Corpus II.

Hertford kept their place at the head of the Division and paddled through after coming out of the Gut. Christ Church were caught by Balliol II. at the Long Bridges. University College II. also had an easy time, as things went wrong with the Worcester crew at the start, several of their crew catching crabs. Lincoln were able to bump them before passing the Weir's Bridge. Brasenose II. were soon in difficulties, as Exeter II. gained steadily on them all the way up Iffley Reach and bumped them at the Green Bank. The other four boats all finished with long gaps between them.

SECOND DIVISION

ORDER OF STARTING.—Trinity, St. John's, Oriel, Magdalen II., Queen's, St. Catherine's, Jesus, New College II., Keble, Corpus, Wadham II., St. Edmund Hall, Hertford.

Trinity, who had secured the first place from St. John's the previous evening, paddled over, and St. John's were bumped by Oriel after a hard race at the Boat House. Magdalen II. for the first time kept their position and although Queen's gained ground in the early part of the race Magdalen got home with a length to spare. Queen's in turn were losing to St. Catherine's up to the Boat House, but St. Catherine's never got near enough to cause them much anxiety and three-quarters of a length separated the boats at the finish. Jesus and New College II. had a hard tussle, but after having followed them without success for five days, New College at length bumped Jesus just before reaching the Cherwell. Keble had bad luck, as immediately

(Continued at foot of next column)

MAY	22	23	24	26	27	28
I. Brasenose						
New College						
Exeter						
University College						
Magdalen						
Christ Church						
Merton						
Pembroke						
Wadham						
St. John's						
Magdalen II.						
Lincoln						
(S.B.) Balliol						
II. Worcester						
Trinity						
St. Catherine's						
Queen's						
Oriel						
Jesus						
New College II.						
Keble						
Wadham II.						
Corpus						
Christ Church II.						
(S.B.) Hertford						
III. Worcester II.						
Balliol II.						
Brasenose II.						
Oriel II.						
St. Edmund Hall						
University II.						
Lincoln II.						
Pembroke II.						
Trinity II.						
Exeter II.						
Keble II.						
(S.B.) Queen's II.						
IV. St. John's II.						
Corpus II.						
Hertford II.						
Oriel III.						
Jesus II.						
St. Peter's Hall						
St. Catherine's II.						
Magdalen III.						
Christ Church III.						
University III.						

YACHTING

SHAMROCK'S FIRST DEFEAT

The first of the special races arranged as a test for Sir T. Lipton's new America's Cup Challenger, Shamrock V., was sailed at Ryde yesterday. A special course was laid with the idea of giving Shamrock a test somewhat similar to what she will experience in the Cup contest. There were about ten miles of turning to windward and Shamrock V. did quite well to finish within a few seconds of Lulworth. This was the first defeat of the challenger in six races.

The programme of racing included 11 events, but several were cancelled. There were over 100 entries, and several new boats were making their first appearance. Of these the 8-metre Cutty made the best show, finishing ahead in the 8-metre class, but was disqualified.

MATCH FOR YACHTS EXCEEDING 21 METRES RATING.—First prize, £200 and an objet d'art, presented by Mr. Norman Clark Nelh; second prize, £20. Entries:—

YACHT	RIG	TONS	OWNER
Britannia ..	Cutter	221	The King
Shamrock V. ..	Bermudian	133	Sir T. J. Lipton
Cambria ..	Bermudian	162	Lord Camrose
Lulworth ..	Cutter	186	A. A. Paton
White Heather ..	Cutter	179	Lord Waring
Candida ..	Bermudian	173	H. A. Andros

The start was fixed for 10.30 and the boats were set to sail a special course starting off Ryde Pier and proceeding eastward, leaving the Sandhead buoy, No Man's Fort, Warner Light and Bembridge Ledge buoy on starboard, thence round the motor-yacht Adventuress, moored about 10 miles to seaward of the Bembridge Ledge buoy. Britannia, White Heather, Lulworth and Shamrock V. were all on the scratch mark, this being the first time Shamrock has been asked to allow time to Candida and Cambria, which were in receipt of 3min. 24sec. and 4min. 49secs. respectively, the course being reckoned about 34 sea miles.

There was a light westerly breeze blowing when the boats were given the gun. Candida was first over the line, followed by White Heather, Cambria and Shamrock practically level half a minute after the gun, then Lulworth and Britannia last, 50sec. later. Spinnakers were on and off and on again as they ran past No Man's fort to the Warner Light, where Shamrock, ghosting along in the light breeze had a lead on Lulworth of 6min., White Heather being a little over a minute astern with Cambria, Candida and Britannia well left. A close haul followed and Shamrock was 2min. 35sec. ahead of Lulworth, passing Seaview pier. They had a beat from Bembridge Ledge to the Mark boat and rounding the Adventuress the times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Shamrock ..	12 50 0	Candida ..	12 55 26
Lulworth ..	12 50 43	Cambria ..	13 36 0
White Heather ..	12 54 ?	Britannia ..	13 5 0

Coming back from the seaward mark they ran past Sandown Pier with spinnakers out to port, the approximate times of the leading boats being as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Lulworth ..	1 42 21	Shamrock ..	1 52 18
White Heather ..	1 48 45	Candida ..	1 55 5

Britannia and Cambria were well astern. It was a great race home to the finish between Shamrock and Lulworth for the honour of being first across the line, Lulworth being successful and getting the gun 14sec. ahead of the challenger. White Heather which was third, was a long way astern. The official finishing times were:—

	FINISHED H. M. S.	CORRECTED H. M. S.
Lulworth (winner) ..	2 57 33	2 57 32
Shamrock (2nd prize) ..	2 57 46	2 57 46
White Heather ..	3 5 33	3 5 33
Candida ..	3 12 38	3 9 14
Britannia ..	3 29 26	3 29 26
Cambria ..	3 32 34	3 27 45

MATCH FOR YACHTS OF THE 12-METRE CLASS.—First prize £25; Second prize, £10. Entries:—

YACHT	RIG	OWNER
Vanity ..	Bermudian	J. R. Payne
Iris ..	Bermudian	B. S. Guinness
Rhona ..	Bermudian	Earl of Essex
Tyruna ..	Bermudian	Sir W. P. Burton
Mouette ..	Bermudian	T. O. M. Sopwith
Flica ..	Bermudian	C. R. Fairey
Lucilla ..	Bermudian	J. Lauriston Lewis

The course of about 26 sea miles was twice round the South-East Ryde Middle Outer Spit Buoy and Warner Light. The order across the line at 11.50 was Rhona, Flica, Mouette, Iris, Lucilla and Iyruna, the last three had been recalled and Iyruna, crossing a minute and a half late, Vanity did not go. They had a turn on all three points of sailing and at the end of the first round were timed as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mouette ..	2 1 20	Iris ..	2 9 8
Flica ..	2 1 8	Iyruna ..	2 11 50
Lucilla ..	2 1 22	Rhona ..	2 12 30

The only alteration on the second circuit was that Rhona passed Iyruna, who finished last of the fleet. Mouette won comfortably from Flica with Lucilla, the new boat, third. The official finishing times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mouette (winner) ..	3 49 52	Iris ..	3 58 13
Flica (2nd prize) ..	3 51 52	Rhona ..	3 58 7
Lucilla ..	3 58 1	Iyruna ..	3 58 10

MATCH FOR YACHTS OF THE 8-METRE CLASS.—First prize, £10; second prize, £5; and third prize, £3. Entries:—

YACHT	OWNER
Finola ..	Herbert Johnson
Charran ..	P. Westmacott
Nona ..	Lord Forster
Unity ..	B. and F. R. W. Preston
June ..	Sir Howard Frank
Sposs II. ..	Miss Margaret and Sir Ernest Roney
Folly ..	C. E. and A. W. Nicholson
Emily II. ..	E. J. and E. R. Roney
Sunqua ..	Oliver May
Severn ..	R. B. Worth
Cutty ..	Captain W. H. Downman
Susette II. ..	Colonel E. T. Peel

They were set to sail a course of about 20 sea miles, all starting at noon. At the end of the first round the times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Cutty ..	2 7 0	Nona ..	2 11 52
Emily II. ..	2 7 45	Charan ..	2 13 23
Unity ..	2 8 21	Folly ..	2 13 35
Sposs II. ..	2 8 51	Severn ..	2 14 18
Sunqua ..	2 10 42	Finola ..	2 14 44

Cutty had not noticed her recall number and was of course out of the race. She went right round and was of course disqualified at the finish, the times for which were as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Cutty (disqualified) ..	3 18 49	Finola ..	3 52 28
Emily II. (winner) ..	3 47 57	June ..	3 54 44
Nona (2nd prize) ..	3 48 48	Folly ..	3 55 58
Unity (3rd prize) ..	3 50 53	Severn ..	3 56 18
Sposs II. ..	3 52 31	Charan ..	3 56 41

MATCH FOR YACHTS OF THE SIX-METRE CLASS. First prize, £8; Second prize, £4; Third prize, £2. Entries:—

Felma ..	F. A. Richards.
Sunshine ..	Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Pollett.
Zenith ..	Miss E. A. Lewis.
Prisalla II. ..	S. Russell Cooke.
Prudence ..	Kenneth H. Preston.
Reg ..	Norman Clark Nelh.

The course was about 16 sea miles. The start at 12.10 was good. At the end of the first round the order was:—Felma, Prisalla II., Zenith, Reg, Prudence, and Sunshine. The finish was timed as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Felma (winner) ..	3 16 49	Zenith (3rd prize) ..	3 20 59
Prisalla II. (2nd prize) ..	3 17 15	Reg ..	3 21 23
		Sunshine ..	3 28 10

Other winners were as follows:—

SOLENT HANDICAP BIG RATING.—Monsoon (winner), W. F. Nutt, 2hr. 52 min. 33sec.; Heroine (2nd prize), Captain M. K. Nelson, 2hr. 53min. 17sec.; Mignonette (3rd prize), General A. G. Dallas, 2hr. 53min. 51sec.

WEST SOLENT RESTRICTED CLASS.—Humbine (winner), Major Harold W. Hall, 2hr. 56min. 0sec.; Benita (2nd prize), C. S. Worsdell, 2hr. 57min. 20sec.; Mischief (3rd prize), Captain Holder and Sir F. Dent, 2hr. 57min. 21sec.

SOLENT SUNBEAMS.—Fay (winner), Mrs. H. Reynolds, 3hr. 16min. 39sec.; Mary (2nd prize), Captain R. A. Peto, 3hr. 17min. 29sec.; Rosemary (3rd prize), Major W. B. Bell, 3hr. 18min. 15sec.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.—Aegis (winner), Colonel F. H. Cleaver, 2hr. 47min. 40sec.

AMERICAN BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, May 28.—The results of the baseball matches yesterday were:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Brooklyn 1, New York 3; Pittsburg 8, St. Louis 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—New York 2, Washington 7; Cleveland 3, Chicago 2; Cleveland 9, Chicago 8 (second game); Philadelphia 7, Boston 5; St. Louis 11, Detroit 10.—*Reuter.*

after the start their stroke caught a crab and lost his oar. They were bumped at the Launch Works by Corpus. St. Edmund Hall continued their victorious career to the end, and made their seventh bump by catching Wadham II. at the start of the Green Bank.

FIRST DIVISION

ORDER OF STARTING.—Brasenose, University, New College, Christ Church, Pembroke, Exeter, Wadham, Magdalen, Balliol, Lincoln, Worcester, Merton, and Trinity.

University gained ground on Brasenose from the start, and coming out of the Gut were barely half a length behind. After reaching the Willows Brasenose held them and afterwards drew away, and again passed the post with a good three-quarters of a length in hand. The two leading crews had drawn right away from New College, who followed three lengths behind University College. Christ Church gained ground on New College, and finished within three-quarters of a length, while Pembroke followed the same distance behind Christ Church. A wide gap separated Pembroke from Exeter, who had a hard struggle to keep clear of Wadham, who finished inside a length. Wadham in turn rowed a hard race with Magdalen, whom they had previously bumped, and Magdalen finished just a few feet behind. Balliol were well up on Magdalen at the time. Worcester caught Lincoln just before coming into the Gut, and Merton were bumped by Trinity at the Weir's Bridge.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Ascension and St. Helena, Canary Islands (Tenerife).

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT

PRIME MINISTER'S CALL FOR COOPERATION

SIR O. MOSLEY AND THE GOVERNMENT

LORDS' DEBATE ON INDIA

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

LORD MONKSWELL asked his Majesty's Government whether any considered plan existed for the guidance of successive Governments, laying down the limit beyond which public expenditure could not be increased without making resort to inflation inevitable; and to move for papers. He said the adoption of any such plan appeared to be remote. Public life suggested a wild scramble in which all political parties took part to obtain votes by lavish promises of the expenditure of public money in non-productive ways, but ways calculated to appeal to the majority of the electorate, and such a system made foresight impossible.

LORD BANBURY said that for many years he had preached economy to every Government, and preached it in vain.

LORD MARLEY, Lord in Waiting, said the present Government had made an attempt to pay for the expenses of the country from direct and indirect taxation, which, however uncomfortable it was for certain taxpayers, was perhaps a more honourable way of doing it than the attempt to meet the cost of running the country by the methods adopted by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. The policy pursued by the Conservative Party during the past four years had increased the burden on the poorest people, and it was the policy of the present Government to alter the ratio as far as possible by a decrease in indirect taxation. The Government thought they might get a little money by preventing tax evasion. The yield from taxation was keeping up very well. The yield from estate duties, surtax, and the principal sources of taxation remained constant, so that he would suggest that they were not yet at a period when no further taxation was possible.

LORD JOICEY said that those who were in control of taxation ought to realize the feeling of anxiety which existed among the commercial interests of the country with regard to expenditure and the financial position. The country was undoubtedly drifting to a very serious disaster, and the misfortune was that those who controlled taxation did not seem to realize it. We were spending capital as if it were revenue, and the inevitable effect must be to diminish the income from that capital.

LORD CUSHENDUN said that Lord Marley's description of the financial policy of the Government as that of transferring money from the pockets of some people to the pockets of others was a very euphemistic way of describing a policy which might be much more simply described. (Hear, hear.)

LORD MELCHETT said that some of the statements of Lord Marley showed the muddle-mindedness in financial matters which affected the Government to an extraordinary degree, and which, if uncorrected, was bound to bring the country to ruin. The Government policy of transferring money from those who were better off to those who were less well off was the policy which Lenin had carried out so successfully in Russia. It was only a question of degree. The penal taxation of the Government was making it almost impossible to induce people to invest in the industries of the country. The investment of money abroad was due to the fear of the predatory operations of the party in office. What he was afraid of was that a point had been reached where they would never get out of the difficulties existing to-day, that the unemployment problem would never be solved, and that the country would be dragged from a higher to a lower pinnacle by a continuous orgy of expenditure without any regard to the taxpayers' ability to pay for it.

LORD MONKSWELL withdrew his motion for papers.

INDIAN UNREST

LORD PEEL AND GOVERNMENT POLICY

EARL PEEL asked the Government if they could make a statement on the recent disturbances and illegal activities in India. He said that India already enjoyed a large measure of self-government. The attacks of the seditionists were therefore not merely directed against the British Government, but against their own countrymen, who to so large a degree cooperated with the British in the management and government of India. (Cheers.) The disturbances in India were not only bad in themselves, but tended to raise what was an ever-present danger in India—namely, communal riots. The fullest support should be given to the Government of India in crushing these disturbances and in bringing them to an end as rapidly as possible. While full reliance had been placed in the loyalty of the Indian Army, they must not forget that the soldiers came from the villages where the seditionist propaganda was going on, and it was difficult to suppose that they were not influenced to some extent by what occurred among their relatives and friends. It had been suggested that the Indian disturbances were not isolated and sporadic, but were organized from one common centre. The arrest of one leader after another seemed to be a rather endless process, and if it was true that the disturbances were being organized from a common centre he suggested to the Government that the time had come, not merely to arrest the leaders in the different districts, but to strike at the centre of the disturbances in the Congress Committees themselves. (Opposition cheers.)

On the question of propaganda, he recognized the necessity of the strong Press Act which the Government of India had passed. As one whose duty it had been to read the vernacular Press, he knew the vileness, the constancy, and the continuity of its misrepresentations and falsehoods as to the actions of the Government. (Hear, hear.) He knew the difficulties of Government anti-propaganda. It was difficult to expect those who had been trained as Civil servants to be as active as politicians were in understanding the value of propaganda and of bringing home to the people the excellence of their achievements in legislation or administration. He asked the noble earl whether he could not again take up this subject of making it clear to the people what was the Government view of what was done and giving an answer to the misrepresentations which were pouring out in every newspaper that was still allowed to circulate in India. He recognized that a great deal of this sedition, revolution, and so on was indigenous to India, but at the same time it bore on its features but at the same time it bore on its features the unmistakable resemblances to the language of the Communist International. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether the noble earl had any information which he could disclose as to the extent to which this movement in India was being assisted by the money, the cooperation, or the trained revolutionaries of the Third International.

It had been suggested that these riots and disturbances were intended to discredit the coming Round-Table Conference. Personally, he believed that that was an entirely inadequate description of the aims of the people concerned in this campaign of sedition and disturbance. They were not only seditionists, but revolutionaries, and their aim was to bring about the destruction of the connexion between India and Great Britain. He suggested that it was really too late and useless to attempt any conciliatory action with these people. They denied the claim of that Parliament to legislate for India and they repudiated the Conference. Obviously, then, they could not with any self-respect come to the Conference, and if they did come, all they would try to do would be to wreck any chance of its coming to any unanimous or successful resolutions. Persuasion with those gentlemen was useless. The aim of the Government should be to crush out sedition and revolution. (Hear, hear.) He desired, in conclusion, to express his profound sympathy with all our officials in India, from the Viceroy downwards, who were engaged in coping with the existing anxious and troublesome situation; and particularly to recognize the resolution and courage which the police were displaying in a fiery ordeal. (Hear, hear.)

LORD READING'S VIEWS

The MARQUESS of READING said that whatever desire there might be in some quarters to criticize the Viceroy, he for his part gave him unqualified support, and would urge that not only should he have the fullest confidence of the Government, but that of all who were anxious to see our great Empire in India maintained at the fullest height of prosperity. He would not attempt to discuss what might be the outcome of the present agitation. He was content, and indeed was bound to be content, to await the publication of the report of the Simon Commission before discussing the problems of the Government of India. It was essential that the people of this country should know what was happening, and that nothing should be kept back except what was absolutely necessary in the public interests. Disorder, sedition, bloodshed, and rioting were not unknown in India. The seriousness of the present situation was the definite organization of civil disobedience which had been set up. The Viceroy had acted with full knowledge of the situation and had had nothing but trouble to meet. Civil disobedience struck at the very heart of government. In all matters relating to civil disobedience the Government had to put forth all the weapons at its command to destroy it and to break it. The only way to deal effectively with the situation was to go straight at those who were responsible for preaching the doctrine, and who were doing everything they could to induce ignorant people to help them in setting up mob rule. The primary and elementary duty of the Government was to restore and maintain order, and he believed that his Majesty's Government was just as anxious and determined to perform that duty as a Conservative or a Liberal Government would have been.

The MARQUESS of ZETLAND associated himself with the tributes which had been paid to the Viceroy. Criticism of the Viceroy on the ground that he had carried the policy of conciliation too far was most unfair. It was essential that order should be restored and respect for law enforced, but no legitimate ground must be given for the suggestion that in India we were acting arbitrarily or vindictively. At a time when all parties in this country were ready to view in a spirit of sympathy and generosity any proposals for the further advance of Indians along the road of self-government, Mr. Gandhi had succeeded in creating in the minds of a great many people in this country grave doubts as to the wisdom of any further concessions, and, indeed, in some quarters a demand for the drastic curtailment of the concessions which had already been granted. He (Lord Zetland) did not agree with that demand. To put back the hands of the clock was wholly impracticable. The duty of the Government was to lend no ear to such counsels of despair, but to go forward steadily and firmly along the path which had been marked out not by this Government only, but by all parties in this country. But if that policy were to be successfully pursued it was clear that the Government in this country and the Government of India must have both the will and the means wherewith to restore order and to ensure respect for the law.

LORD LLOYD said that it seemed to him that the real gravity of the situation in India to-day lay fundamentally rather less in the actual disturbances themselves than in the sinister causes of those disturbances. Communist propaganda was being openly spread throughout India by agents of the Third International. The Government should tell the House how far they really considered that the movements going on in India were a connected organization dominated by the Third International. The time for plain speaking in regard to Soviet propaganda had arrived. The Government seemed to be under the extraordinary delusion that they could toy with Soviet propaganda in this country and not feel the effect of it in the East. A clear and well-understood policy at the time of disturbance and unrest was always a powerful weapon in the hands of the Government, and it seemed to him at this moment that it was very difficult for the people of India to understand what exactly the policy of the Government was. It was hardly a matter of surprise that there should be a good deal of confusion in regard to the Round-Table Conference. Would the Government say whether its purpose was merely advisory or whether it was intended to have wider functions? If it was to be merely advisory, it would seem to be superfluous; if it was to have an actual voice in the decisions to be come to that would be a departure from all past policy which could only be described as very important in all its implications. He hoped, therefore, that they might hear from the Under-Secretary for India what was to be the composition of the Conference and what its functions were going to be. With regard to Lord Peel's suggestion of Government anti-propaganda, he did not think that any machinery could be set up in India that would be effective. The best propaganda was the behaviour of the Government itself. (Hear, hear.) He gathered that the suggestion of the Round Table Conference was made in order to create a "good atmosphere." The best atmosphere for the consideration of the report of the Statutory Commission would be created by the Government restoring law and order as rapidly as they could and remembering that the masses of the people were more important to us than the consideration of any political views of a minority. (Hear, hear.)

LORD RUSSELL'S REPLY

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, having given a brief account of the course of the recent disorders, said the rural population in the main was unaffected, and the Moslems were not taking part in the civil disobedience movement in any extensive sense. He was glad to be able to assure their lordships that so far as the information of the Government went there was no question or doubt whatever of the loyalty of the Indian Army. (Hear, hear.) Their conduct had been quite exemplary. He desired also to re-echo the praise that was given to the Indian police. The Government of India could hardly say that they had definite evidence of the fact, but they had a shrewd suspicion that the riots had central organization and direction behind them. When satisfactory evidence was forthcoming the persons behind those acts would be dealt with. The Government of India took the view that civil disobedience was a denial of government and must be suppressed, and that those who fomented it must be proceeded against. He deprecated what Lord Peel had said about crushing those disturbances. (EARL PEEL.—"I said crushing sedition.") What probably was very largely true was that those unruly crowds, and even those infuriated and brutal mobs, were really deluded people who honestly believed that they were helping the cause of their country, and it was difficult to feel that they were in the same position as those who were consciously seditious and consciously desired to destroy the Government.

EARL PEEL said his reference was to the leaders. He had the utmost sympathy with many of the unfortunate people. (Hear, hear.)

EARL RUSSELL said he was glad he had elicited that expression. The very last thing they wished to do was to shoot down their fellow-subjects in India. (Hear, hear.) The keeping of law and order was a primary and essential function of government; the Government felt that the most important thing was to do what was possible to meet anything that was felt as a genuine grievance, to make any advance that could properly be made. What the Government desired to do, and the object of the Round-Table Conference, was to enable the freest possible expression to be given to that feeling from whatever quarter it came and whatever form it took, and to see what practicable proposals emerged. That seemed to be the only proper and statesmanlike course that could be taken. "I ask the House to agree with me," he said in conclusion, "that the Viceroy, who has been placed in a very difficult position, has behaved with immense patience, that he has kept his head in a sea of trouble, that he has done everything he possibly could to be conciliatory, and done nothing that could at any time be regarded as provocative. I am glad to be able to give this public assurance that he has already been told that he has the complete, the full, and the unstinted support of his Majesty's Government." (Cheers.)

Their lordships rose at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

THE POSITION IN CHINA

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), replying to SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), said:—According to the latest report I have received from his Majesty's Minister in China, the rival forces in the North have, as yet, only engaged in minor hostilities. There are fears of a new attack on Canton by rebel forces. Seriously disturbed conditions appear to prevail in the central and south-eastern provinces, and British missionaries in Honan, Hupei, and Kiangsi have been advised to proceed to places of safety.

THE R 100

In reply to Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.) and DR. MORRIS-JONES (Denbigh, L.), Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.), said:—The trial flight of R 100 was undertaken mainly to test the new engines installed for the Atlantic flight and the modifications to the outer cover wiring arrangements. The test was quite satisfactory as regards the engines, but on arrival at Cardington it was seen that the tail fairing piece, which is intended to improve the flow of air at the tail of the airship, was buckled, and subsequent inspection showed also that in one bay, behind one of the power cars, the force of the slipstream had damaged the cover and the securing wires and tapes. The failure of the fairing piece is due to its having been built of too light a gauge and it will now be reconstructed in material of heavier gauge and with additional stiffening. The damage to the outer cover will be remedied by inserting intermediate girders in this bay, a method which has proved successful in other bays where trouble has been experienced.

Although the damage was of a minor nature and those on board the airship were unaware of it, the repair will take a little time, the new material having to be specially manufactured. Consequently, it has been necessary to postpone the flight to Canada until the end of June or beginning of July next.

YORKSHIRE TEXTILE DISPUTE

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), asked by Mr. MUFF (Kingston-upon-Hull, E., Lab.) whether he had received any later information relative to the Yorkshire textile dispute, and whether he was in a position to use his good offices in order to bring about a settlement of the dispute, said:—I have received further reports from the Minister of Labour on the position, and I feel that she has done all that a third party can do up to the present to help both sides to find a basis upon which an amicable settlement could be reached. If, of course, both sides considered that I could render any assistance, my services would be at their disposal.

BROADCASTING AND POLITICS

Mr. VIANT, Assistant Postmaster-General (Willesden, W.), informed SIR N. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.) that no appointment had yet been made to the chairmanship of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He would convey to the Postmaster-General the hon. member's request for an assurance that in making the appointment no political considerations should be taken into account.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Will the Prime Minister say when we may expect some arrangement to be made which will allow other parties to use the broadcasting besides the Labour Party? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I should have thought that before a statement like that was made—the accuracy and substance of which I doubt—I might have had notice. I hope the right hon. gentleman knows that offers have been made to straighten out the whole matter, and if it has not been straightened out it is not our fault. Mr. CHURCHILL.—If I put down a question next week, will the Prime Minister give us a full answer on the subject and explain any deadlock that may have arisen in the negotiation? Mr. MACDONALD.—I shall be very glad if the right hon. gentleman will put down a question, and I will give him all the information that I have got.

UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. BALDWIN AND SAFEGUARDING

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

On further consideration of the Vote for the salaries and expenses of the office of the Lord Privy Seal,

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) moved to reduce the Vote by £100. He said that this day was a peculiarly fitting one on which to survey the situation concerning unemployment. (Opposition cheers and cries of "Nottingham.") His hon. friends were thinking of one thing, quite apposite, and he was thinking of another. He was very fond of anniversaries, having the historical sense, and this was the anniversary of a very powerful broadcast speech, made just a year ago, by the Prime Minister. On that occasion, at Newcastle, Mr. MacDonald said, "Our position is perfectly clear." Would he say that to-day? He went on to say:—

> Unemployment cannot be cured by relief work, nor by patchwork of any kind. (Ministerial cheers.) We must develop national resources (cheers) and improve trade, so that there will be increased employment and a tremendous revolution in industry, and in power by the use of electricity and petrol. Labour's programme for dealing with unemployment is, therefore, not a programme of relief works upon which the capital spent will be mainly lost to the country; it is a programme designed to add to the wealth and efficiency of the nation, to give a spur to industry, and to open a way to markets.

Those beautiful words were read by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was so moved that the icicle thawed and he said: "In our first Session we shall deal with unemployment and bring relief and hope to the workers of this land." (Opposition laughter.)

In "Labour and the Nation," when the Labour Government was in office, it announced to Parliament a scheme of a comprehensive and far-reaching character which had already begun to be put into effect, but immediately afterwards both parties united to defeat that Government, as they could not tolerate its continued success. (Opposition laughter.) He had a strong suspicion that before long those who cherished that document would probably commit it to the flames and that in years to come bibliophiles would be seeking to add it to their collection as one of the brightest works of fiction. (Cheers and laughter.)

They were all agreed that the unemployment figures were very terrible. The complete failure of the Government's programme had recently led to the resignation of a junior Minister. Apart from any personalities involved, it was one more chapter in the struggle that was going on, and must go on, in the Labour Party until one side or the other could assume superiority and present a united party to the country. For the moment it only meant that a member of the Government had left the Ministerial Front Bench for pledges unredeemed to join the back-bench party for pledges unredeemable. (Laughter.) The struggle that was going on was between men to keep their feet on the ground and men who had their feet in the air. They had admired the firm stand the Government had made. Of course, a great many of those who took the same view as Sir Oswald Mosley were young and enthusiastic politicians, but he would like to remind them of what a distinguished American poet, who had a very profound knowledge of politics, once said—namely,

> It don't ask much gumption to pick out a flaw
> In a party whose leaders are loose in the jaw.
> And so in our own case I venture to hint,
> We had better not air our proceedings in print
> Nor pass resolutions as long as your arm
> That may as things happen do us some harm.
> Though all you have done your meaning to smother
> Things are apt to mean something or other.

(Loud laughter.)

A new excuse was now being put forward for the condition of unemployment. They were told that it was due to world causes. With regard to that "Labour and the Nation" had said that the Labour Party would not be satisfied, as Capitalist Governments had been, with tinkering with unemployment when it occurred and that in the twentieth century it was ridiculous to look upon the recurrence of involuntary idleness as an act of God. In the face of that almost blasphemous statement when it was suggested that unemployment was due to world causes he thought they were entitled to ask when the world causes began. They did not begin last August. The Lord Privy Seal then said that there would be considerable improvement by February; and the Minister of Labour had given as a conservative estimate 1,200,000 as the basic figure of unemployment. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer, two weeks ago, said the unemployment figure showed a slight reduction and he declared himself optimistic as to the future. When therefore did world causes begin and how long would they operate? If there were not world causes then the Government's failure was patent to the world. If there were world causes then the Government could not use the argument that they could do all sorts of things if they had an independent majority. (Opposition cheers.) There was nothing the Government had asked the Conservative Party to do to help them which they had not done. Mr. Thomas had said that he had asked himself a thousand times the question whether the cause of the increased unemployment was due to any action of the Government. Surely they might say that Mr. Thomas was in the direct apostolic succession to the original doubting Thomas. (Loud laughter.) Of course it was very largely due to the action of the Government. (Opposition cheers.)

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF THE COAL BILL

The Coal Bill had done harm in destroying confidence for two reasons. First, there was an apprehension, which he did not share himself, that the Government, having interfered with the direction and constitution of one industry, might at any moment interfere with the direction and constitution of another industry, and thereby uncertainty was created. But he thought that the psychological damage was that at a time when in so much of our competition every farthing almost in cost was a matter for grave consideration, the Government quite light-heartedly passed a Bill which admittedly would raise the price of coal to a great many consumers. Another direction where the Government had undermined confidence had been in the Budget. The difficulty caused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was that nobody knew where he stood. In an article which he wrote about five years ago, he laid great stress on the injury which our industries suffered from the then rates of taxation. On the Budget they had first his observation about the psychological effect on industry, and he gave them to understand that the taxation which had been imposed this year would be the limit for next year. Whether it was that there was thunder on the left or the mountain began to be in labour, on the second reading of the Finance Bill, he said that the limits of taxation on large estates and large incomes had not been reached, and that small doses applied at regular intervals might obtain good results. That was not the question. The question was whether a statement like that did or did not imbue the industrial world with confidence. It did not know where it was with the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. The question which would have to be answered, in the present condition of things, was what was the Government going to do? It was not an easy question to answer, because the whole situation was as bad again as it was a year ago, and far more difficult to deal with. (Unionist cheers.) Nothing but palliatives had been applied, and he did not believe there were any palliatives that could meet the present situation.

I do not believe (Mr. Baldwin proceeded) that anything less drastic than safeguarding will meet the case. (Unionist cheers.) I will tell you one of the reasons that has made me for so long a safeguarder, and a reason which is getting so strong from the fiscal evolution of the world that I believe it will carry the country, by whomsoever it is brought forward. I absolutely agree that the high tariffs in the world are a great bar to business, but I take the view that you cannot get these tariffs reduced so long as you leave this one market the only dumping ground in the world. (Unionist cheers.) I want disarmament in tariffs just as we want disarmament in arms for war, but how do you get disarmament in arms for war? By dealing among equals. America and ourselves can go into a conference and can settle something, but supposing Switzerland made proposals to America to reduce her navy, do you suppose she would do it? People can speak the same language on an equality with regard to tariffs. They can do business. We can only protest. We asked the President of the Board of Trade the other day about certain increased duties in America on lace. I forget what he said, but it does not matter. He might protest for the rest of his life and nothing would be done, and that truth is beginning to dawn on the British electorate, and that is why you had this result at Nottingham. (Unionist cheers.) Nottingham is not a minor party victory. I was at great pains when I went to Nottingham to point out that if Nottingham thought fit to speak with a strong voice and to give its view as to whether it was right, particularly at a time like this, that a safeguarding duty might be withdrawn, I said I did not suppose for a moment it would influence the Government so far as lace was concerned, but it might make them think. It might make them review the position that has hitherto obtained when it comes to dealing with articles the safeguarding duties for which expire later in the year. That evidently is the view which commended itself to Nottingham. No party victory could have given these extraordinary figures.

I hope the Government will look at the signs of the times, and that they will quit if they can that position of intellectual pride that makes people cleave to these old doctrines, that they will recognize and do something to meet that feeling which is so strong in those industries that have hitherto enjoyed the modicum of safeguarding that has been given to them. All the people in these industries, masters and men alike, want these duties left on. You are doing the most undemocratic thing when you will not even consider their representations. (Unionist cheers.) The situation is far too serious for palliatives. You have got to go where the tide is going, where the country will take you, whether you like it or not, and you have to safeguard your home market and develop the markets in your own Empire which can be developed on the basis of safeguarding at home. (Unionist cheers.)

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. MAC DONALD said that there were one or two parts of Mr. Baldwin's speech that gave him great surprise, but none that gave him more surprise than when the right hon. gentleman sat down. For the last half hour he (Mr. MacDonald) was under the delusion that the Leader of the Opposition was delivering an introduction to what he was to say, and having finished his introduction he ceased his speech. He sympathized with Mr. Baldwin as much as Mr. Baldwin had sympathized with him (laughter) and offered him not only his sympathy but his thanks, because he had given them a suggestion how to get out of their difficulties. The late junior Minister and himself might adopt the device of a Referendum. (Laughter.) Once again they had had it from the Unionist Party that they hoped to establish the prosperity and competitive efficiency of this country on the evil industrial conditions of the working miners. With regard to the Budget, Mr. Baldwin forgot to say that the greater part of the increase of taxation imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was necessitated by the fact that the late Government had not paid their bills. (Cheers.) Departing from criticism, Mr. Baldwin, produced a positive suggestion—safeguarding. Once again he apparently forgot that in countries not only safeguarded but protected in the good old-fashioned style, the figures of unemployment to-day had gone up more rapidly than they had gone up here and had reached totals higher than ours. He congratulated Mr. Baldwin on his political victory at Nottingham such as it was, but instead of his moralizing that the factors that contributed to that victory should be welcomed, they were nothing but the old-fashioned political experience of logrolling that every protected country had seen. (Cheers.) The Lord Privy Seal had very good reason to complain about the way in which, on every conceivable occasion, the troubles which he had borne with so much success had become the subject of debates.

A NEW PROBLEM

There was a difference between the problem of unemployment as it presented itself a year ago and as it presented itself to-day. Twelve months ago it was a question of home conditions in relation to a normal foreign market. The world consumption was going up and it was simply a question how efficient we were to share in a just proportion in the world consumption. It was a question of internal equipment and marketing arrangements. That was not the problem to-day. Mr. Baldwin said that it was the advent of the Labour Government that had changed the position. In Germany the figures had gone up from 1,700,000 to 2,700,000 in 12 months. In the United States about a year ago there were practically no unemployed registered with the trade unions. To-day there were between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 unemployed. Were those things the result of a Labour Government? There had been world causes which had knocked the bottom out of prices, and every country that was dependent on export trade had suffered on that account.

This country was facing to-day a totally new problem so far as unemployment was concerned compared with what it had to face 12 months ago. Then the problem was comparatively simple. It was insurance, plus normal relief work, plus the reconditioning of industry in order to make our effectiveness in neutral and foreign markets greater than before. The Lord Privy Seal had done an enormous amount of work to relieve that situation. The total estimated cost of schemes approved in connexion with unemployment had been:—Classified roads, £33,000,000; unclassified roads, £4,500,000; railways, excluding railway-owned docks, £21,000,000; electricity undertakings, £11,500,000; docks, including railway-owned docks, £7,500,000; and so forth. The State was undertaking or assisting large development schemes that were not included in those totals, amounting to £103,000,000. That was money ready to be expended, as soon as the schemes came into operation, for the relief of unemployment. In addition to that, there were the normal telephone construction programme of some £10,000,000 a year; the State-aided houses, which the Exchequer was subsidizing to an extent of over £11,000,000 a year; and afforestation, for which the financial provision for the next 10 years had been increased from £5,500,000 to £9,000,000. All that work put into operation under the conditions, that money applied to the problem, of last year would undoubtedly have reduced the figures to well below 1,000,000.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) said that the figures which the right hon. gentleman had given were very important. He would like to know exactly what they meant. Over how many years was the total money for roads to be spread? Was it to be spent this year, or spread over four or five years? How much money was granted, over and above the normal amount, which the Conservative Government were granting in respect of the same class of work? If they did not get answers to those questions they would not know the abnormal programme of the Government.

Mr. MAC DONALD said that he was giving the figures supplied by the Department of the total estimated cost of schemes approved in connexion with unemployment. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman would allow his questions to be inquired into and the figures to be stated by subsequent speakers. He had not got them himself. (Ministerial cries of "Oh!") He had requested to be given figures informing him how the £103,000,000, which was the figure voted for the relief of unemployment, was made up.

Mr. CHURCHILL asked if the right hon. gentleman had included in this special relief work for the aid of the unemployed the normal annual expenditure on loan account of the Post Office for telephones. Was the £10,000,000 to be applied in special relief additional?

Mr. MAC DONALD said that he was informed that it was entirely additional. The figures were supplied to him by the Department—he was not the head of the Department—with their authority. Ministers and ex-Ministers knew perfectly well that the figures compiled by the officials of the Department might be taken as accurate, and that any explanation as to how they were precisely composed was a matter for Departmental explanation. (Ministerial cries of "Oh.")

Mr. CHURCHILL.—We want to know what are the extra amounts over and above the normal. It is not a question of detail. I can quite understand the Prime Minister being supplied with the gross figures, but the net extra expenditure is the only figure relevant in this debate.

Mr. MAC DONALD said that he had told the Committee he had not got the details. It happened again and again that Ministers asked the House to allow a question to be postponed for a short time, when they had promised that the information asked for would be supplied. (Ministerial cheers.) The information would be supplied in plenty of time for use in the debate before it came to an end. He based himself on this—and no question of detail ought to allow the attention of the Committee to be diverted from it—that £103,000,000 were available for expenditure on relief of the unemployed in the shape of public works; afforestation, telephone extra expenditure, and so on were extra to that, and available, in addition, for further relief. That was the case which Mr. Thomas could put up.

We had to ask ourselves, "Can we, in face of this special manifestation of unemployment, undertake special emergency measures to tide it over?" The right hon. gentleman had asked if he could tell him when it was going to end. He could not, but every authority who had been consulted was convinced that it was temporary, for the simple reason that it was caused very largely because, owing to falling prices, some of which had only just found bottom, demand was being withheld and orders were not being issued, but wastage was taking place by use all the time. As soon as confidence began to be established orders would be issued; and, with the orders issued, we were just as likely to have a period of immediate boom as a very prolonged continuation of the present depression. The question was, could we possibly tide over the period from now until then, whenever it came? He was not at all sure that we might not see whether it was not possible to cooperate in these temporary measures, at any rate. In the ordinary, permanent opinions—the right hon. gentleman had said "safeguarding," and so on—the Government could not join——

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Louth, U.).—Why?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Because it is nonsense. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Oh!" and laughter.)

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).—The people of Nottingham did not think so, at any rate.

MUNICIPAL EXPERIENCES

Mr. MAC DONALD said they might see if it was possible to join in expediting business and work, which, in normal circumstances, were bound to be delayed. There were, for instance, the Standing Orders of the House regarding private Bills. It was quite true that Mr. Thomas had asked for and received powers, and had used them effectively; but he was not at all sure, in view of the great flood of unemployment which had suddenly welled up, that those powers were sufficiently drastic. That was not all. We all respected, protected, and championed our municipal government; nobody there would think of doing anything to weaken its authority; but within the last three or four months we had had some unfortunate experiences which could be rectified without doing any damage to the validity of municipal government. Very often good schemes for local improvements had been passed by municipal authorities and had had finance put behind them, but, owing to a poll of the electorate, had then been turned down. Nothing was holding up schemes more than the power of the local landlords—(Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter)—to prevent development. In one case which came under his notice the other day, 20 owners of land had to be separately negotiated with before a scheme could be completed and planned. In another case, two or three local authorities came up against each other. Individual liberty and all that sort of thing was very well, but when public need was put in jeopardy, in the way that it had been put in jeopardy and held up and destroyed within the last 12 months, in connexion with the schemes that were being put into operation, the Committee ought to consider whether that form of private ownership should stand so effectively as it did against public utility. (Ministerial cheers.) The municipalities might be encouraged to do more than they had done, and for that purpose the Government were going to summon a conference with the representatives of municipal authorities to discuss the possibility of an immediate expansion by cooperation between the municipalities and themselves.

BORROWING AND CREDIT

The question had arisen again and again of borrowing on a large scale in order to put certain work into operation. Borrowing without a programme was, in the mildest language, absolutely ineffective. (Hear, hear.) There were three things regarding borrowing which the Government must take into account. First, it might be all very well the day one borrowed to find that one was in possession of very extensive resources, but when the day came to pay back one would discover that putting large schemes of public work into operation by borrowing was an expensive operation. (Hear, hear.) He was not saying that borrowing was not necessary; he was not saying—in fact, he said the contrary—that borrowing was not to be resorted to, but borrowing in itself and apart from a severely practical programme was not the way to help the unemployed.

Further, its effect on credit must be considered, and its best use must also be studied. They had, for instance, Sir Henry Maybury's authority for saying that, at the present moment, in addition to that which had been voted and provided, it was impossible and undesirable to raise more and to plan for more than £20,000,000 worth of work on roads. No schemes would be held up for want of money. Borrowing would be resorted to and must be resorted to, but not without restraint and not without careful consideration as to its consequences.

Then there was the question of pensions. A great deal could be done by an extension of pensions in one shape or another. Pensions applied merely to classes with many features in them might be both wasteful and ineffective. What they wanted was a complete co-ordination of their pensions schemes and their social insurance schemes, because only in that way could they effectively use the national resources that were available for the social services in all their varied forms. Here, again, with public help, with unemployment insurance and extra unemployment pay, old-age pensions and so on, the time had come, with the experience that they had had of those varied methods of social help and insurance, to co-ordinate them all in order that the maximum benefit might be received by the population. (Ironical Opposition cheers.) It was also a great help for unemployment, because it would enable them to draw from industry old men and women who had earned a pension by their previous work and would, if they had a pension which was adequate, enjoy it in a peaceful and comfortable and useful old age.

A great deal is said, continued Mr. MacDonald, about rationalization. If this country is to maintain its position in the markets of the world it must produce economically, and one of the most effective and necessary means of producing economically is rationalization. My right hon. friend has done a tremendous amount to assist that, but there is a possible flaw. It is that, as you rationalize, so you temporarily increase unemployment. As a matter of fact, the increase in unemployment owing to rationalization is not so very large when it is carried over a certain number of years, and especially after the industry has been rationalized; but this question of unemployment as the result of rationalization has been the subject of study of representatives of workmen, trade unions, and employers, and we very soon hope to get their considered opinion as to how to deal with the unemployment consequence of rationalization processes.

"HOUSE OF COMMONS COOPERATION"

Piecemeal treatment of unemployment is bound to be ineffective. It has to be dealt with systematically, and in order to deal with it systematically we require to have a solid Government backing. (Unionist laughter and Ministerial cheers.) The substitute for that in a House like this——(A Unionist member, "The Portuguese." (Loud laughter.)). I am sorry that I do not understand the allusion. (Renewed laughter.) A solid Government

(Continued on page 10)

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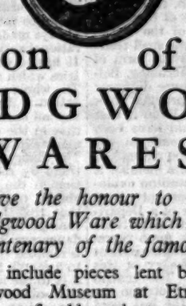

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Parliament

(Continued from page 9)

backing in this House is this. All those questions to which I have referred, all large and fundamental questions—pensions, rationalization, and so on—all questions of the most pressing national importance, might very well be the subject of cooperative action and, so far as the Government are concerned—we cannot ask anybody to deal with safeguarding or anything of that sort—but, in relation to the present industrial revolution, a revolution which 20 years from now will be looked back upon and will be seen with the same meaning attached to it as the industrial revolution which began at the end of the eighteenth century, in these great fundamental economic changes and problems, apart from the political position of each party, I hope that there will be a House of Commons cooperation. If there is not, at any rate it is not the Government's fault. (Unionist laughter and cries of "What about safeguarding?")

The conditions of our past prosperity are changing; they have already very largely changed. The conditions under which this country grew up economically at the beginning of the last century, and flourished on to the end of that century, have changed very considerably. We have to face these new conditions and to produce schemes and ideas which will accommodate themselves to the change. (Ironical Unionist cheers.) We cannot accommodate ourselves to the change by using the old phrases and adopting the old nationalist ideas—protection on the one hand or supremely over-riding individual enterprise and possession on the other. Organization, cooperation, rationalization, and national views pursued under the conditions of national control have to be applied if this country is going to flourish in the twentieth century as it did in the nineteenth. (Ministerial cheers.) I appeal to my hon. friends and to the Committee to remember, in dealing with unemployment, that our own unemployment is a feature of our own conditions, and that world unemployment is a feature of world capitalism (Ministerial cheers), which can never be cured until conditions have accommodated themselves to the new industrial and economic facts that have been born within the last quarter of a century. I would appeal to my hon. friends and to the Committee to apply those ideas to the treatment first of all and then the solution of the unemployment problem, and, so far as the Government are concerned, that alone is how it is being explored. (Ministerial cheers.)

COMPANIES' RESERVES

SIR R. HORNE AND MR. SNOWDEN'S FIGURES

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.) said that, having listened to the Prime Minister's speech, he could derive very little consolation from the public announcement that the right hon. gentleman was now devoting himself to consideration of the unemployment problem. In the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill last week the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a definite attack on three steel companies in this country which he mentioned by name. He said that instead of putting aside adequate sums to reserve for the re-equipment and expansion of their works, these companies, in the days of prosperity, had paid away their profits in huge dividends and bonus shares and now were in a condition of lack of equipment and of inefficiency in *materiél* so that it was quite impossible for them to compete successfully in the markets of the world. It was not usual to attack individual firms by name, because they were not there to reply, and the right hon. gentleman's argument could quite well have been served by a general reference to the practice of firms in this country. The unfortunate thing about his figures was that in every single instance they were entirely inaccurate. He said that in 1918 Baldwins, Limited, paid a dividend of 23½ per cent., while the fact was that they paid a dividend of 11½ per cent.; he said that in 1919 they paid 25 per cent., while the fact was that they paid 12½ per cent.; he said that in 1920 they paid 25 per cent., while the fact was that they paid 12½ per cent.; he said that in the years following they were unable to pay anything, while the fact was that in 1921 they paid 5 per cent. These dividends were paid at a time when currency was much inflated and they were not worth more than half the nominal figure. At the end of 1920 Baldwins, out of general reserves and accumulated funds, had spent £1,750,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that John Browns, a firm whose products were known all over the world, had paid a 25 per cent. dividend in 1918, while the fact was that they had paid 12½ per cent.; that in 1919 they paid 25 per cent., while the fact was that they paid 12½ per cent.; that in 1920 they paid 23½ per cent., while the fact was that they paid 12½ per cent.; that thereafter they were never able to pay any dividend, while the truth was that in 1921 they paid 10 per cent., and for each of the succeeding years up to 1926 they paid 5 per cent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that in 1918 the Consett Iron Company paid a dividend of 80 per cent., while in fact it was 55 per cent. That was a very large figure, but the House would acknowledge that they were not entirely unjustified when they kept in mind that between 1918 and 1926 this firm had so much accumulated reserves that they were able to spend £3,000,000 on the construction of new works. The fact was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer based his whole attack on figures which were entirely inaccurate. (Opposition cheers.)

The statement of Mr. Snowden, made from the sounding-board of the House of Commons to all the purchasing markets of the world, had been made at a time when our steel trade was struggling with the most severe form of competition with their rivals in Germany, Belgium, and France, all of which were on lower wage scales, and were able to produce their articles to that degree cheaper. Even if that statement had been true, it would have been a shocking statement to have made in our present circumstances. (Opposition cheers.) If it had been uttered by some private member it would have been described as a wanton explosion of mischief, but coming not only from a Minister, but from the Minister of a Department charged with watching over the fortunes of this country it was surely a most reprehensible example of ill-timed disparagement of important factors in the industry of this country. (Opposition cheers.) The central portion of Baldwins' works, built between the end of the War and 1922, was the last word in steel works. He did not know John Browns' works so well.

Mr. KIRKWOOD.—I know them. There's nothing finer in the world. (Cheers.)

SIR R. HORNE, continuing, said that the Consett Iron Company had spent £6,000,000 in constructing its works. They devoted to that their reserves as far as they would go and borrowed on Debentures. There was no modern device which they believed to be reasonable for the saving of costs which the Consett Iron Company had not adopted, and that company could make as cheap steel as any firm in Europe and cheaper than the majority of their rivals. It was upon these three firms that the disparagements had been passed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is clear (Sir R. Horne continued) that what the right hon. gentleman put before the House was really a travesty of the truth, and I am sure that he will be anxious to make amends to these companies which he has injured. I do not venture to suggest to him in what terms he should make any apology or withdrawal he might propose, but if anybody outside had made those statements undoubtedly the Law Courts would have dealt with them in the most rigorous fashion, and I am perfectly sure that the generosity of the right hon. gentleman's nature will at least have this result, that, being in a privileged position in this House, he will be anxious to make his withdrawal as complete as possible. The disavowal of the views which he has expressed ought to be such as would bring assurance to everybody's mind that the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in ignorance of the truth and upon impressions which investigation has shown to be absolutely devoid of foundation. (Cheers.)

IRON COMPANIES' DIVIDENDS

MR. SNOWDEN'S APOLOGY

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—I must at once respond to the concluding appeal of the right hon. gentleman. He very kindly intimated a day or two ago that he was going to raise this question, and I say sincerely that I am very much obliged to him for having done so. First of all, in regard to the figures which I gave as to the dividends of the three companies which I quoted. The information and the figures were obtained from a well-known publication which gives the highest and the lowest quotation of the Stock Exchange over a period of three years, with the dividends paid in each year. As soon as my attention was called to the inaccuracy of these figures I made investigations, and I found that they were quite misleading and incorrect. I referred also to the Stock Exchange Year Book and I extracted the correct figures, which are not exactly what the right hon. gentleman has quoted, but they are sufficiently near to require no comment. I am extremely sorry at the statement that was made, and I repeat that I am under a very great obligation to the right hon. gentleman for having given me this opportunity of making this correction as publicly as I made the other statement.

It will be remembered that I quoted those figures, not as casting any particular aspersions on the particular firms, but rather as an illustration of the whole general argument which I was making at the time, namely, that if our big industrial concerns had not distributed so much profit during times of prosperity, but had placed larger sums to reserve, they would have been in a position when bad times came to face the position in a much stronger manner. There are a few other points raised by the right hon. gentleman on which I should just like to say a word or two. I have here extracts from speeches made by the directors of some of our greatest iron and steel companies which are far stronger than anything I said about the inefficiency and lack of equipment of some of our great iron and steel firms, but I will not read them because I do not want to aggravate any misunderstanding or mischief which my remarks might have made. But I want to make two points. The very fact that nearly all our great iron and steel companies either have undergone or are undergoing schemes of rationalization to-day is proof of the fact that they were not in a state of efficient organization.

The other point was this—and the right hon. gentleman appeared to attach great importance to it, and I admit that if there were no foundation for it it would be a very serious aspersion upon the iron and steel trade—namely, that while talking about the inefficiency of British industry we are advertising the fact to the world, and thereby inflicting damage upon the industry. If that be so then the greatest damage which is being done to British industry to-day is by remarks like those which the Leader of the Opposition made during his speech to-day. This proposal for safeguarding is being advocated—and this surely will not be denied—because British industry is not able to compete successfully with the foreigner. I have heard Sir R. Horne in this House very, very often talking about the depressed condition of our industry. Surely is not that holding up to the world——

SIR R. HORNE.—It is not the case in every instance that they have got inefficient plant. There are other conditions that go with it, but when you find firms spending vast sums of money in getting the most modern plant in the world, surely it is a shame to say to the world that those firms are inefficient.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I said I would not quote extracts from speeches or letters of our leading industrialists, but here is an address that was delivered quite recently, in 1929, by Sir Mark Jenkinson, who, I think, is a director of Vickers-Armstrong, and this is what he said:—

> Since rationalization was first advanced as a solution of our industrial difficulties there have been some amalgamations of individual units, but certain works have been closed down, and in isolated cases managements have been merged, but, compared with Germany, practically few industries have taken any active steps to rationalize their productive capacity on a comprehensive recognized basis and to interpret the true meaning of rationalization. We just muddle along, hopeful that the sun of prosperity will shine again . . . but unwilling to recognize that in the direction of merger, modernization, and management of our industrial undertakings lies the road we have to follow if we are to regain a position of pre-eminence in the markets of the world.

Again, in a letter in *The Times* in November, 1927, signed Arthur Colegate, Chairman, Robert Heath and Low Moor, Limited, we find:—

> Many sections of the steel industry feel that no permanent improvement can be looked for unless their plant and methods are brought into line with the best practice of America and the Continent.

SIR K. WOOD.—What about the three firms that you have libelled?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have already said that I gave those three instances as illustrating my general argument.

Mr. MACQUISTEN.—And your instances were all wrong.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have already expressed my regret, and I said that I hoped my remarks this afternoon, in which I expressed regret for the inaccurate figures, will be as widely circulated as my original statement. I rose only to correct and express my regret for the inaccuracy of the figures which I gave on that occasion, and I quite agree that it would be best perhaps to leave it there.

SIR O. MOSLEY'S CASE

NEED OF A NATIONAL EFFORT

SIR O. MOSLEY (Smethwick, Lab.) said:—The first issue between the Government and myself arose in connexion with the machinery to be employed for dealing with the problem. The machine which I suggested was a central organization armed with an adequate research and economic and advisory department on the one hand, linked to an executive machine composed of some 12 higher officials, on the other, operating under the direct control of the Prime Minister and the head of the Civil Service himself, and driving out from that central organization the energy and initiative of the Government of every Department which had to deal with the problem. The machinery which I sugested may be right or wrong—after a very short administrative experience it was probably wrong—but this I do suggest, that to grapple with this problem it is necessary to have a revolution in the machinery of government. After all it was done in the War. There were revolutions in the machinery of government one after the other until the machine was devised and created by which the job could be done. Unless we treat the unemployment problem as a lesser problem, which I believe to be a fallacious view, we have to have a change in the machinery of government by which we can get that central drive and organization by which alone this problem can be surmounted. The Government throughout have pinned their hopes to rationalization. For my part I have always made it perfectly clear that in my view rationalization was necessary and inevitable. It has to come in the modern world. Industries which do not rationalize simply go under. The whole emphasis in this matter of rationalization is thrown on the export trade. It is beyond challenge that the Government believe that in the extension of export trade through rationalization our troubles are to be overcome. The theory is that if we can restore our export trade by rationalization to its previous position in the markets of the world we shall absorb our present unemployed. I submit that this hope of recovering our position through an expansion of our export trade is a dangerous illusion, and the sooner the fallacy is realized the quicker can we devote ourselves to a search for the real remedy. I believe that it is to the home market that we must look for the solution of our troubles. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding, SIR O. MOSLEY said that the theory was still held that sooner or later world recovery would come and that our rationalized trades could so expand their overseas trade that the problem would be solved. Apart from the effects of rationalization there had been since the War a tremendous spring of scientific invention, leading to a great leap forward in productive capacity which had upset the industrial equilibrium of the world. Politicians, however, were still apt to believe that the gradual automatic processes of before the War were going to absorb the great flood of modern production.

If there was any force in his analysis, the attempt to deal with unemployment by an intensification of our export trade was doomed to failure, and the belief that it could be done was a dangerous delusion. There was no machine of government to-day thinking out and analysing these problems. What machine to-day was undertaking the great work of reorganizing industry? Not the Government, but the banks. It was the Governor of the Bank of England who was doing this work. Had they not to be very careful that this new banking enterprise was not an effort to salvage existing commitments rather than to organize the industrial life of the country? (Opposition cheers.)

THE SHORT-TERM PROGRAMME

Passing from the long-term side of the programme to the short-term side, he said that the Prime Minister had said the programme to provide immediate employment now amounted to £103,000,000. When he was asked how many years that programme was spread over he had not the information, and could not say in particular how many years the £37,000,000 road programme was spread over. As he (Sir O. Mosley) had been concerned with the details, possibly he might supply the information. The road programme was spread over five years. Its annual amount scarcely exceeded, if at all, the programme of the late Conservative Government. The only difference was that instead of a one-year programme this Government had a five-years programme, and an undertaking was given that if in any one year the revenue of the Road Fund was exceeded, the Treasury would arrange for a carry-over by some means which had never been specified.

That £100,000,000 programme as a whole was averaged over much the same period. It was impossible to say with certainty how many years the rest of the programme was averaged over, but he believed it to be not less than a five-year programme as a whole. That meant an average expenditure of some £20,000,000 a year, which on the current computation would only provide employment on the average for some 80,000 people a year. It was true that that programme would rise to a peak, and then decline, but he doubted whether many men in excess of 100,000 would ever be employed by that programme. That was the programme of the Government. The greatest increase in that programme was an increase in Unemployment Grants Committee work from some £6,000,000 in the last two years of the late Government to a sum of £30,000,000 under the present Government, a very great increase, which was achieved by big administrative changes.

THE PROPOSALS

He would advance briefly the proposals which he submitted to the Government in their broad outline. He claimed that a programme could be adopted at a very small cost as a Budgetary charge which could in a relatively short space of time provide work for at least 700,000 to 800,000 people. It was made up in the following way. The emergency retirement pensions plan would provide normal employment for some 280,000, and the School Bill for some 150,000, while in constructive works he proposed the employment of some 300,000 per annum. The retirement pensions plan was an emergency measure offering to industrial workers at present over the age of 60 £1 a week pension and 10s. a week for the wife, if the man was married, on the condition that within a specified and short time they retired finally from industry. The whole life of the scheme actuarially was only 15 years. In addition he suggested that if the Government at the time desired, another and a permanent scheme giving a pension at 65 might be provided in respect of which of course no charge would fall for some five years. That day he would deal with the emergency scheme to meet unemployment, because the permanent scheme would be a matter for subsequent decision. A pension of £1 a week was suggested for a man and 10s. for the wife. The cost in the first year was £21,600,000, falling to some £10,000,000 at the end of five years, and it would be negligible at the end of 15 years. The direct economies to the Exchequer resulting from the reaction of the finance of that scheme upon the last additional contribution of the Exchequer to the Unemployment Insurance Fund reduced the charge from £21,500,000 to £13,000,000. There was an offset in economies in the Government's contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund of some £8,500,000 if the retirement pension scheme was carried, so that the net cost to the Exchequer wa £13,000,000 in the first year, and there were other less substantial economies in the Poor Law and other factors of that nature. He went farther and suggested that it would be right in the case of an emergency scheme of this nature to average the cost of the scheme over the effective life of the scheme. If the cost were over the 15 years of the scheme it averaged per annum £11,000,000, and in the first year in which the scheme was introduced they would have a cost to the Exchequer of £11,000,000 and an offset in economy to the Government's latest additional contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund of £8,500,000, so that the net extra burden to the Exchequer in the first year amounted to not more than £2,500,000, if the averaging expedient was adopted. He claimed that 280,000 people could be set in normal employment by means of the retirement pension scheme. The official estimate of those who would be set to work was 230,000. His figure was 280,000 for very detailed reasons which he had not time to enter into. The raising of the school age was estimated to cost £4,500,000.

Turning to the question of the finance of the large constructive work schemes, he suggested that apart from slum clearance and land drainage a £100,000,000 programme of the Unemployment Grants Committee and a £100,000,000 road programme should be concentrated into three years. The extra £70,000,000 for Unemployment Grants Committee schemes would, on a more generous basis of grant than that which prevailed at present, be an Exchequer charge of about £3,000,000 a year. As for the road scheme, the necessary loan would be raised on the revenue of the Road Fund and no extra Exchequer charge would be incurred at all. Was it so wrong in days of depression to raise a loan on the revenue of the Road Fund for the provision of an emergency programme which would be repaid in days of prosperity? That was the total finance of the emergency scheme. The whole proposal was a budgetary charge of £10,000,000, a £10,000,000 programme by which he believed some 700,000 to 800,000 people could be set to work. That was a modest and a limited programme devised for the situation with which they were met. As long ago as last September he begged the Cabinet to make up its mind how much it was prepared to spend on unemployment, how much money it could find, and then to allocate the money available according to the best objects which they could find. No such system had ever been adopted.

To understand the administrative machinery necessary for these big work plans it was necessary briefly to analyse the relative breakdown of the present machine. We had greatly increased the output of the Unemployment Grants Committee's schemes by the modification of transferred conditions, and practically by that alone. He believed that the present Unemployment Grants Committee schemes could be trebled if they did away with transfer altogether. (Cheers.)

Another way in which the Unemployment Grants Committee plans were held up was that the whole concentration was on works of magnitude—great wealthy corporations carrying out vast water schemes and things of that kind. That was where they got delay and the necessity for Parliamentary powers. If they gave to all the small places more favourable financial terms, spreading their assistance all over Britain, and letting them carry out schemes which they could do within their own boundaries without Parliamentary powers of any kind, not only would they enormously increase the aggregate of their schemes but they would spread their relief over Britain into every constituency and every town. (Cheers.) Therefore he suggested that transfer should be done away with so far as the Unemployment Grants Committee work was concerned; that the financial terms should be uniform throughout; and that in the depressed areas 100 per cent. grants should be made by the State.

With those methods and the abolition of transfer he sincerely believed that the increase in work schemes could be achieved. They wanted, if they could, to draw men from the depressed areas to other parts of the country if and when useful jobs could be found for them, and not to draw them away just to put men out of jobs in those areas. (Cheers.) The only way to secure the transfer of labour was by national schemes, in which the State either did the work itself or put up such a large proportion of money that it could impose its own terms. There are only three ways in which that could be done—slum clearance, land drainage, and the roads. Slum clearance and land drainage were right outside his Department, but he asked the Government whether they would consider a more direct intervention on the part of the State with a view to short-circuiting the local authorities. He believed that in such schemes something approximating to a mobile labour corps, under decent conditions of wages, of course, could have been employed to deal with that problem.

ROAD SCHEMES

The road programme did not annually exceed the programme of the late Government. If he were asked if he had got the latest, the final engineering plans to build £100,000,000 worth of roads in this country, he would say, "No," and that it would be a great waste of time if any Department had worked out those plans before they knew if they could go ahead with them or not. The central difficulty in building roads quickly was the relationship of the State and the local authorities. On the one hand, they could not ride roughshod, and no one wanted to ride roughshod, over the local authorities. On the other hand, the work had to be done. He believed that the great main roads of this country should be national concerns, that it was as much an anachronism to leave those roads in local hands as it would be to leave the rail ways. That raised a large controversy, but he tried always to face reality and a practical situation. They could get round that difficulty and get agreement quickly in this way. They should leave the question of the nationalized roads until they settled the major question later, when they had to face the whole transport equilibrium of this country, as they had not begun to do. What mattered in the building of roads quickly, and in relation to this problem, was not the construction but the maintenance of the roads. Let the State construct, and hand over to the local authority for subsequent maintenance. The local authorities would be something more or less than human if they objected very strongly to having their work done for them. If they made it clear that this machinery was emergency machinery, and formed no part of the permanent relationship between the State and the local authorities, then, without upsetting the existing relationship, they would get through that emergency programme, on the basis of the State constructing and the local authority maintaining until the whole system was decided upon.

Before they launched out on any such programme they would have to make up their mind, in broad outline, what the permanent transport equilibrium of this country was to be. At every turn, when they wanted to build roads, they were told that it would damage the railways. What was to be the relationship between railways, roads, and canals in the future? The immediate unemployment programme was thwarted because any great development of the roads would injure the railways. That matter had to be decided.

They must face up to the fact that if men were to be employed on any large scale that employment had to be paid for either by the State or by the local authorities. Why waste time by deciding whether this burden was to be carried by the taxpayer or the ratepayer? It was the same man who had to bear it. If work was to be done on a large scale money would have to be raised, either by loan or revenue. He believed it must be raised by loan. If the principles of big loans were turned down, then this kind of work must come to an end. If these loans could not be raised, then unemployment as an emergency problem could not be dealt with.

I would only say in conclusion, added the right hon. gentleman, that the situation is very serious, but not, I believe, irreparable. But the days of muddling through are over. (Cheers.) This nation has got to be mobilized and rallied for a tremendous effort, and who can do that except the Government of the day? If that effort is not made, we may fairly soon come to some real crisis. (Hear, hear.) I do not fear that so much for the reason that in a crisis this nation is always at its best. (Cheers.) This people knows how to handle a crisis, but what I fear much more than a sudden crisis is a long, slow crumbling through the years until we sink to the level of Spain—a creeping paralysis beneath which the vigour and energy of this country will gradually succumb. (Cheers.) That is a far more dangerous thing and more likely to happen unless some effort is made. But if that effort is made, how relatively easily can that disaster be avoided. You have in this country resources unknown and unequalled in any other country in the world. What a fantastic assumption that a nation which has put out efforts of energy and vigour unequalled in history—how astonishing to the whole world—should succumb before an economic situation such as this. (Cheers.) But if this situation is to be overcome, if these great powers in this country are to be rallied and mobilized for a great national effort, the Government and the House must give a lead. To-night I do beg the House to give the vital forces of this country the chance they want. I beg the House to give them a lead. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

APPEAL TO THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) congratulated the right hon. gentleman on a very remarkable and powerful speech. (Hear, hear.) He profoundly agreed with the final sentences. The right hon. gentleman's proposals were good in parts. Some of them were quite palatable, but there were others which were a little high. (Laughter.) When the right hon. gentleman came to his long-term programme, he (Mr. Lloyd George) thought he detected some of the heresies which the right hon. gentleman must have imbibed in the party in which he was brought up. His conclusions and his fundamentals were an injudicious mixture of Karl Marx and Lord Rothermere! (Laughter.) He found himself very much in agreement with Mr. Mosley's short term proposals, except in regard to pensions. When he came to the cost of it, it was very ingenious. Four hundred thousand—30s. a week. £8,000,000 went here, £5,000,000 went there. It was a beautiful piece of juggling. He said, "Look at the £21,000,000. You can see them now. Just watch. There is £8,000,000 gone, now £13,000,000." Then there was another bit of legerdemain, and £2,000,000 disappeared. He was not sure, in the end, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not actually making a profit. (Laughter.) He hoped that the Government, when it reconsidered the whole position of unemployment, would postpone that particular plan until they had adopted all the rest. He had said before that he thought they were piling up too much. As for the rest of the programme, he was very glad that the Prime Minister was taking a hand. The right hon. gentleman's lack of knowledge of the figures showed that up to the present he had not mastered even the elements. He was going to appeal to the right hon. gentleman because no one could put this thing through except the head of a Government. He was going to recall the pledges of the Prime Minister, not in order to taunt him, but to ask him to carry them out categorically. It was not too late, but it was very nearly. If this problem went on mounting up it would get out of hand. The Prime Minister in his speech, which filled even his supporters with a good deal of despondency, rather suggested that the Government would have done things if they were sure of a majority. What proposal was there that he had ever put forward that the Liberal Party had refused to support him in? Take the programme of the right hon. gentleman at the last election. In that singularly able document, "Labour and the Nation," the whole problem was dealt with as a programme on a transitional basis. There was, first of all, machinery—a national economic committee and an unemployment and development board. They were set up to carry out a programme every item of which the Liberals would be only too glad to support the Government in—waterlogged land, national drainage, schemes dealing with floods, land reclamation, coast erosion, afforestation, clearance of the slums, the building of satellite towns—that was not in the Bill introduced by the Government about housing. But when they came to roads, that was the most elaborate part of the whole programme. Could the Prime Minister point out one of those projects in the Labour programme for dealing with national development which he had asked the Liberals to support and which they had refused to support? If he carried out that programme the whole of the members sitting by him (Mr. Lloyd George) would be only too delighted to assist him and his Government. Those were not relief works, but works for the national development of the resources of this country.

When he (Mr. Lloyd George) put forward a programme on behalf of the Liberal Party, Mr. Snowden said that it was a good programme so far as it went and that the proposals were admirable in themselves or they would not have figured in the Labour programme. (Laughter.) That was the beginning of the campaign and Mr. Snowden was quite civil in his language, but afterwards the right hon. gentleman began to treat him as if he were Mr. Churchill. (Laughter.) He was only appealing to the Government to carry out the programme that they had put forward, and neither the Prime Minister nor the First Commissioner of Works had the right to say that if they were impeded from carrying it out it was due to the fact that there was not support from the Liberal Party. The first thing the Prime Minister said he would do was to set up a thinking and acting machine, or, as he put it, a thinking and acting brain for the Government. That thinking and acting brain was not set up until February; for eight and a half months the Government proceeded without a thinking and acting brain. The Prime Minister said he would first set up something in the nature of an economic staff, and presumably that was done in February. But that was not enough; a machine of that kind could only examine problems and could not act. Therefore the Prime Minister had to make up his mind to set up some machinery that would act, and the pledge he gave before the election was that he would set up something on the analogy of the Committee of Imperial Defence, with the Prime Minister in the chair. Indeed, the Prime Minister went beyond that, and all the mischief had come from the fact that the vital pledge was never carried out and that up to this hour the Prime Minister clearly had not made himself acquainted with even the elementary details of the problem. The right hon. gentleman had departed entirely from the position he took before the election, that this was a business for the Prime Minister to undertake as a prime and main function, and he ought to resume that position. The mistake that the right hon. gentleman made was that, after he promised to take unemployment in hand as his first charge, he went and took another job which could have been done just as effectively by two members of his Administration. He had given an undertaking that, if he became head of the Government, he would make it his supreme charge to set up a Committee on the analogy of the Committee of Imperial Defence and that he would preside over it.

Mr MAC DONALD.—That Committee was not for unemployment only. I have set up that Committee; I am Chairman of it; the Committee meets frequently, and it is doing an enormous lot of work.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said the right hon. gentleman was forgetting what he had said. He could not deny the pledges which he gave before the election, and the Committee was to be set up to deal with unemployment. It was to be a Committee on the analogy of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and he hoped the Prime Minister was not going to go back on that, because that was the grievous error which he had committed in not having put that pledge into operation. He should redeem it now. The right hon. gentleman had invited the House of Commons to cooperate. If the Government wanted the assistance of members of the House, the only way in which they could get effective cooperation was by summoning members to this new Committee and giving them the same facilities as Ministers had for seeing everything that was going on. He agreed with Sir O. Mosley that it was impossible to deal with the situation on emergency lines unless a loan was raised, and he hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not turn that suggestion down but would take the matter in hand himself. (Hear, hear.) We were already spending huge sums on the maintenance of the unemployed, and it would be better for the credit of the country if we tried to find work for these people so long as that work was of a necessary character. It should have been the first duty of the Government to deal with the problem by taking emergency powers, and if they attempted to carry out their election pledges on unemployment they would have the support of the Liberal Party.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), asked whether Mr. Lloyd George was promising for his party that they would support any emergency powers the Government sought to get over the difficulties of delay.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that they would support any emergency legislation dealing with the little obstacles which were impeding the handling of the problem; but he could not give pledges on Bills which he had never seen. (Ministerial laughter.) If the Prime Minister would set up the committee which he indicated he was prepared to set up, that was one of the first questions to be considered by a committee of that character. If a dozen or 15 landlords were holding up a great scheme for the benefit of the whole community, and powers did not exist, they would be prepared to support any measure to enable the Government to deal with an obstacle of that kind.

Mr. MAC DONALD asked if Mr. Lloyd George would be content with a committee on which he or one or two representatives of his party had the same rights of representation as he (Mr. Lloyd George) had on the Committee of Imperial Defence, which was only summoned when it suited him (Mr. MacDonald) in view of a particular question which was then before the Committee.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—That is exactly what I meant.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I will do better than that. (Laughter.)

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—If the right hon. gentleman will do better it is more than he has done with the pledges he has given up to the present. In conclusion he said that the country was beginning to get alarmed, and he appealed to the Prime Minister to redeem his election pledges.

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Clackmannan and Western), said that both free trade and tariff countries had suffered from the world collapse in prices. They had to face the fact that the tariff system, the safeguarding system, was in itself no cure for unemployment. Referring to the question whether it was possible greatly to expand the amount of relief works in this country he said his own view was that the task was too big to be undertaken by any one party which had to meet strong opposition and was exposed to all the obstruction and delay inherent in a partisan political struggle. He hoped that all parties would recognize that this great issue of unemployment could only be tackled if they were prepared to approach it from a national and not from a party standpoint.

Mr. BOYCE (Gloucester, U.) said that, once the problem of markets was solved, many of the present industrial difficulties would disappear. Those markets could be found in the Dominions.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) said he hoped the Government would not adopt the proposals of Sir O. Mosley. The Lord Privy Seal had withstood them for 12 months and it was to be hoped he would continue to do so.

Mr. GRANVILLE (Eye, L.) said that they could never properly deal with unemployment until the agricultural problem had been solved.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said that the Prime Minister's speech had seriously disappointed him. Some Labour members were so hopeless of getting effective action from the Government that they were prepared to continue in the course they adopted last week, but he and some others were not at present prepared to take that course. They did not wish it to be said that they had deprived the Prime Minister and his colleagues of the handling of this problem with all their energies now that the Naval Disarmament Conference was out of the way. If, however, the Government were not prepared, as Mr. Lloyd George had urged them to do, to come to the House with their proposals and throw on the House the responsibility of turning them down, it was about time they gave place to somebody else.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said he hoped neither the Government nor the Conservative Party would let themselves be stampeded by the extremely interested arguments addressed to them from below the gangway on both sides of the House. In this most grave question of unemployment it was of the utmost importance that they should take wise action. Leaving out palliatives there were four processes by which the revival of industry might be actively promoted—the policy of a great loan, manipulation of the currency, protection or safeguarding or a combination of both, and the simple process of reducing the burdens on trade and industry. He avowed his partiality for the policy of the reduction of burdens. The late Government in their de-rating scheme and the efforts they made not to add to the taxation of the country were marching forward on that safe route to the reduction and mitigation of the burdens on productive industry.

The whole problem was where to get the money. He believed that a widely extended policy of safeguarding or a tariff for revenue on manufactures — (Opposition cheers) — particularly on the more highly finished forms of manufactures, would produce in the easiest possible manner with the minimum of psychological injury to the nation as a whole a very substantial revenue. If these revenues—here he spoke entirely for himself—were, in a portion, devoted to a reduction in the transportation charges throughout the country, and if that were followed by a very strict and searching attempt to reduce distributive charges and the immense margin which existed between the wholesale and the retail seller in this country—in that way a large, extended, and combined policy could be presented which would give very marked expansion and stimulus to productive industry in all its forms, and need not necessarily involve the slightest injury to the consumer.

The Lord Privy Seal had proclaimed that the remedy for unemployment could only come through a general revival of trade and industry. Sir O. Mosley's speech was a remarkable one; admirable in every way. But as he (Mr. Churchill) listened he remembered a criticism of the late Lord Balfour's, who in relation to some speech said "There were in that speech some things that were trite and some things that were true, but what was true was trite and what was not trite was not true." (Laughter.) As the speech proceeded he (Mr. Churchill) had a sort of feeling that he had heard it before, and, of course, it all came back to the scheme of Mr. Lloyd George. (Ministerial cries of "No.") Mr. Lloyd George had said, "We can conquer unemployment." Sir O. Mosley said, "I can conquer unemployment." (Laughter.) This scheme of a great loan to be spent in all sorts of public works and the finance attached to it had been examined in every aspect for the last 18 months. The late Government examined it and when they found that it would not stand the intensive examination to which it was subjected within the great Departments, they rejected it. The present Government had examined it, and, having gone into the whole matter with an intense desire to do the best they could to get out of their straits, they came to the conclusion that it would not be in the interest of the country to embark on the course which was recommended by Sir O. Mosley and Mr. Lloyd George.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OFFER

He was astounded at the offer which Mr. Lloyd George had made to the Prime Minister. If he understood him correctly, that offer amounted to this—that he should join a Committee as august, as secret, and as authoritative as the Committee of Imperial Defence; that he should be given access to every secret of the Government necessary for the discharge of his work, and that upon that Committee he should, in consultation with the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, formulate a policy, or the means for carrying out his own policy, for dealing with the grave problem of unemployment. As an old friend of the Prime Minister he (Mr. Churchill) would advise him to be very careful before inviting Mr. Lloyd George to take charge of the Labour Government. (Laughter.)

With regard to the Prime Minister's speech, no one would blame him for having exerted himself in the public service—(hear, hear,)—but it was obvious that he really had not a grip of the statistics. The late Government spent a great deal of money to stimulate work, although it was against their principles. After all, that was the way—one proclaimed a principle, and then went and saw if one could not get something on the other side, too. (Laughter.) It might be that there was no single method of curing unemployment, that

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Parliament

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it was the partial application of many remedies harmoniously combined in one policy that must be looked to. But all such combined remedies would be ineffective unless the whole scheme was clamped together by a careful revival of public confidence. (Unionist cheers.) Confidence was what was most needed now. There was also a feeling abroad—perhaps not altogether justified—that the Socialist régime meant that this country was passing through a period of eclipse which might be developed into a positive decline. The Government had organized themselves upon the structure of capitalism, and, while they were shouting to the mob below that they were going to pull it down, they were whispering to the bankers and big business men that they were going to make it stronger. (Cheers and laughter.) Could they wonder that the electors were showing an increasing reluctance to entrust the task of restoring confidence either to the bankrupt Government or the eager bidder (Sir O. Mosley) below the gangway? (Cheers.)

MR. THOMAS

REPLY TO SIR O. MOSLEY

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), said the motion before the Committee was for a reduction of his salary, but, having listened to the debate he wondered whether it was not an increase that was proposed. (Laughter.) Whatever else emerged from the debate, there seemed to be general agreement that he had at least earned his "screw." (Laughter.) Mr. Churchill, in a speech which he delivered last Saturday had said that the present Government had "encountered the worst economic blizzard in the history of the world." If that were so, what became of the statement that the Government was responsible for the present position of unemployment? Sir O. Mosley, in a magnificent speech in which he kept clear of personalities, made what must have struck the House as an amazing statement. He said he had a clear and positive remedy that would at least provide immediate employment for 800,000 people, and that that could be accomplished by the mere expenditure of £10,000,000 a year. One had only to examine these figures to see the absurdity of the suggestion. Sir O. Mosley submitted his remedy, not to a biased body, but to colleagues who had been in the movement for many years. They gave it fair consideration. They approached the proposals not only with anxiety and a desire to help, but in single-minded recognition of the fact that they were just as anxious to assist the unemployed as he was, and that if any effective remedy was suggested they would face the facts and apply it. The hon. baronet refused to believe that we could regain our position as an exporting country, and as well as said that we might as well abolish the idea of developing the export trade as a cure for unemployment. What would happen if he went to Lancashire and said to the 32 per cent. of cotton operatives, who were entirely unemployed through the collapse of the export market, that there was no help for them so far as that market was concerned? The only real and permanent hope of those people was from reconstruction and re-equipment at home, making the factories more efficient, and enabling them to compete fairly and squarely for the export trade in the markets of the world. The statement of Sir O. Mosley that the Government had allowed the banks to take charge of the situation was not true. If the Government decided to take responsibility for the financial reorganization of business firms, many of them over-capitalized, did any sane man think that there would not be such political pressure that it would be practically impossible to reorganize on a fair and equitable and businesslike basis? (Opposition cheers.) But that did not mean that the Government were merely to stand idly by and allow the banks to reorganize industry. He agreed that that was not the function of the banks; industry could only be reorganized by those primarily engaged in it and who knew most about it. (Opposition cheers.) It was not fair for Sir O. Mosley to say that his colleagues turned down a pension scheme because they were opposed to the principle of pensions to aged workers. It was true that his colleagues turned down Sir O. Mosley's scheme, but they did so because they believed that it would be absurd to say that, because of an accident of birth, one person should be entitled to a State pension of £1 a week and another should draw only 10s. a week. (Cheers.) Every one knew that such a principle would not be accepted.

Referring to the suggested loan of £200,000,000, Mr. Thomas said that anyone running any concern on business lines would not say, "Let us go on the market and borrow the money, and then see how we shall spend it," but would say, "Let us have a scheme first." (Cheers.) He challenged anyone to show that schemes had been held up because of lack of finance. They were forced to the conclusion that the £200,000,000 would be spent on a road programme, and they could not take the responsibility of breaking down local government. There had been a large number of municipal loans in the past three months as the result of the powers conferred on the local authorities.

In the last two years of the Conservative Administration £10,500,000 was the sum total granted by the Unemployed Grants Committee; up to that day the total amount sanctioned by the present Government was £103,000,000. Examining the figures, he said there were for railways £20,000,000; electricity, £11,000,000; docks, £7,000,000; sewerage, £5,000,000; land drainage, £5,000,000; water undertakings, £4,000,000; gas undertakings, £1,000,000; land reclamation, £1,000,000, all which was absolutely new money. Forty million pounds of this work had become operative, and 115,000 people were already employed on these schemes. That was the answer to those who said that the Government had done nothing. It had been asked what was the new money on roads, and asserted that there was no difference between the programme of the present Government and that of the late Government. For roads classified there had been approved £33,000,000, and for roads unclassified £4,000,000. He was officially informed that out of the £33,000,000, £27,000,000 was new money. The Government sanctioned a five-year programme for classified and unclassified roads because municipalities under the late Administration were unable to say one year what the position next year would be. He had always supported every kind of work that could legitimately be done. After he took office he asked Sir Henry Maybury to be his adviser. He told him that he could hurry up and give him any schemes that he liked. What the Prime Minister had stated that afternoon was Sir Henry Maybury's considered judgment. Sir Henry Maybury was told not to mind any previous restrictions, to treat unemployment as the paramount issue, and to consider nothing else. He was asked to tell the Government exactly what roads could be undertaken, and to heed no difficulties of percentage. His answer was £20,000,000 in a period of five years.

Continuing, Mr. Thomas said that his answer to Mr. Lloyd George's question, whether his party was responsible for the blocking of emergency legislation, was, "No." The right hon. gentleman had also said that he was prepared to consider any emergency legislation, and he (Mr. Thomas) appreciated that. He thanked the right hon. gentleman, but he wanted him to realize what kind of powers were necessary to deal with this matter. They would welcome any suggestion, and the Prime Minister had said that the cooperation of anybody who could contribute towards a solution of this problem would be welcomed. He (Mr. Thomas) had been accused of being the barrier to cooperation, but his attitude had always been that it was the nation's work and it was his duty to invite the cooperation of anybody and everybody. But the responsibility must be the Government's. (Hear, hear.) Discussions could proceed through the usual channels, and suggestions would be welcomed and considered with a desire to see whether anything more could be done. No one was more sorry than himself that Sir O. Mosley had been forced to take the course he did in following the dictates of conscience. He (Mr. Thomas) had never believed that the problem could be solved by temporary expedients. He was "up against it," but it was not the first time he had been in a crisis. The more difficult the period, the harder he worked and the longer he stuck to the ship. The more difficult and trying the time the more he felt it necessary for them all to rally together. That was the spirit in which he had approached his job, and that was the spirit in which he intended to continue. (Cheers.)

THE DIVISION

The Committee divided and there voted—

For the Amendment	241
Against	270
Majority against	29

The announcement of the figures was received with Ministerial cheers.

The debate was adjourned and the House resumed.

The remaining Orders having been gone through, the House adjourned at 12 minutes after 11 o'clock.

THE ALL-NIGHT SITTING

ANGRY SCENES

The following is a report of the proceedings of the all-night sitting, which came to an end at 8.5 a.m. on Wednesday:—

Soon after midnight, during discussion of a motion to report progress, while CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) was speaking,

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) asked as a point of order whether he could move that the question be now put.

Captain Crookshank was resuming his speech when the Deputy Chairman (Mr. Dunnico) put the question. There were immediately indignant protests from the Unionist benches.

When the tellers appeared at the table to announce the result of the division there were loud cries of "Oh!" and persistent interruptions from the Unionist benches. These cries were renewed when the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN attempted to repeat the figures. The uproar continued for some minutes and there were shouts of "Mr. Speaker" and "Send for the Speaker." Eventually the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S voice could be heard in the Press Gallery, and it was apparent that the closure had been carried by 216 votes to 131—Government majority, 85.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN then put the main question, but he was interrupted by loud Unionist cries of "Mr. Speaker," "We want Mr. Speaker," and "Oh!" The motion was negatived by 221 votes to 129. The figures were greeted with loud Ministerial cheers.

Mr. CHURCHILL, speaking amid interruptions, then asked the Deputy Chairman for some further guidance as to the conditions under which they were being permitted to conduct their debate, and under what conditions members on that side of the House were permitted to deliver their speeches—if at all. (Unionist cheers and Ministerial cries of "Order!") In order to put himself in order he moved under Rule 68 "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair." (Unionist cheers.) Recalling what had occurred, he said that Captain Crookshank had been met with organized interruptions from the Government benches. (Unionist cheers.) Where was the protection for the minority which had been promised from the Chair?

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The right hon. gentleman has raised a point of order in a perfectly Parliamentary way, and I wish to make two things clear. First, he does not question the right of an hon. member on the front bench, or on the back benches, to move the closure, nor secondly does he question the right of the Chairman to accept that motion. These two principles are quite clear and quite acceptable. I do not think I should be at all lowering the dignity of this Chair if I gave my reasons to the Committee why I acted as I did. (Hear, hear.) The debate had been in progress for some time. I think at least three front-bench members had spoken, and quite a number of back-bench members had also spoken. (Unionist cries of "Two," and interruptions.)

Mr. BECKETT (Peckham, Lab.).—How many of you does it take to bully one? (Unionist cries of "Name.")

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The Government had declared on three occasions that the debate should proceed. The Chair is not infallible, and I thought I was interpreting the best wishes of the Committee to get down to business and take the clause they intended to proceed with. I wish to give to all hon. members an assurance that the rights of minorities will always be safe in my hands, and that I shall never allow the rights of minorities to be overridden. If I make a mistake I take full responsibility for it. (Unionist cheers and some Ministerial cries of "No!")

Mr. CHURCHILL said it was not without deep feeling, which was shared by many on that side of the Committee, that he had made this motion. He could not feel that it had been needlessly moved, in consequence of the statement just made by the Chairman. (Hear, hear.) In view of the statement that the Deputy Chairman in the full exercise of his indisputable authority, and the Committee overwhelmingly shared the view that the right moment had come for the division, it appeared that he ought not to proceed with his motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, amid general cheers.

"THE UNCLEAN THING"

On Clause 4, which abolishes the duties on bookmakers' certificates and entry certificates, an amendment moved by CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) to omit from the provisions of the clause "entry certificates" was resisted by the Government.

Mr. CHURCHILL said the attitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was very curious. He refused to touch the "unclean thing." (Laughter.) That was a kind of mental infirmity. (Renewed laughter.)

The amendment was negatived by 205 votes to 89—Government majority, 116.

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill,

Mr. CHURCHILL said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was getting deeper into this betting business with every step he took. Surely the right hon. gentleman was going to make some reply? For three or four hours the right hon. gentleman had not barked out one single sentence. (Laughter.)

At 4 o'clock Mr. SNOWDEN, amid cries of "Gag" and protests from the Opposition, moved the closure, which was carried by 191 votes to 84—Government majority, 107. Clause 4 was then carried by 194 votes to 77—Government majority, 117.

Mr. CHURCHILL moved to report progress. The next clause, he said, dealt with safeguarding, the key question of the day, and they ought not to discuss it at that hour of the morning.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that the only contributions Mr. Churchill had made to the Budget debates were insolence and buffoonery. (Ministerial cheers, Opposition laughter, and cries of "Withdraw.") He (Mr. Snowden) was quite prepared to stop there until to-morrow evening. He would be quite as fresh then as Mr. Churchill would be. The right hon. gentleman was particularly offensive. (Laughter and cheers.) He was incapable of being otherwise.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN said that never in all his long experience in that House did he remember to have heard a Minister treating that House and talking to hon. members in the way which the right hon. gentleman had thought fit to adopt. There was a shrewish menace in it, with an obvious desire to be disagreeable if he could not have his own way in the exact form which he desired. (Unionist cheers.)

At 10 minutes past 5 Mr. SNOWDEN moved the closure, which was carried by 183 votes to 82—Government majority, 101. The motion to report progress was negatived by 184 votes to 83—Government majority, 101.

SAFEGUARDING AND DUMPING

On Clause 5, which brings to an end section 3 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, which imposes duties of Customs on goods to which Part II. of that Act applies,

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) moved an amendment providing that these duties should not be brought to an end until June 1, 1935. He said it would be deplorable if the machinery for dealing with the dumping of goods into this country were to be removed.

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said that no useful purpose could be served by continuing this part of the legislation of 1921. Since the Act was passed in 1921, only nine applications had been received for the imposition of a duty on articles alleged to have been dumped in this country at a price below the cost of production in the country of origin, and in not a single instance had a case been established. The history of the duty proved that it was simply economically impossible.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said no reason had been put forward for repealing this section, which was the one protection against dumping which existed to-day. So far from being asked to repeal this section, they should be asked to strengthen and reinforce it.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) said that many of them on those benches believed in the method of import boards for the industries concerned, and they would give those boards the powers of absolute prohibition.

MAJOR TRYON said that, in justice to their people, and to give them a fair chance against foreign competition, this provision should be retained.

At 25 minutes past 7 Mr. GRAHAM moved the closure, which was carried by 171 votes to 69—majority, 102. The amendment was rejected by 172 votes to 70—majority, 102.

In reply to SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN, who asked how much farther it was proposed to go,

Mr. SNOWDEN said he understood that Mr. Churchill had been unable to stay the course. (Loud laughter.) He would move to report progress after they had obtained Clause 5.

Clause 5 was carried by 171 votes to 71—majority, 100.

Mr. SNOWDEN, in moving to report progress, regretted it had been necessary to keep the Committee so long, and hoped that it would not be necessary to repeat this procedure during the remaining stages of the Bill.

Progress was reported.

The House stood adjourned at five minutes past 8 a.m.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.30

Mental Treatment Bill, Commons' amendments.
Poor Prisoners' Defence Bill, second reading.
Questions by Lord Lamington on reported attacks on Arab seamen in North Shields, and Lord Gage on Indian Air Mail route.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Education Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Torquay and Paignton Traction, Liverpool Corporation (No. 2), Cardiff Corporation, West Ham Corporation, Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, Room 2, at 11. London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1), Room 3, at 11. Unopposed, Ascot District Gas and Electricity Tees (Newport) Bridge, Ministry of Health Provisional Orders (Fylde Water Board, Oldham and Rochdale), Chairman's Room, at 3.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Housing (No. 2) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill and Omnibuses Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Housing (Scotland) Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Standing Committee B, Rabbits Bill, Room 12, at 4. Group 1, Southend-on-Sea Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group 1, Southend-on-Sea Corporation, Room 6, at 11. Unopposed, Mid-Kent Water, East Kent District Water, Ministry of Health Provisional Orders (Bognor Regis and Chopping Wycombe, and Cranbrook District Water and Sevenoaks Water), Marriages Provisional Order, Salford Provisional Order, London County Council (Money), South Yorkshire and Derbyshire Gas, Room 9, at 2.30.

WAR DEBT PAYMENTS

FIGURES FOR 1930

In a written reply to Mr. Day, who asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could state the annual sum now being paid to the United States Government in respect of our War debt; what were our receipts from the Allies for their respective War debts to this country; and what was the annual amount at present received by Great Britain under the German Reparation scheme, Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, states:—

The figures up to the end of the financial year 1929 were given in the reply my right hon. friend made on May 19 to a question by the hon. member for Greenock. The corresponding figures payable for the financial year 1930 are as follows:—

Fin'ncial year	Receipts from		Total	Payments to U.S. Governm't.
	Allied War Debts	German Reparations including annuities payable by France, Belgium and Italy under The Hague Protocol of August 31, 1929		
1930 ..	£ 17,700,000	£ 16,800,000	£ 34,500,000	£ 33,038,000

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

A JUDGE'S EXPERIENCE IN CHICAGO

Judge Kavanagh, of Chicago, gave evidence before the Select Committee on the Capital Punishment Bill, at the House of Commons yesterday.

He said that he favoured the retention of the capital penalty in certain cases, but it was not a matter which could be generalized. In some States in America it was the best deterrent, and in others not. In New York, for instance, there was twice the chance that an assassin would meet his fate than there was in Chicago, and the homicide rate was more than double in Chicago than in New York. In America 16 States had abolished the death penalty, and eight had reintroduced it.

"In 1920," he continued, "we were overwhelmed with persons awaiting trial for homicide in Chicago. It was my duty to assign the cases to other Judges. It was a horrible ordeal. My comparatively small court room was crowded with men and women who had taken human life. Fourteen were executed, and the murder rate in Chicago dropped from 308 to 190. There are perhaps 200 people walking the streets of Chicago safe and well to-day who would have been, in their graves if these miscreants had not paid the penalty. Every time the death penalty is not carried out the murder rate goes up, and every time there is an execution the murder rate goes down. I am inclined to believe that the death sentence is a merciful thing, because it saves innocent lives. By the use of the death penalty you have gradually abolished predatory murder.

The World War had exercised no influence upon crime, either in America or England, he declared. When he was last in England he heard Sir Ernest Wild tell his Grand Jury that there were only two charges of robbery with violence in the whole of the great city of London in three months. That was a very remarkable fact. Homicide had increased in recent years in America. He attributed that to the vast influx of aliens from the South of Europe. The prohibition laws had created a special kind of criminal, generally of Southern European birth.

Mr. W. H. AYLES.—Do you think that the alternative of a life sentence should be given a chance?

Judge Kavanagh.—We have already given it too much of a chance. There are thousands in our prisons for killing their fellow-men, and many of them should have been executed.

Comparing American and British statistics of homicide, the Judge said that a remarkable thing about England was the number of murderers who committed suicide. He thought that that indicated a feeling of hopelessness in fighting the laws of the country. In America a large proportion of women murderers were poisoners, and others were guilty in that they incited men to crime.

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM.—Would you make any difference in the punishment of men and women?—Yes; I would hesitate to impose the death penalty on a woman, though I cannot tell you why. It is a matter of feeling.

The Committee adjourned until June 19, when the witnesses will be the Archbishop of York and Sir Archibald Bodkin.

CONFERENCE ON THE LOAD LINE

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

The plenary meeting of the International Load Line Conference on Tuesday agreed to appoint a number of committees to deal with the principal groups of subjects included within the scope of the conference, together with a drafting committee for drawing up, on the basis of the other committees' reports, the articles of a Convention on Load Lines.

Five committees are now examining the questions which fall to be considered by them—namely:—Committee on Administration, under the chairmanship of Mr. Koenigs (German Delegation); Main Technical Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Sanders (United Kingdom Delegation); Committee on Tankers, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kennedy (United States Delegation); Committee on Special Types of Ship, under the chairmanship of Admiral Fock (Netherlands Delegation); and Committee on Zones, under the chairmanship of General Ingianni (Italian Delegation).

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the Committee on Ships carrying Deck Loads of Timber, under the chairmanship of Mr. Krogh (Danish Delegation), and for the Drafting Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Haarbleicher (French Delegation), to meet and organize its procedure.

Each of these committees includes representatives of nearly all the delegations. They will have before them, for detailed discussion, the various proposals which have been put forward by delegations for the preparation of an international convention.

SCOTTISH PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed Mr. James Welsh, M.P., Provost John Fletcher, Nairn, Ex-Bailie John Ogilvie, Dundee, Councillor Arthur W. Brady, Irvine, and Mr. William M. Mowat, Public Assistance Officer, Edinburgh, to be members of the Consultative Council on Local Health Administration and General Health Questions in succession to Mr. James Stewart, M.P., Ex-Bailie P. J. Dollan, Glasgow, Bailie Simon G. Fraser, Dundee, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Inverness, and Mr. Matthew A. Reynard, Public Assistance Officer, Glasgow, who have ceased to be members of the Council after six years' continuous service and are not eligible for reappointment. The new appointments are for a period of three years. Sir Henry S. Keith has also been reappointed a member of the Council for a further period of two years.

INSURANCE BROKERS

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CORPORATION

The annual dinner of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers was held last evening at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole. Mr. R. C. Burton Rowe, the president, was in the chair.

SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, proposing "The Corporation of Insurance Brokers," said that it was efficiently working for the interests of the brokers and providing an efficient service to the public. He thought that standardized rates of commission might possibly be an advantage.

The PRESIDENT, replying, said that insurance was so vast a subject it must be a lifelong study. The public required efficient professional advice on all matters relative to insurance, and it was to give that and to save the unwary from pitfalls that the insurance broker devoted his services. The corporation trained the younger members of the profession. When one tried to pick out the bright spots in our national life, the British insurance institutions stood out pre-eminently. Brokers had high ideals, and they tried to visualize the business from the view-point of the public (Cheers.)

He congratulated Sir William Plender on the jubilee celebration of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. As *The Times* had remarked, the title chartered accountant carried with it a recognized guarantee of high standard and personal conduct and efficiency, and he hoped that when the Corporation of Insurance Brokers celebrated their jubilee similar words might be written of them.

SIR GERVAIS RENTOUL, K.C., M.P., giving the toast of "Commerce and Insurance," said that he did not accept any pessimistic view of our present commercial position. The opportunities of Empire trade were boundless.

LORD MELCHETT, replying, said that commerce was hardly in the happy position of insurance. He thought that what had broken down was the mechanism of exchange. There was a surplus of commodities, and yet a difficulty of exchange. It was important that the Empire should better develop the exchange of its commodities. Expansion of trade in the Empire would not interfere with trade with other countries. It was the last 10 per cent. of efficiency we had to attain to. Rationalization was urgently needed, the Empire should be handled as an estate, and its possibilities were boundless. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. LEVINE (President of the Institute of Actuaries) also replied. SIR ERNEST BAIN proposed "Our Guests," and Mr. PERCY HARGREAVES (chairman of Lloyd's) and COLONEL W. PARKER (president of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries) replied. SIR BASIL PETO proposed "The Chairman."

ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT FRAUDS

LOCAL NEWSPAPER VENTURE

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before Alderman Sir George Truscott, DONALD THOMAS HEAYSMAN, 28, described as a journalist (on bail), was charged with obtaining by false pretences and converting to his own use five sums, amounting together to £530. He pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Percival Clarke, who prosecuted for the City Police, said the defendant, first in Wine Office-court and afterwards at 146, Fleet-street, advertised for "smart, intelligent young men" who would aid him in founding and publishing local journals. No fewer than 2,288 replies reached him. The case related to five young men, who between them deposited £530 with the defendant, either by way of investment or as fidelity guarantees. The defendant undertook to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and to return the money on a month's notice being given. The complainants were paid wages of £3 10s. a week. The business, such as it was, related to journals which were to be called *Lewisham Opinion* and *Croydon Opinion*. It was soon evident that no real business was being done at these places, and the men saw the defendant and asked him what had been done with their money. He told them that £146 had been spent in wages, £80 for his own disbursements, and between £80 and £90 in rents and furniture. He did not say what had become of the remainder. Ultimately these proceedings were taken. It was interesting to mention that these men, who had thus lost money, clubbed together and published *Croydon Opinion* themselves.

Evidence in support of the charge was given, and the hearing was again adjourned, the defendant being admitted to bail as before. He denied that there had been any false pretence in the matter.

LEICESTER-SQUARE TUBE STATION

RECONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN THIS SUMMER

It is proposed to start work on the reconstruction of the Leicester-square Tube railway station in about two months' time. The station will be rebuilt on much the same lines as the new station at Piccadilly-circus, with shop show-cases in the circulating area.

The traffic at Leicester-square station has grown in recent years and when the Piccadilly Tube is extended northwards from Finsbury Park it is expected that it will be used by many more passengers. The new station will be slightly smaller than that at Piccadilly-circus, and the cost well probably be about £400,000.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

BELLS TO REMAIN IN LONDON THIS SUMMER

The building at Wellington, New Zealand, which will house the War Memorial Carillon is not yet ready to accommodate the bells. Moreover, the Carillon season proper, the summer, is only just beginning. For these two reasons, arrangements are being made for the bells to remain in Hyde Park until September. The Office of Works and the New Zealand Government authorities are cooperating with the *Daily Sketch* in this matter.

During the summer, recitals will not be given daily, but at less frequent intervals.

The times and complete programmes of to-day's recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball (whose services have been loaned by Messrs. Cadbury Brothers) are:—

4 to 4.25 p.m.—"Come Back to Erin"; "O for the Wings of a Dove" (Mendelssohn); "Largo" (Handel); "Annie Laurie"; "Londonderry Air."
8 to 8.25 p.m.—"Kathleen Mavourneen"; "Moment Musical" (Schubert); "When Other Lips"; "Prelude" (Heller); "Love's Old Sweet Song."

There will be recitals at 4 and 8 p.m. to-morrow.

DRUNKEN MOTORIST FINED

SESSIONS CHAIRMAN ON SHORT SENTENCES

SIR ROBERT WALLACE, K.C. (Chairman), at the London Sessions yesterday, said that he did not believe in short sentences of a few days' imprisonment. He had always said that when he sent a person to prison he must pass a sentence which would make the imprisonment disagreeable. Short sentences led people to regard prison as a rest cure, a period of retirement from the worries of life.

HORACE WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, 33, of Ravenscroft-road, Bowes Park, Southgate, pleaded "Guilty" to being drunk while in charge of a motor-car at Holland Park-avenue, Kensington, on May 5. He was fined £25, ordered to pay the entire costs of the proceedings in that Court and in the Court below, and disqualified for driving a motor-car for five years.

MORE FOREIGN VISITORS

A White Paper (Cmd. 3578, price 1d.) issued yesterday under the Aliens Order, 1920, shows that the number of foreigners landing in the United Kingdom during the first three months of the year, the greater number being visitors on holiday and business, was 69,197, an increase of 3,214 upon the corresponding quarter of 1929. Of the total landing 990 arrived and 999 embarked at air stations in the United Kingdom. The number of aliens embarked was 63,040. Leave to land was refused in 483 cases this year, compared with 376 in the corresponding three months of last year.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AT ALDERSHOT

Pamphlets, which bear the statement that they emanate from a group of Communist soldiers, have been circulated among the troops of the Aldershot Command for several days. A suspect has been arrested for trespassing on War Department lands, and he will be charged at the Aldershot Police Court to-day.

BATH AND WEST SHOW

FIRST DAY AWARDS AT TORQUAY

PRINCE'S VISIT TO-DAY

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

TORQUAY, MAY 28

The Bath and West Society is this week holding its annual show at Torquay. In the long history of the society, which was established in 1777, it has never before visited Torquay, and the town has made ample and appropriate arrangements for the occasion. The show is accommodated on a beautiful site, and with the weather bright and pleasant the prospects for a successful week are extremely reassuring. The show is held under the presidency of Lord Mildmay of Flete, who to-morrow, with the council, has the honour of receiving the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is an exhibitor of Devon Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle from the home farms at Stoke Climsland, in Cornwall, and Bellever, on Dartmoor. The attendance to-day at the opening was exceedingly satisfactory.

The display of live stock is not so large as is usual at other centres, but the quality is satisfactory in most classes. An interesting feature is the relative prominence of the breeds, especially of cattle, popular in the district. The exhibition of machinery, implements, and produce such as cider is especially meritorious and popular.

THE HORSES

The horse section is well supported. There are not many entries of shires, but the quality is satisfactory. Sir Gomer Berry sent an impressive selection from his Pendley stud and won all the first prizes in the open classes and the championship with the two-year-old filly Llynclys Lady Love. Remarkably good classes of hunters attracted large crowds to watch the judging. The saddle and harness horses are always popular with all classes of visitors, and to-day the proceedings were followed with lively interest. First honours and the medal for hunter brood mares were awarded to Mrs. Vinson-Thomas for a mare with foal by Pytchley, Lady Mount Edgcumbe being second with Curiosity II. and Major A. C. Arden third with Nine Pounds.

For yearling fillies Mr. C. L. Hancock, Mr. H. S. R. Scott, and Mr. W. Pearce took the prizes. The successful two-year-olds were shown by Miss V. Wellesley, Coldbrook Estates, Limited, and Mr. W. J. Lysley. In the three-year-old class Captain J. H. Marshall was first, Sir H. H. A. Hoare second, and the Coldbrook Estates, Limited, third.

The Hunters shown in saddle are of noteworthy merit. In an excellent class open to mare or gelding that had not won a prize of £10 or over Mr. J. K. Stevenson led with Bayleaf, a bay gelding, followed by Captain J. A. Herbert's Amber II. and Mr. A. Brake's Rossiter. In the four-year-old class Captain Herbert's Amber II. won from Mr. A. James's Parkkeeper and Mr. A. L. Palmer's Nomination. Captain Herbert's gelding was first again in the class to carry not more than 12st. 7lb.

"RUBIES OF THE WEST"

The classes for Devon cattle are well filled, and the beautiful "rubies of the West" make a pleasing display. It is always inspiring to see the Devons in their native area, for there is no more attractive breed of cattle. The Devons have to be seen in their own county to be fully appreciated for the fine utility cattle they are. The classes at Torquay this week are representative of the leading herds, and it is to be hoped that visitors from other countries are present to see the breed as it is stalled this week. The Prince of Wales is first, for yearling heifers, but his greatest achievement is the winning of the bull championship with the yearling Coombeshead Monarch, a home-bred son of Kittisford Monomark, of outstanding merit. Other prominent and successful exhibitors include Mr. G. C. Skinner, Messrs. R. A. Clarke and Sons, Mr. A. S. Newbery, jun., and Messrs. A. Trible and Sons.

The South Devons, or South Hams, are not forward in large numbers, but the exhibits from the herds of Lord Mildmay of Flete, Mr. H. Chaffe, and Mr. H. Whitley are typical of a breed greatly valued in their own district. Lord Mildmay signalizes his presidency by taking both special prizes. The South Devon is a dual purpose animal, but special classes have been opened for dairy strains, and for these Mr. G. Furneaux, Mr. T. Evens, and Dartington Hall, Limited, share the leading awards.

SHORTHORNS AND HEREFORDS

It was not expected that Shorthorns would be catalogued in great numbers, but the premier breed is well represented. The Prince of Wales has sent several exhibits from the Home Farm in Cornwall and wins two second prizes and a third. The Stoke Climsland cow Climsland Princess Royal 4th was beaten in a good class by Miss Nancy Fieldhouse's Cotehay Augustus 5th, a very handsome roan bred by the late Colonel Fairfax Rhodes. Sir Gomer Berry was first for two-year-old and yearling heifers and first and third for yearling bulls. The leading yearling, a well-proportioned red bred by Major Morrison, was given the champion prize for the best bull of the breed in either section. Sir G. V. P. Wills was second for heifers calved in 1929.

The principal prizes for dairy Shorthorns, which are small classes, were won by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Lord Dulverton, and Messrs. Debenham and Tory. Mr. Pierpont Morgan's handsome red bull Aldenham Bellman was reserve for the breed championship.

Herefords are shown in excellent merit, and this invasion of the Devon territory gives pleasing variety to the display. Mr. Percy Bradstock took the male championship with his massive bull Freetown Admiral, Mr. H. R. Griffiths's leading yearling being reserve. Mr. John Walker's heifer Knightwick Oyster Shell was the female champion, and Sir D. R. Llewellyn's second heifer reserve.

The collection of British Friesians is not so large as usual, but the breed is fittingly represented by the exhibits of Mr. A. Allen, Mr. F. Nuttall Terry, Mr. G. Gee, and Mrs. P. Tory. The medals were won by Mr. Allen and Mr. Gee for females and bulls respectively.

Good classes of Aberdeen Angus indicated the gradual penetration of the breed into the South-western area. The Prince of Wales sent exhibits from the Royal farm on Dartmoor, and was generally in the running, although he did not quite get to the front. Colonel C. W. Sofer Whitburn won the breed championship with the beautiful cow Idella of Amport, a noted animal that won unstinted admiration. Mr. J. J. Cridlan's noted bull Prince Eric Fifth of Maisemore, was reserve, and also was much admired. The other successful exhibitors included Mr. E. R. Debenham, whose young cow Ermine Third of Ruthven was a worthy second to the champion of Lord Falmouth, and the exhibit of Mr. E. K. Brooks.

OTHER CATTLE BREEDS

The Red Polls also give evidence of their steady spread into the western preserves. The most successful exhibitors were Mr A. P. Jones, Lord Tredegar, Mrs. M. M. FitzGerald, and Mrs. C. N. Dyer.

A few Ayrshires were suggestive of fresh opposition from north of the Border. Mr. C. E. Tory took the gold medal with a handsome cow whose chief rival for the trophy was Mr. H. J. Clark's heifer. The National Society for Epileptics, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, also showed successfully.

The Jersey breed has sometimes been seen in larger numbers, but the quality is highly satisfactory. Mrs. Evelyn was first and second for cows and first for yearling bulls. Sir Harold Mackintosh beat Miss R. B. Babcock for heifers in milk calved in 1928. Mr. Cortland Taylor led for heifers in milk calved in 1927.

The Guernseys have many supporters in the South-west, and the size and quality of the classes are proof of the fact. Mr. G. Blight headed a large class of cows with Rosewarne Buttercup, the exhibits of Mr. W. T. Sobey and Mr. W. Roach following in the order named. Mr. E. H. Rose led from Mrs. J. Sutcliffe Pyman and Mr. W. Penrose for three-year-old heifers, and Mr. W. Dunkels from Mr. Penrose and Mr. W. A. Argent for heifers calved in 1928, while Mr. Dunkels was first and second for yearling heifers. Mr. Dunkels also led for old bulls with Fernhill Rose Lad 3rd, Sir Eric Hambro being second, and Mr. Roach third with noted bulls.

The most successful exhibits in good classes of dexters were Mrs. C. M. L. Calvert, Mr. H. G. Jones, and Miss Dora Box. Mr. Jones won the special prize with his heifer Downford Dorita, Mrs. Calvert's cow Banwell Evangeline being reserve.

SHEEP AND GOATS

The sheep section is more representative than extensive. The classes are sufficient, however, to give a good impression of the variety and quality of the breeds comprised in the exhibition. The Devon breeds are represented by Devon long-woolled, Devon close wool, Dartmoor and Exmoor horn, the South Devon alone being absent. Mr. F. White took all the leading honours for longwools; for close woods Mr. H. R. Lerwill shared the prizes with Messrs. A. Parkhouse and Sons; for Exmoors, Mr. D. N. Purchase and Mr. F. Beadle divided the principal awards. Mr. R. P. Luce, Mr. J. W. Symons, and the Governor of H.M. Prison, Princetown, claimed the leading honours in Dartmoors.

The classes for Hampshire Downs are well filled and the quality is creditable. Sir Gomer Berry and Colonel C. W. Sofer Whitburn win in two classes each, and Major V. S. Bland wins a first prize and the championship. Mr. H. W. Stilgoe and Mr. W. F. G. Watts take the principal prizes for Oxford Downs. The two Dorset breeds are penned to advantage. For Dorset Horns Mr. W. R. Tory takes all the leading honours, and for Dorset Downs Messrs. P. and C. Seward and Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild share the chief awards. In Ryelands, Mr. W. Woolland and Messrs. E. W. Langford, Limited, were most successful. Sir David R. Llewellyn and Mrs. Esme Smyth took the leading awards for Kerry Hill (Wales) sheep.

The principal prizes for goats were won by Miss C. Chamberlain, Miss Pope, and Miss Emily Skidmore. There was interesting competition for the honours.

STRONG PIG SECTION

The pig department is strong in numbers and merit. Sir Gomer Berry again wins prominent honours for Berkshires, including a championship, and other successful exhibitors are Hillsborough Fruit Farms, Canford School, and Mr. H. C. Inwood. In big classes of Large Blacks Mr. W. J. Warren and Mr. J. H. Glover take the championships; Mr. T. F. James, Mr. H. E. Bastard, and Messrs. J. Warne and Sons also provide first prize winners. There are also good classes of large whites; the leading winners include Messrs. W. White and Son, Mr. E. R. Debenham, and Mrs. Sofer Whitburn.

The most successful herds in the Middle White classes were those of Mrs. Sofer Whitburn, Miss R. B. Babcock, Sir Gomer Berry, and Mrs. Hayes Sadler. Mr. W. W. Ryman and

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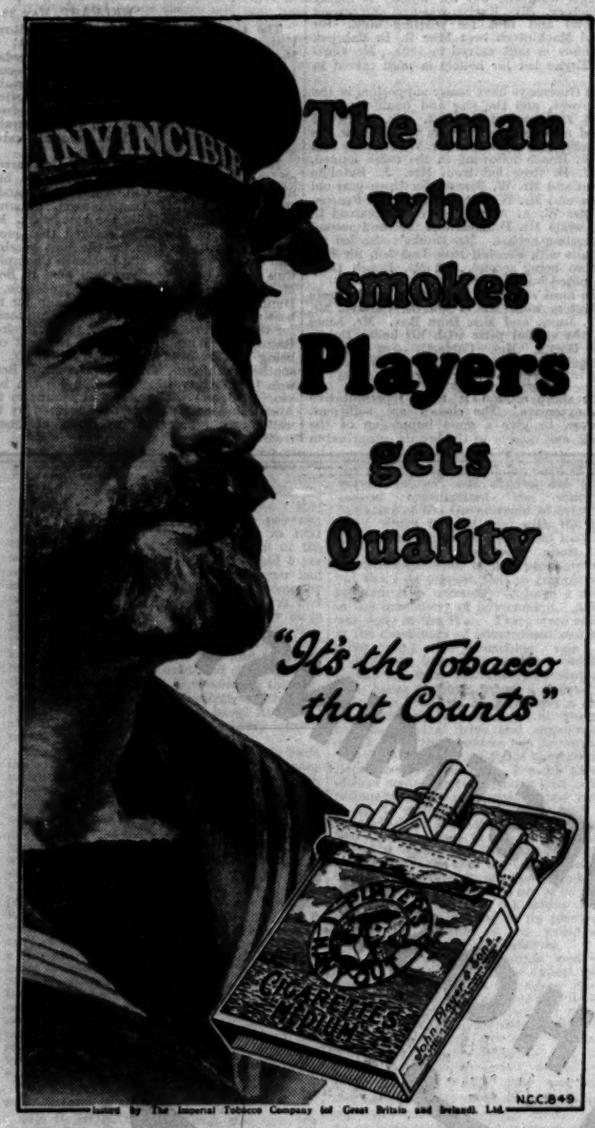

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Letters to the Editor

CADET CORPS

THE RIGHT KIND OF DISCIPLINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Storr in your issue of May 21, the last to reach me, is welcome evidence that the defenders of the Cadet Corps have not yet given in and can still count on your powerful support. More than once, noticing that most of them were connected with the Services one way or another, and might therefore expect to be discounted by our present anomalous Minister for War, I have wondered if a voice from quite a different quarter might acceptably be added to the chorus; and I write now to follow up the forcible words of the late Archdeacon Wilberforce, quoted by Colonel Storr. The Christian ministry of to-day has better reason for preaching peace in the Name of Christ and better arguments than were available in 1909. And it is just for this reason that I add my plea that an influence which, in my opinion, makes altogether for peace, stability, and discipline should not be sacrificed to the doctrinaire prejudices of those strange representatives of "education" who are believed to have prompted Mr. Shaw, and who, incidentally, have no direct concern with the secondary schools.

My credentials as an advocate are only two. First, I happen to be President of the British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, an organization as anti-militarist as you could wish. Yet precisely from this angle I think the Cadet Corps, War Office "recognition" and all, can be defended as an integral and characteristic part of our British contribution towards the peace of the world. To visit militarist Italy to-day—and not least that German-speaking part of it from which I write—is to be filled with shame for the political issues of the late War and with very real apprehensions about "the next." But it is also to feel afresh the importance for all Europe of the British type of discipline and strength.

Secondly, I have twice in the last three years spent a week-end under canvas with some 1,900 Public Secondary School Cadets, as well as visiting my own diocesan Church Lads' Brigade in camp. The C.L.B. needs no further advocacy than the Primate's; and its usefulness will not be lessened by the withdrawal of "recognition." But neither does it aim at doing what this "recognition" enables the Cadets Association to achieve. And this achievement stands or falls with the khaki uniform, and not least with the names upon their shoulder-straps; the symbol at once of real sacrifice for the sake of disciplined service and of membership in a larger whole. The chief delight of the two great camps of which I was a privileged temporary member, apart from those more obvious gains to the boys which Archdeacon Wilberforce enumerated, was, to my mind, the way in which the note of selfless, care-free service was clearly struck—not least in the devotion of the schoolmaster-officers, giving up a fortnight of their holidays to the well-being of their boys; and the way the contingents, large or small, from all sorts of schools, of no great public fame or standing, found themselves welded together and exalted through their common identification with their country, as represented by the Territorial Force. That is why "recognition" is vital. The uniform represents, perhaps, the only point at which Country and Empire, as such, enter into the life of the average secondary schoolboy in such wise that he can render national service and be the bigger and better, because the more unselfish, for doing so. Need one labour the importance of this at the present time?

On my first visit I arrived as a stranger to the association responsible for the camp, and to nearly everybody there. I left an enthusiastic admirer, thankful that, in a series of schools in which, as a rule, the provision for religious instruction is at least precarious, so much of the essential spirit of Christianity could be picked up at these camps, which Mr. Shaw considers morally and educationally dangerous. One of the officers (himself, like nearly all of them, a schoolmaster) said to me, "If you want to see boys at their very best, take these fellows towards the end of camp"; and I could well believe him. If Mr. Shaw remains proof against conversion, one can only hope that, before his grudging "recognition" runs out, events may have robbed him of the power to withdraw it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR RIPON:
Colle Isarco (Gossensass), May 24.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I beg the generous support of your readers for the 58th annual collection for the hospitals of London next Sunday? The congregations of over 2,000 places of worship will join in this effort, but there are many people who are prevented, by one cause or another, from taking part, and it is to those that I would specially appeal to help to maintain London's incomparable hospitals.

All classes and all creeds benefit from their work, some as patients, some from the skill acquired at the hospitals by surgeons, doctors, and nurses. It is surely, therefore, a duty and a privilege of all to help forward the good work. New forms of treatment are constantly being discovered, many of them very expensive to apply. Let our gifts next Sunday enable the hospitals to continue to give the best available service.

I will gladly receive and acknowledge any sums sent to me to be added to the Fund.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. WATERLOW, Lord Mayor, President and Treasurer, Hospital Sunday Fund.
The Mansion House, E.C.4, May 28.

CHARING CROSS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I say, in reply to Sir Reginald Blomfield's letter, that I was far from intending to ignore, and still less to be discourteous to, the societies which as allies fought so well in the battle of the bridges?

I am, &c.,
HERBERT BAKER

THE SIMON REPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The report by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on Indian Constitutional Reforms was sold for only 1s. 3d., and even the bulky volume of 581 pages foolscap containing minutes of evidence taken before the Joint Select Committee in 1919 cost only 3s. To charge the latter rate for each part of the report of Sir John Simon's Commission will mean curtailing the wide publicity it ought to receive.

Yours very truly,
RICHARD BURN.
9, Staverton-road, Oxford, May 27.

TRADE WITH CANADA

SERVICE AFTER PURCHASE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those interested in the possibilities of trade with Canada are no doubt fully aware of the alterations recently made in the tariff rates, and of the genuine desire of the people of Canada to send orders home. I have just returned from a short visit to Canada, and if your space permits would like to emphasize one or two points.

Among the people I met considerable doubt exists whether the British manufacturer will give service anywhere approaching the efficient service they have been accustomed to receive from the American. The Canadian wants to know first hand that we have the right goods to sell him, and he wants the personal assurance of manufacturers that they will support him by good service, and above all with prompt deliveries. He needs also to be told that we on this side do appreciate the magnificent gesture he is making, in some cases at no small inconvenience to himself, and that we mean to support him by doing all we can to encourage reciprocal trade.

Secondly, the American manufacturer is not going to sit idly by and lose a good market, and while the new rates are being discussed he will use every means in his power to maintain his hold, dwelling on, among other points, the inconvenience of change to the user. Particularly does this apply to engineering equipment.

Unless British manufacturers do respond, and that immediately, it seems to me possible that the new tariff preference may be whittled down again in favour of America and this golden opportunity lost. Now is the time—this summer, not next year—for representatives to visit Canada, and from the reception I received I am confident that those who do take full advantage of the present situation will be amply rewarded in the future.

Yours faithfully,
R. R. STOKES
R.M.S. Mauretania, at sea, May 23.

THE SCHOOL AGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is a point of administrative detail which would be of great practical value if provision were made for it in the new Education Bill, and that is to give the Local Education Authority discretion to release an individual boy from school at any time *during* the term in which he attains his fifteenth birthday, provided that his employer undertakes to grant him two half days a week for attendance at classes up to the age of 16, and also provided that the L.E.A. is satisfied that the opportunity for training offered by the employer is such as to make it in the interests of the boy that the L.E.A. should exercise its discretion in his favour.

Under the existing law no boy may leave school before the end of the term in which he attains his fourteenth birthday, and the consequence is that there is a periodical glut of youth seeking employment, and in many cases having to take up occupations which are not in the boy's best interest.

Several committees which have been set up by previous Governments to report on education in relation to industry have all emphasized the need for closer cooperation between the employer and the L.E.A., and the issue which I have raised above is one practical direction in which it could be brought about. In most districts the L.E.A. administers the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and it would go a long way towards facilitating the work of that bureau and enabling employers to engage their boys fresh from the schools if the L.E.A. were empowered, under certain conditions, to exercise discretion in suitable cases.

This power would be a very practical encouragement of proper apprenticeship by making it easier for the most suitable boys to obtain the vacancies as they arise, and the encouragement of apprenticeship is the best direction in which to establish a more complete and more permanent system of cooperation between industry and education.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. BERRIMAN.

OSPREYS IN ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of May 20 attention was drawn to the fact that an osprey was seen on Frensham Pond, and on the 24th inst. Captain Knight gave a possible explanation of the advent of one of these rare visitors. It may interest readers to learn that in the list of birds recorded for the Oxford District, compiled by the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain for the meeting of the British Association at Oxford in 1926, he says this bird is "an occasional visitor to the Thames Valley in migration, and has been recorded about ten times for the district." and was last seen in 1889.

Mr. O. V. Aplin, in his "Birds of Oxfordshire" (1889), also describes the osprey as an occasional visitant to the county. In addition to several previous records, he states: "An osprey haunted the Thames in the neighbourhood" of a certain ferry not far from the city "in September, 1887, and was several times seen by the attendant to dash into the river in pursuit of fish."

All naturalists will heartily reiterate the hope that these interesting birds may escape destruction from the irresponsible and unscrupulous gunman (I will not say sportsman). Landowners interested in the preservation of our rarer birds could render inestimable assistance by giving drastic instructions to their gamekeepers to restrain their own inclination to obtain a valuable specimen and to do their utmost to prevent interlopers interfering with these exceptionally welcome guests.

I am, &c.,
H. W. POWELL.
Ascott-under-Wychwood, Oxford.

AUSTRIAN ARMED FORCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I venture a correction of your Vienna Correspondent's reference, in your issue of May 21, to the Austrian Heimwehr "settling the Carinthian-Yugoslav frontier, their last legitimate task"? This frontier was in fact settled by a plebiscite of the inhabitants concerned, which was organized and controlled from start to finish by an Inter-Allied Commission with a British president. The Klagenfurt plebiscite of 1920 was probably the most perfect example in history of the successful application of that somewhat dubious method of self-determination. Over 95 per cent. of the electorate voted, unconstrained, in absolute secrecy; and the votes were as two to one. The vote went against Yugoslavia, whose officials, after a brief and vain recall of the troops on whose previous removal the Commission had insisted, sadly but peacefully quitted the disputed district of Austria in which they had installed themselves the year before.

The Heimwehr may possibly have intended to create trouble if the result went against Austria; but the Commission, to whom their activities, like those of the other side, were little more than an inconvenience, saw to it that they had no part in the settlement of the frontier. That was the legitimate task, not of any self-constituted private army, but of the Commission, which completed it quickly and without a hitch.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES HORDERN, Lieut.-Colonel.

ST. DUNSTAN'S DERBY DAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Last year you considerately published a letter from me with regard to St. Dunstan's Derby Day service. I then pointed out that late bookings by the public added to the difficulty of our organization in providing the complete service upon which we pride ourselves. Nevertheless, we were compelled, the afternoon before Derby Day, to refuse a considerable number of applications for tickets.

Our party last year numbered over 2,500, and this year we have made tentative arrangements to enlarge our marquee lawn enclosure to take up to 3,000 guests. We cannot expand our organization at the last moment, however, as this would endanger the smooth working and comfort of our arrangements. We would, therefore, appeal to the public to book early, either at our West End booking office at 10, Lower Regent-street, or through the usual theatre ticket agents, who each year kindly place their organizations at our disposal.

For the journey to and from Epsom we provide either saloon coaches or omnibuses, and we sell only outside omnibus seats, the inside being available in case of showers, although a fine Derby Day is prophesied for this year. This is the tenth year of our service, and from present indications we expect that it will be a record Derby year.

Yours faithfully,
E. F. HITCHCOCK, Organizer, St. Dunstan's Derby Day Service in Aid of St. Dunstan's.
May 27.

Points from Letters

LORD DAVIDSON OF LAMBETH

I am the only remaining representative alive of the band of clergy associated with the late Lord Davidson at Dartford, in the years 1876-8. We all looked up to him in our daily work, and he was familiarly known among us as the Dean, a dignity which became his at Windsor in after days. He has more than once been mentioned to me as he mounted the steps of ecclesiastical rank as "doing everything well" which he took in hand.—The Rev. F. J. Montgomery, Halse Rectory, Taunton.

LIVING ON CAPITAL

It is not quite clear what your correspondent Mr. Gabriel Wells means by "capital." If he means "produced wealth used productively for gain," he ignores the continuous deterioration of "fixed" capital, which can only be maintained at a given level by the constant addition of savings. If direct taxation is so heavy as to arrest this process, it is then true, without any qualification, that the nation is living on its capital.—Mr. W. Poberty Taylor, 151, Highbury Newpark, N.5.

INDIAN POLITICAL OFFENDERS

I wonder if the Indian Government have thought of a plan as to how best to meet the challenge of the extreme Nationalists who believe that the only way left for them now to score against the Government is to let themselves be arrested in such large numbers that the prisons might be rendered unworkable. The Indian magistrates are in the habit of giving very short sentences to political offenders. Soon the prisoners will be released and will be hailed everywhere as "martyrs." They will be more dangerous then than they were at any time before. My first advice, therefore, to the convicting magistrates is not to be too lenient in the award of sentences. The period of imprisonment must in no case be less than a year, and the hardships of prison life must be so impressed on them—as in the case of non-political offenders—that they would be made to think twice before coming back to prison on release. Secondly, these political sentences are all *simple imprisonments*. I consider it is absolutely necessary to substitute for these sentences rigorous imprisonment." For "Manslaughter," which may be merely accidental, the ordinary offender is doomed to penal servitude for life; and yet the political offender, no matter how terrible his atrocities may be, must be treated *specially*.—Mr. J. Chinna Durai, 3, Essex-court, Temple, E.C.4.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

Mr. C. J. Kavanagh's letter in your issue of May 21 raises a question of the greatest importance. The building regulations have not kept abreast with modern research and invention, are conflicting in various parts of the country, and are sometimes obscure and inconsistent. The British Engineering Standards Association had shown the benefit of bringing up to date and unifying the conditions governing many engineering materials. A similar revision of our building laws would free us from trammels which restrict the best efforts and cause an incalculable loss in time, money, and efficiency.—Mr. A. G. Birch, Conservative Club, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

STAG HUNTING

The accounts of the R.S.P.C.A. for the year 1929 have now been published. When we began to urge upon the R.S.P.C.A. council that they should take the lead in an attack upon stag hunting, many people were genuinely afraid that such a forward policy would alienate the hunting subscribers and that, though perhaps the cause was right and proper, its adoption might so injure the Society's finances as to make that policy on the whole injurious to the Society and tend to cripple its beneficent ordinary work. A comparison of the total general income—apart from legacies, which of course must always be very variable from year to year—of the year 1929, during which the advance against stag hunting took place, with the previous year, shows that so far from injuring the finances of the Society, the forward policy has synchronized with an advance of the general income from £59,794 16s. 2d. in 1928 to £63,648 18s. 1d. in 1929.—The Hon. Stephen Coleridge, The Ford, Chobham].

DISCRETION IN DIVORCE

Two, and only two, alternative solutions are open to those who would abolish anomalies from the divorce law. The solution taken in Soviet Russia is that marriage can be dissolved at any time at the will of either party; this does not appeal to the English conscience. The other solution is that which does not permit a valid marriage to be dissolved for any reason whatsoever. The latter is still the official theory (whatever may be the practice) not only of the Roman communion, but of the Church of England. Perhaps Parliament will one day realize that the Church is right.—Mr. Marcus R. C. Overton, Lincoln's Inn.

MR. GLADSTONE AT ST. PAUL'S

It may add a little point to the discussion of the much-debated visit of Mr. Gladstone to St. Paul's to note that Thursday, May 22, 1884, was Ascension Day. That may specially explain his attendance on a week-day at a choral celebration of Holy Communion.—Professor Percy J. Heawood, High Close, Durham.

"JACKAROO"

The name "Jackaroo" was given to a youth sent by his parents to a sheep or cattle station to learn stock and bush work. As he resided and had his meals with the manager, overseer, and storekeeper, but had to work with the station hands, he was generally looked upon as a useless nuisance until he learned things. Having no special job and no status, he was given any job of work, hence a "Jack of all work." The old joke was, he was expected to "jump" to the call of the manager or overseer, like a kangaroo, which no station hand would do. Most Jackaroos, if they showed character or pluck, &c., became popular and after four or five years became overseers; or, if they or their relatives had money, they bought a sheep or cattle station or took up a selection.—Lieutenant-Colonel K. C. Brazier-Creagh, Stock Lodge, Ingatestone.

THE CHAFFINCH AS ARTIST

The chaffinch is admittedly in the very front rank of our British nest-builders, but his talents are usually employed in ingenious camouflage rather than in decoration. Last year, however, one member of the family found a use for the abominable confetti which disfigure most churchyards nowadays, and built in a yew tree a most beautiful nest spangled all over on the wool and moss of which it was composed. The usual boy, of course, discovered it and almost immediately pulled it out, but the undaunted bird built again, an even more beautiful piece of work, with the confetti again used to a wonderfully light and harmonious effect. And this time it obtained the safety it deserved.—Mr. J. A. Lees, The Moor House, Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent.

YUGOSLAV ART

Twenty-four years ago five of the present exhibitors at the Exhibition of Yugoslav Art in the Tate Gallery were represented at a London collection. Works by the Yugoslavs Bukovac, Jakopić, Meštrović, Vesel, and Vidović, as well as works by Czech, Slovak, and Polish artists, were included in the Austrian Exhibition at Earl's Court in 1906, and they helped to make clear to students the vitality of the Slav element in modern European art.—Mr. Ernest H. R. Collings, "Brook," 8, Percival-road, East Sheen, S.W.14.

"SAMSON AGONISTES"

Samson Agonistes was performed in its entirety by the sixth form boys at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wakefield, just one month before the performances in Oxford at Exeter College—namely, on April 8 and 9, 1930. On both occasions a public audience listened in rapt attention to this, the best of all representations for the English mind of what the ancient Greek drama was. I had waited over 30 years till I should find schoolboys who could, by their size, sustain the parts of Samson and Harapha of Gath adequately.—Mr. A. J. Spilsbury, Wakefield.

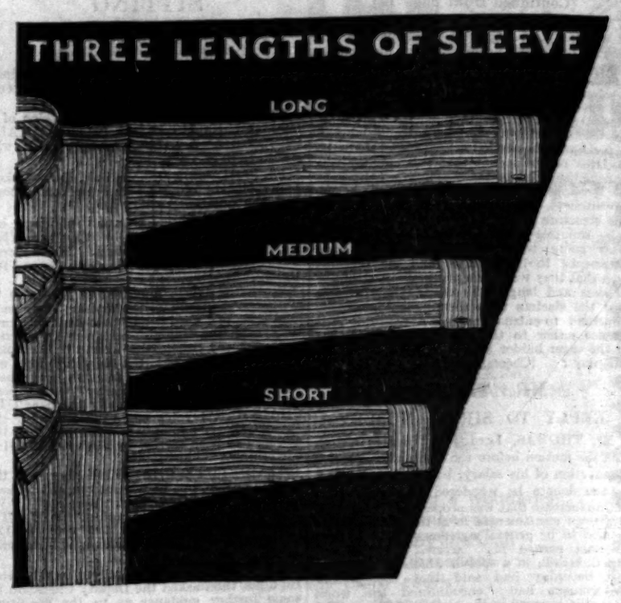
THE AGE OF SAIL

Regarding sailing-ship passages in the eighties, my first voyage was in the Sobraon, undoubtedly the finest passenger-carrying ship ever built. We came home from Melbourne in 82 days, without pressing the ship at all (on account of passengers), and this included a stay of three days at St. Helena, where we landed a cow and about 50 sheep.—Captain H. J. A. Throckmorton, R.N. (retired), The Grange, Beccles, Suffolk.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MORAVIA

My friend Professor F. Chudoba, of the Masaryk University, Brno, writes that the discoveries at Predmosti are not so recent as would appear. Some years ago Dr. Kriz and Professor Maska dug out bones and teeth of mammoths as well as human remains. Many of these are in the Moravian land museum (not Government museum) at Brno. An international anthropological exhibition, arranged by Professor Dr. K. Absolon, under the style of *Anthropos*, will be open from June 1 until November 1. This exhibition will be under the patronage of the Minister of Education, and visitors will be able to see the results of excavations at Predmosti and Vistonice. There will be valuable collections of documents concerning human origins and culture, models, diagrams, and tools used by diluvial man, especially of the Moravian area. The exhibition will be financed by the provinces of Moravia and the Rockefeller Foundation. It will also contain a palaeontological museum.—Mr. Francis P. Marchant, Streatham.]

THE SHIRT SHOPS



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COMMERCE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

NEED OF ECONOMIC POLICY

A PROPOSED COMMISSION

Commercial relations within the Empire were discussed at yesterday's sitting of the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at Guildhall. The fact that the 12 resolutions originally before the congress had been amalgamated into four enabled the chairman, Lord Iveagh, to permit a broad discussion of principle at the outset before coming to specific details. Discussion was exceptionally keen, and, in the words of one speaker, "the thrill of Empire was in the air."

SIR ARTHUR SHIRLEY BENN, who presided over the committee that had amalgamated the resolutions, moved the first of them in these terms:—"That this congress emphatically declares that the future economic well-being of the peoples owing allegiance to his Majesty the King Emperor calls for a concerted, determined, and immediate effort on the part of his Majesty's Governments to formulate an economic policy for the Empire which will result in closer cooperation between its constituent parts. It recognizes that, under modern conditions, large and unfettered markets are essential for economic production. It accordingly urges upon the Imperial Conference to be held in London in September next the appointment of a commission accredited by the Governments of the various parts of the Empire and having in its *personnel* adequate representations from the business interests of the Empire and economic experts, to draw up a well-considered scheme for effective economic cooperation between the various parts of the Empire, which will pay due regard to the industrial development of its various sections, with a view to the greatest development of the potential resources of each section, and, ultimately, on equitable terms, the economic union of the whole."

Arguing that the world would never go back to the conditions of trade that existed before 1914, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn said that in the new conditions of to-day the practices of the last century would not meet requirements. In Europe there were 28 tariff boundaries, behind which the different countries were building up their own industries. Adoption of the resolution would be a great move towards realizing free trade on the lines so ably advocated by some of our great journalists and our statesmen in the past. It would help to provide work in every part of the Empire, and enable the Dominions to absorb emigrants of the right sort. Now that the Dominions had the right of self-government and self-defence, it was their duty to build up their factories in their own countries. It was a matter not for politicians but for business men, who could show the people what they would gain by working together as a unit throughout the Empire. Britain had been through distressing times in the past, after the Napoleonic and Crimean Wars, and the country's position to-day was not worse than it had been then. She would emerge from depression as she did then.

ATTITUDE OF DOMINIONS

COLONEL W. F. COCKSHUTT (Ontario), in seconding, regretted that most London newspapers did not cater more for the Empire spirit of the people by giving as much Empire news as they gave of sports news. "We in Canada mean business; we have talked long enough on this subject of Empire trade, and we think the time for action has arrived. We have gone far enough to prove that, with a policy of safeguarding and Empire preferences, you would have results that would surprise all those doubtful minds. There are followers of this Empire preference in all parties, and we want them all in, Liberal and Labour alike, to secure unity, because we want British people to realize that it is little use extending the hand of preference to the Dominions by putting a tariff on one year and taking it off the next." The matter of economic development and unity was a matter of life or death to the Empire.

Mr. C. L. BURTON (Toronto) said that many representative financial men from Britain had visited Canada in recent years, but Canada would like to see more business men from Britain, especially young men of vision and initiative. In recent years 32 new factories had been established in the Toronto district, and 28 of them were branch factories of American firms. Canada's growing requirements in mining, electrical, and paper-making machinery could be just as well supplied by British firms establishing themselves in Canada as by American corporations. Moreover, Canada would then be able to welcome the arrival of British skilled artisans, instead of having to confine her emigration to agricultural workers.

Mr. A. G. HILL (Cape Town), who described himself as a manufacturer in both Britain and South Africa, argued that British manufacturers were inclined to follow the methods of their fathers in their manufacture and salesmanship, but met with cries of "No, No" from most of the British delegates.

Mr. W. P. CROSS (Northampton) replied that British manufacturers were not behind in their methods of production and were always striving to increase their exports overseas, and under equal conditions could face almost any competition. If South Africa would eliminate the German Treaty, it would be possible to do more trade with Britain.

Mr. E. SAUNDERS (Durban) said that the "unfortunate treaty" between South Africa and Germany was not passed with the consent of the chambers of commerce there, but racial feelings were worked up and ridden to death in the effort to get the measure through. The treaty, however, was only for two years, and there was no chance of it being extended. Why did British manufacturers not adopt the definite policy of establishing branch factories in all the Dominions for all goods that could be produced in them? Why, moreover, did Britain buy foodstuffs from Russia instead of from the Dominions? This was a matter of business on both sides. All the world could not be wrong in its tariffs and Britain alone right.

Mr. E. HUNTER (Queensland) said that the Empire suffered from many things, but its worst complaint was its party politicians.

Mr. G. R. WOODWARD (Kidderminster) thought that opinion in Britain was rapidly moving towards one of definite action in Empire policy.

SIR EDWARD DAVSON, speaking of the position of the tropical Colonies, said that he would like Dominion as well as British people to realize that they belonged to the Empire as a whole, and that it was desirable that the Dominions should take an interest in the development of those Colonies. Canada had made a start by agreement with the West Indies, and he hoped that the Imperial Conference would consider making closer economic contact with the Colonies.

Mr. FRANK CARREL (Quebec) stated that the number of factories established by the United States in Canada numbered about 1,000. He would like to see Empire firms establishing factories first in the Dominions and then in foreign countries. He was connected with a Canadian firm which was starting a branch factory in the United States, where there were many millions of British people and about a million Canadians as potential customers.

The resolution was eventually carried unanimously.

A SECOND RESOLUTION

COLONEL J. H. WOODS (Canada) moved the second resolution, as follows:—"That the various Governments of the Empire be urged to examine into their own fiscal policies without delay with a view to ascertaining in what respects they may be amended in the interests of the trade of other portions of the Empire with due regard to the integrity of their own commerce."

This resolution was still under discussion when the congress adjourned until to-day.

At the annual meeting of the federation in the afternoon, Lord Iveagh was unanimously re-elected president, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn chairman of the council, Lord Elibank deputy chairman, and Sir John Sandeman Allen treasurer.

Invitations to hold the next congress (in 1933) in New Zealand, Canada, and Australia were announced, and a West Indian delegate suggested Trinidad as a good centre. In the discussion it was pointed out that previous congresses had been held in Canada, South Africa, and Australia, and the Canadian and Australian delegates withdrew their motions in order that the congress could give, as it did amid cheers, a unanimous response to the invitation from New Zealand.

William Walter Easden, 18, of High Wycombe, was *Acquitted* at the Buckinghamshire Assizes yesterday on the charge of causing the death of Joseph George Hazleton, 18, of Lily Fee Farm, Wooburn, by driving a motor-lorry at excessive speed at Beaconsfield, and was discharged.

THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION

INCREASED CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY

The result of the by-election in Central Nottingham, declared yesterday, showed an increase of over 4,000 in the Conservative majority. The figures of the poll are as follows:—

Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.)	14,946
Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.)	7,923
Captain R. C. Berkeley (L.)	4,648
Unionist majority ..	7,023

The figures at the General Election last year were as follows:—

Mr. A. J. Bennett (U.)	14,571
Mrs. E. Barton (Lab.)	11,573
Mr. L. Brampton (L.)	8,738
Unionist majority ..	2,998

While the return of Mr. O'Connor had been considered as assured, the size of the majority surprised even the most optimistic Conservative who took part in the contest. On a depleted register the Conservative candidate obtained 375 more votes than were given to Sir Albert Bennett at the General Election, while the Labour poll fell by 3,650, and that of the Liberal candidate was nearly halved. The constituency was represented by a Liberal member in the 1922 and 1923 Parliaments. Mr. O'Connor made a safeguarding policy the dominating issue of the election, and feeling in Nottingham against the refusal to renew the lace duties proved to be so strong that many trade union voters must have been transferred from the Labour side to the Conservative. Neither Captain Berkeley's efforts to show that the lace industry has not benefited from safeguarding nor Mr. Waterson's submission that the duties were a minor question compared with the need to give support and encouragement to the Government prevailed against local resentment at what was regarded as a blow struck at a staple trade to uphold a political theory. Mr. Waterson lost further votes through the abstention from the poll of many who were alarmed at the rapid increase in unemployment and the inability of the Government to carry out the pledge given by the Labour Party that a definite remedy would be found for a pressing problem.

CANDIDATES' VIEWS

The result of the election was known an hour earlier than had been expected, and when people generally were at work. There were comparatively few, therefore, to hear the declaration. The news, however, spread rapidly, and Mr. O'CONNOR had an enthusiastic reception when he arrived at the Constitutional Club. In an address to his supporters he said that Central Nottingham had not only given the Conservative Party a smashing majority, but had given them an absolute majority over the other two parties combined. The figures represented a remarkable tribute to the forward policy of the Conservative Party.

"I think," Mr. O'Connor said, "I may fairly say that the size of the majority cannot be ignored by the Government. It is a clear indication to Mr. Snowden of what a great industrial centre thinks of his callous tamperings with an industry which has benefited by the safeguarding duty. It is a clear warning to the Government that the country is not going any longer to be hidebound by the old shackles of free trade. It is a clear mandate for safeguarding. It is also a vote of censure against the Government for its complete failure to deal with unemployment, for the reckless and prodigal way in which it has piled burdens on industry, sapping the confidence of industry and increasing the unemployment problem, which is already of proportions hardly manageable."

Mr. WATERSON, the Labour candidate, said the by-election had been fought under most difficult circumstances. The issue of safeguarding obscured other and more important matters. There was no doubt that vested interests combined in an endeavour to frighten the workers into thinking that their livelihood depended on voting for safeguarding. "Big business and vested interests had triumphed for the time. Labour was not disheartened. The fight would go on and one day Nottingham Central would be won for Labour."

Mr. Baldwin has addressed the following message to Mr. O'Connor:—"Heartiest congratulations on your wonderful victory. Nottingham has given a great lead which the country will follow."

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, chairman of the Conservative Party Organization, made the following comment:—"The magnificent victory in Central Nottingham is a complete justification of the fighting policy of the Unionist Party, and must be a bitter disappointment to the Socialists and to the dwindling Liberals. Our candidate put up a great fight."

WHERE WREN DIED

HOUSE AT HAMPTON COURT OPEN TO PUBLIC

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

One of the most interesting old houses of London was on view last Saturday, and will be on view again next Saturday from 11 to 1 and 2 to 6—the old Court House, Wren's House, Hampton Court, within a stone's throw of the Palace. The price of admission is 1s. 6d.

The house is one in which Wren lived during the last days of his life and was bestowed upon him by King Charles, who owed him £100 for work done at Hampton Court, which was paid at the rate of £10 a year. In giving it to him the King said he might do what he liked with it, so Wren started improving the small Tudor house, making it into a comfortable Wren dwelling.

In the dining-room he died. He had been to London, visiting St. Paul's Cathedral, came back to dinner, weary and a heavy cold upon him. After partaking of his meal he sat by the fireside. His man-servant, going in, found him asleep and left him, but after a while went in again and found the great man had passed away; and one can imagine this is what he would have chosen.

In this room are many interesting pictures, pieces of furniture, and original panelling. Passing from it down four or five stone steps, one enters the billiard room, the door of which is from Wren's London house. Here is the entrance to the garden, originally the front entrance of the house, for once people came by barge up the river (not, as in these days, whisked by motor-car). Over the door is a quaint sun-dial with a ram's head upon it. Upstairs, the drawing-room is a perfect example of a Wren room for size and proportions, and its contents form a miniature museum, including a lock of Bonnie Prince Charlie's hair.

THE STAR AND GARTER HOME

FINANCIAL NEEDS

The annual report for 1929 of the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers records an increase of expenditure of £1,671, largely due to the fact that in 1928 the Sandgate Home did not have its full complement of patients, and was open only for 11 months. The ordinary income showed a falling off. The donations for the year amounted to only £423, and the income from investments was less than in 1928.

The Finance Committee, in thanking all who contributed to the funds of the Star and Garter during the year, state that the ability of the governors to continue the future working of the homes with the same efficiency as in the past is jeopardized by the decrease which is probable in the interest-earning power of the investments, and the continual diminishing contributions from the Ministry of Pensions. The legacies which have accrued during the last few years have been of material assistance, but further help in this direction will be welcomed by the governors in order that the work may be continued in its entirety.

EAST HAM LOAN APPLICATION REFUSED

The Minister of Health has written refusing the application of the East Ham Town Council for sanction to borrow £38,577 for the purpose of extending the borough's isolation hospital by direct labour. It was estimated that the work would take two years to complete, but a firm of contractors undertook to do it in nine months for £35,797. The Minister declined to sanction the borrowing of more than this amount, stating that the reasons submitted by the council in support of their application could not properly be held to justify a departure from the usual practice of accepting the lowest tender, especially as in this case the proposed extensions were urgently needed.

ASPECTS OF FREE TRADE

CONFERENCE IN LONDON

A free trade conference, the outcome of meetings recently arranged by Mrs. Snowden, opened yesterday at Caxton Hall, Westminster, "to discuss various aspects of free trade, and to give expression to free trade doctrine in the terms of 1930 conditions, and thus effectively to counteract the insidious attacks on free trade by the protectionists under their newest disguise as Empire free-traders."

The conference was opened by Mrs. Snowden, who disclaimed any party idea, emphasizing that free trade was a non-party or all-party matter which should unite men and women of good will on a common platform and a common programme. The feeling that had moved her was that free-traders were allowing matters to go by the board and were taking it for granted that young people were familiar with the free trade arguments.

Mr. BEN TILLETT, M.P., presided until the arrival of Mr. LEIF JONES, M.P.

Mr. HENRY BELL said that the remedy for our present ills was to get back to universal free trade. There was a growing inclination in that direction on the part of peoples, if not of Governments. The bankers of the world, the chambers of commerce of Europe, co-operative societies, shipowners, and the League of Nations had emphasized the evils of tariffs, and in *The Times* on the previous day there had been a very interesting leading article dealing with the grievance of Western Australia with regard to the drastic upward revision of the tariff. He believed that even if their hopes of universal free trade were disappointed, the only policy for this country was to retain free trade, even in a world of tariff madness.

LORD LOTHIAN said that the only basis on which nations or mankind could progress towards prosperity was by moving steadily towards ever freer trade for all. The astounding prosperity of the United States was due to the fact that it was the largest free trade area in the world. The present unemployment in the United States was partly due to protection and the fact that America had to compete for world trade in manufactured goods. The only way in which Europe could become prosperous was by tearing down the internal barriers to trade and development, so that industry would be located where natural economic conditions prescribed, in large-scale factories supplying the whole of Europe at low costs but paying high wages, and releasing the capital now diverted to uneconomic plants for developing new and better processes.

India, under the impulse of the Nationalist movement, was going over rapidly to protection. India was primarily an agricultural country, and the only effect of protection must be to transplant millions of people from the land into vast industrial cities, living at the lowest standard in insanitary conditions, at the same time that it raised the cost of everything the village used. The real remedy was the development of the productive powers of the Indian village by means of power, scientific farming, and cheap transport, under a system of free trade. The movement for safeguarding was merely the British variant of the attempts all nations were making to solve their economic difficulties by various forms of protection. The real cause of all our troubles was protection, and there was no solution of the economic problem by more protection, but only by freer trade.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

He had felt some sympathy for the idea of Empire free trade when it was first advanced. He was inclined to think that we should all be better off if the world were divided into five or six moderately protected *zollvereins*, each balanced in the sense that it had its own manufacturing, agriculture, and raw material production, rather than into 70 highly protected nations. But was there much chance of getting these on existing lines? There was the movement for the United States of Europe, but M. Briand had been careful to recommend that it should begin with politics and come to economics later. It was, however, a helpful sign.

He saw no signs of a successful movement towards Empire free trade as it was preached to-day, and apparently the Conservative Central Office took the same view. It was really protection in disguise, for it was concerned with obstructing foreign trade. He would suggest, however, that the Imperial Conference in the autumn should come to grips with the abolition of all barriers to trade within the Empire, coupled with a sensible scheme of Empire development. If the capital resources of the Empire were utilized for the development of the natural resources of the Empire on the basis that it was always to be a free trade area, they could make a convincing case that true free trade within the Empire would benefit all its parts. But the essence of the case was not to restrict trade with the rest of the world. Lord Lothian also suggested that the Government should try to induce the Governments of the great industrial countries to recognize that unemployment was an international problem. It was only when the nations began to study the facts collectively that the real moral that the only way forward was to diminish rather than to augment the barriers to trade would begin to be clear.

LORD ARNOLD said that Empire free trade, as preached by Empire free-traders, was the most vulnerable form of protection ever presented. They could not make the British Empire self-supporting. The idea of trying to hedge off the British Empire from the rest of the world was bound to lead to disaster.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., said that if we as a nation admitted that we were beaten by foreigners in our home markets, what prospect of success was there in the distant markets of the world? Once the principle was admitted that industries prospered by shutting out foreign goods, every industry would clamour for equal rights. In the ranks of the protectionist party there were many sincere patriots, but there were also many sincere profiteers.

Mr. GEORGE HICKS, a member of the Trades Union Council, spoke of the relation of free trade to employment.

SIR ALAN ANDERSON said that the nations met at Geneva and talked about abolishing trade barriers, and then went away and said to each other, "You start first." The conference of the International Chambers of Commerce over which he had presided had come to the conclusion that there were too many nations with trade barriers.

REVOLUTION IN COLONIES AND INDIA

PLEDGE BY MINORITY MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

One after another of the Communist organizations is carrying out the Comintern's instruction to fan the flame of Colonial revolutionary movements. On Tuesday the National Minority Movement, an off-shoot of the British Communist Party, published an open letter "to the revolutionary workers and peasants of India and to the militant All-India Trades Union Congress" which contained this pledge:—

"The National Minority Movement pledges itself to take action to prevent the shipment of troops and munitions; to mobilize the workers in Britain in support of the revolutionary struggles of the Indian workers and peasants by leading the British workers into action against the Labour Government for higher standards and improved conditions; by intensifying the campaign for the release of the Meerut prisoners; by exposing the treachery of the British Trades Union Congress and their Imperialist allies, Joshi, Chaman Lal, and Co.; to rally the workers in the Colonies and throughout the Empire in support of the struggle against Imperialism."

The letter also referred to "the rising revolutionary movements in all the Colonial countries and the rising wave of revolt among the workers in the capitalist countries lining up with the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R.," and it added: "These formidable forces, brought together under the banner of the Red International of Labour Unions, under the revolutionary leadership of the Communist International, are the spearheads of the attack upon world Imperialism."

SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN LONDON

The L.C.C. Education Committee at their meeting at County Hall, Westminster, yesterday decided that a standard survey of educational progress and changes in London during the past 25 years should be prepared. Dr. P. B. Ballard, formerly a divisional inspector in the Council's education service, will undertake the work of compilation. An expenditure of £300 to cover the cost was sanctioned.

ROYAL TOURNAMENT

BRITISH ARMIES OF THE PAST

A HISTORICAL PAGEANT

The Royal Tournament, for 47 years one of the established events of the London season, will be opened at Olympia to-day in the presence of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The King's health, unfortunately, will not permit of his carrying out his intention to be present.

In each of the last two years the Tournament has contributed £27,000 to Service charities. It is hoped this year to raise an even greater sum, though that will be difficult since even the great arena of Olympia has a limited capacity. Early booking is necessary to obtain a seat.

The dress rehearsal took place yesterday afternoon before a large audience, in which school children formed the greater, and not the least vocal, part. To them and to all who have not seen a Royal Tournament before, the display must be a source of wonder and of pride in the Services that can produce such athletes and such horsemen, such discipline and grace of movement, and such organization—for much of the hardest work for the success of the whole is done in the cause of charity by men who never appear in the limelight.

Those for whom a visit to the Tournament is an annual event will find most of the old favourites in the programme. The naval field gun competition, in which the guns are heaved by instalments over or through obstacles and across a "river," has lost nothing of its spectacular appeal. At yesterday's rehearsal H.M.S. Pembroke, completing the course in 4min. 19sec., defeated the Royal Marines, who took 5min. 7sec.

THE MUSICAL DRIVE

The musical drive by "J" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was carried out at the gallop so smartly that it seemed incredible that the average service of the drivers was less than two years, and that all had been taught riding since joining the Army. The men of the 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards), who performed the musical ride, seemed, with few exceptions, to be equally young and equally masters of their horses. Brass helmets and tossing plumes, scarlet tunics with yellow facings ("Primary colours—O South Kensington!"), white gauntlets and cross-belts, and scarlet and white lance-pennants, went to make a stirring picture, while the two rides, mounted one on chestnuts and the other on bays, wheeled in and out at the canter or the horses waltzed in pairs. Then finally they charged full tilt at each other, and the lines of chestnuts and bays drew up short, head to head.

Physical training displays are contributed by each of the three Services, but that by the recruits of the Royal Air Force—always a popular item—cannot be included until June 2, when they will be released from quarantine. Men from the Royal Naval School of Physical Training at Portsmouth perform wonders 50ft. above the arena on gigantic "window" frames, from which they finally slide down ropes head first without breaking a single neck. Instructors of the Army Physical Training Staff give a display of exercises on the parallel bars and vaulting horse, or tumble about on mats with such a combination of agility and strength that they seem to be made sometimes of rubber and sometimes of steel.

"DEATH OR GLORY BOYS"

The "turn" that provided most thrills for the audience yesterday, however, was contributed by the 17th/21st Lancers, the "Death or Glory Boys." Gruesomely disguised as skeletons or pirates, they gave a display of trick riding that recalled "Buffalo Bill" in his prime. The sureness of their tent pegging, their contortions in and out of the saddle, the smallness of the pony, who seemed to enjoy his part in the show even more than the "property" horse with suspiciously human legs—all these must be seen to be believed.

The principal two displays in the Tournament this year provide a striking contrast between the Army of yesterday and to-day. The historical pageant given by the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, filled the arena with colour from the time the buglers sounded Reveille and detachments in the uniform of different periods marched in from the Gates of the Tower of London till, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," the Fusiliers of to-day marched out in slow time between the ranks of the Fusiliers of the past, and the colours of Marlborough's and Wellington's days were lowered before the colours of King George.

BRIDGING DISPLAY

The bridging display by the Royal Engineers and other corps was a reminder of the drabness of the modern warfare of mechanics and material. It showed, in necessarily condensed form, how troops and vehicles can be rapidly transferred across a stream. First two platoons of The Dorsetshire Regiment put in position a light assault bridge on kapok floats. They cross and form a bridgehead covering the erection by the Engineers of a folding boat bridge, over which two subsections of light tanks are soon driven to their support, closely followed by a field howitzer. Meanwhile, a steel girder bridge is being rapidly built over the river and a light battery, with its guns on the backs of mules and several six-wheeled lorries, is able to march across it.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. E. CORKRAN, commanding the London District, presided at a luncheon before the performance, at which Mr. SHAW, the Secretary of State for War, proposed the toast of the Press.

BRABAZON EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY

TRIBUTE BY COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS

Miss ALEXANDER presided yesterday over the annual meeting of the Brabazon Employment Society at Aubrey House, Aubrey-walk, W. The society was founded by the late Lady Brabazon (afterwards Lady Meath) in 1883 to provide interesting occupation for those who, from age or ill-health, are forced to pass idle hours in workhouse and infirmary wards and in other similar institutions.

The CHAIRMAN said that the society had lost a real friend in Lord Meath, who had been their president since 1918 and had taken a keen interest in their work. It was gratifying to the committee that his daughter, Lady Mary Holt, had consented to succeed him.

DR. BARRIE LAMBERT, chairman of the Central Public Health Committee of the London County Council, assured the members of the good will of the Council, and expressed the hope that the same cordial relations would continue with the Public Assistance Committees as with the late boards of guardians. The Council had always been well disposed towards voluntary associations of that kind, and she, in company with her colleagues, had the warmest appreciation of the value of the activities of the Brabazon Society.

Mr. ALEXANDER PATERSON, Commissioner of Prisons, said that among prisoners the society's visitors assisted to make incarceration a time of growth and development. Every day 100 people went to prison for the first time, and the society helped to prevent men and women from being robbed of their personality and from entering a period of emptiness and stagnation. The work was particularly valuable among prisoners who were weak-minded and temperamentally unstable. Relief was provided from the monotony and dreadful sameness of their surroundings. Prison authorities could not express how much they owed to the society's work.

THE ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

The 172nd annual Court of Governors of the Alexandra Orphanage was held yesterday, Lord Marshall presiding. The report stated that the average number of children in residence during 1929 was 348, and the average cost a head on ordinary expenses £50 4s. 6d., the lowest figure for the past 12 years. Expenses were £789 more than the ordinary income. A further £1,000 in annual subscription would remove cause for anxiety.

LORD MARSHALL, in moving the adoption of the report, said that a few days ago a visit was paid to the office by a woman who was a girl in the Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill 50 years ago. She stated that she had been in domestic service since leaving, and had now retired on an allowance. She was not rich in this world's goods, but she had a wealth of gratitude, for she presented the society with £50 of her savings as a thank-offering for her education and training. Their work was a preparation for life which the children remembered, even after 50 years, with gratitude.

BUILDING CONGRESS

THE NEGLECT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The fifth International Congress of Building and Public Works Contractors was continued yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of Mr. G. M. Burt, president of the International Federation of Building and Public Works.

The morning session was mainly devoted to consideration of the question of working-class housing. In a report on the subject it was stated that reports from different countries showed that the methods fundamentally differed in that, while in France the cooperation of private enterprise had been stimulated and encouraged and subsidy and fiscal relief arrangements had been adopted with this object in view, the tendency in Britain had been in the reverse direction. The assistance rendered by the State had latterly almost completely centred in the activities of local authorities to the exclusion of private enterprise, and the possibility of securing the maximum momentum in the construction of working-class houses was remote until there was a marked alteration in the policy of the State in its attitude to the granting of subsidies and to the economic policy involved in the continuance of the rent restriction legislation.

As the provision of working-class dwellings could never be considered as a permanent function of the State or of public authorities, the rapid stimulation of private enterprise and the adjustment of the economic position to permit its cooperation were eminently desirable, and should be fostered to enable the State progressively to relinquish the expensive duties now imposed on it by grave social needs.

REPEAL OF RENT RESTRICTIONS

Mr. J. W. COMBEN, National Federation of House-Builders, urged that the Government should modify the Rent Restriction Act as early as possible, and ultimately abolish it. There might be dislocation on the Act's abolition, he said, but he believed that within 12 months rents would be stabilized.

Mr. W. SHAW (Glasgow) spoke strongly against the suggestion that private enterprise should be stimulated. So far as the housing of the working-classes in Glasgow and other cities was concerned, private enterprise had been a complete failure.

Reports were submitted on certain phases of apprenticeship in the building and public works industries. The British report showed that the proportion of apprentices formally bound had considerably decreased. Taking the country as a whole there was one apprentice to every 4.4 craftsmen. Facilities for technical education were satisfactory.

LORD E. PERCY'S ADDRESS

LORD EUSTACE PERCY, M.P., opening the afternoon session, at which the subject of education was considered, said housing subsidies, in which almost all countries had become involved since the War, were only the inefficient and irrational substitutes of politicians for an efficient building industry providing houses for the workers.

In this country there was one great weakness in our technical education, and that was the severance, sometimes almost hostility, between the art college and the technical college, and that conflict was fought out over the body of industry. The architect was torn between the conflicting claims of the art college and the technical college. They could not provide the training necessary unless they brought the art and technological sides together and eliminated all conflicts and suspicions.

Reports from Great Britain, France, and Switzerland on education and training were submitted. It was suggested in the British report that the academical and commercial trend of the secondary school should be corrected with an equal trend toward industrial occupations. The industry needed courses of university standard for those who might follow a career in building, and it was suggested that they should aim at university chairs of building.

The congress adjourned till to-morrow (Friday), when resolutions on the various subjects will be submitted.

The delegates later attended a reception at the Natural History Museum to meet the Duke of York.

Frederick Brearey, 53, a commercial traveller, of Oakdale-road, Mossley-hill, Liverpool, fell in front of a goods train from Liverpool to London on Tuesday night at Mossley-hill Station, and was killed.

THE POWERS OF MINISTERS

SYSTEM AT MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown held a further meeting at the House of Lords yesterday afternoon. Lord Donoughmore presided.

Sir Arthur Robinson, secretary to the Ministry of Health, gave further evidence. He submitted a rough classification of a number of the functions of his Department, and dealt more particularly with features of the present system which from time to time had been singled out for comment and criticism. The initial difficulty in any consideration of the subject, he said, was to draw a clear line between judicial or quasi-judicial functions and administrative functions. A large proportion of the work of the Ministry of Health was of a judicial or quasi-judicial character, in the sense that it involved a careful examination of conflicting evidence and arguments put forward by contending parties, and a decision arrived at on a fair consideration of all the relevant factors.

Sir Arthur Robinson suggested that a number of issues whose determination was vested in the Minister or in tribunals constituted by him, or by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, were justiciable. They included the determination of questions of "insurability"; appeals under the Old Age Pensions Acts, the National Health Insurance Acts, and the Audit (Local Authorities) Act, 1927; and decisions under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925. Examples of issues which are non-judicial, though their determination often involved deciding questions of fact and sometimes of law, included the transfer of powers by order of the Minister from one local authority to another, approval or disapproval of public works, confirmation of orders for the compulsory purchase of land, confirmation of improvement and reconstruction schemes, under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925; and disciplinary action regarding doctors and chemists who take part in the medical service provided under the National Health Insurance Acts. Instances were also given of appellate functions vested in the Minister, in which, though in form the function is clearly of a judicial character, the issues are almost wholly questions of fact and policy.

PROCEDURE

In a statement on procedure Sir Arthur Robinson said that in a number of cases the Minister was required by statute to hold a public local inquiry before taking action. In general, however, the question whether an inquiry or oral hearing should be held was left to the discretion of the Minister. All local inquiries held in connexion with local government matters were held in public, and any ratepayer or other person interested could attend and take part. Appeals under the National Health Insurance and Pensions Acts were treated, like arbitrations, as private matters, and the public was not admitted. On the other hand, inquiries under the National Health Insurance Acts as to whether a doctor or chemist should be removed from the list are held in public. In appeals under Town Planning Orders, the usual practice was to hold a local hearing, at which the parties and other persons interested attended, but not to treat the matter as a public local inquiry. The practice of the Ministry in regard to giving reasons for decisions had not been entirely uniform.

In reply to questions by Sir Leslie Scott, Sir Arthur Robinson said that he did not regard the system he had outlined as perfect, but before it was condemned they should be sure they would get something better. The system, with its implications and variety, worked well. He would say that attacks on the system of judicial and quasi-judicial decisions given by the Ministry were misconceived.

Sir Leslie Scott suggested that if the good working of the system depended on the discretion of the Ministry, it was conceivable that the attitude of mind might change and become arbitrary and bureaucratic. What safeguard, he asked, was there that a reasonable attitude would be preserved, except through the control of Parliament? The witness said that they had first of all the traditions of the Service, and then public opinion and Parliament. If they got a situation in which the Civil Service ceased to be the servant of the country and became despotic—a change there was no reason to expect—there were effective means of stopping it.

The Committee adjourned until June 18.

News in Brief

On Cornflower Day, which was held in North London on May 17, in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, £725 was collected.

Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, has accepted the office of president of the National Book Council.

A special service to celebrate the eight hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the Norman nave of Rochester Cathedral was held in the Cathedral yesterday.

The L.C.C. Education Committee yesterday sanctioned an expenditure of £235 to buy a motor-lorry for collecting and delivering botany specimens to the schools.

Silk articles worth about £100 were stolen by four men who smashed a shop window of Dickins and Jones, Limited, Regent-street, W., early yesterday. The men drove off in a red saloon motor-car.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has awarded Police-constable Dennis Murphy, Metropolitan Police, a bronze medal for "conspicuous gallantry in saving life at imminent personal risk."

Frederick Braybrooke, of Ramsgate, who was sentenced at Eastbourne yesterday to a month's imprisonment for obtaining 7s. by false pretences, was stated to have posed as a member of the Ramsgate lifeboat crew.

A four-seater monoplane, after a trial flight, descended just short of the landing place at Croydon Aerodrome yesterday. The tail skid struck some wooden railings and the machine, falling on to its nose, was badly damaged. The occupants were only shaken.

Wythenshawe Hall, Cheshire, which was bought from the Tatton family by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Simon and presented to Manchester four years ago, came into public use for the first time yesterday. The park and gardens have already been open for two or three summers.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns of this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Wilts County Council invite applications for the position of assistant organizer for dairy husbandry. (p. 3)

A reward of £30 is offered in respect of a lost brown tortoiseshell box, inlaid in fine gold, in a brown suède leather cover with envelope fastener. (p. 1)

Frank H. Cullen, formerly of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a brother of Beatrice F. Cullen, is asked to communicate at once with the Commonwealth Trust Company, of Pittsburg. (p. 1)

There are vacancies for chemists on the scientific staffs of research establishments of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. (p. 3)

An organ, now in Repton School Chapel, is for sale. (p. 1)

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

The Times Weekly Edition, published to-day, has as the frontispiece a full-page picture of Princess Elizabeth standing among lilies as tall as herself. This is a reproduction of the delightful snapshot taken by the Duke of York and exhibited on board the Berengaria with other pictures by Royal photographers. Other illustrations in this issue are of the Queen at the Chelsea Flower Show, "Night Work in London," Archbishop Lord Davidson, the Kanchenjunga Expedition, and the Indian riots.

Among the special articles are extracts from the Gladstone Papers, the dispatch describing the narrow escape of the Kanchenjunga climbing party from an avalanche, "The Indian Border Vigil," and "A New Peril in China." A full summary is given of the news at home and abroad, including debates in Parliament on the Indian policy of the Government and Empire Trade, Labour difficulties on the unemployment question, Empire Day celebrations, and an appreciation of Archbishop Lord Davidson.

The usual features include a Crossword puzzle and Bridge and Chess articles, Books of the Week, A Letter from London, and the week's sport and finance.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 3s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business on various points of public interest.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS

By CALLISTHENES

The importance of improvements is that they not only help the business which makes them, but may help someone else as well. One small suggestion we would make towards the most urgent national problem of the moment—how to lessen unemployment—is that if every business put in hand some structural or mechanical improvement to increase its own efficiency, it would at the same time give productive work to thousands of men at present languishing for want of it.

We are thinking at the moment of our own Building. There is no day since this business was first opened that some big or little improvement has not been put into effect. The change of demand, the progress of science, deeper knowledge of how to achieve desired results, cause us to discover frequent opportunities for improvement, even in the structure and equipment of our Building.

Just now we are closing up two skylights which were part of the original Building. At one time they were of some value; now they are of none. The higher standard of internal lighting, its better adaptability to control, its indifference to fogs and clouds, have made these skylights anachronisms. To have retained them would have been to stick to the past merely because it is the past, and to ignore the supreme test of value in service.

This structural change will improve the efficiency of our Building. It is progress. We see no reason why we should stand still in any part of our activities. But another consideration is that in carrying out this improvement we have given work to a number of men over a considerable period.

Along this line we believe there is the chance for making a solid contribution to the national welfare. The best opinion in the State is against creating artificial employment for men in unproductive work. To spend the taxpayers' money in unproductive work is to aggravate the evil of unemployment instead of curing it.

It is apparently beyond the powers of the State to devise productive expenditure on any adequate scale, and, as we think, necessarily so. But if every individual business were to devise and put in hand at once some improvement, small or large, which would add to its own efficiency and so be economically productive, it would be helping to solve at least partially the problem which the State finds insoluble. Together they would be providing an alleviation if not a cure for the national trouble; and they would be giving expression to the spirit of progress and self-help—which would be a great gain in itself.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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SOUTHWOLD COMMON

BUILDING THREAT AVERTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

IPSWICH, MAY 28

Southwold Common is not to be used as a site for a new area school as had been suggested, for the education committee for East Suffolk by a large majority have decided to revert to the original scheme of building the school in the neighbouring parish of Reydon.

When the original scheme was mooted Southwold objected and the Town Council offered for a nominal fee a portion of Southwold common. Feeling was divided, many fearing that it was but a beginning of building over the common.

"TOM JONES" AT TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

As a result of the special performance given last Friday by students of the Trinity College of Music of Edward German's opera *Tom Jones*, conducted by Henry Geehl, the sum of £260 was raised in aid of the Great Ormond-street Hospital for Children. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, was present at the performance. The singing of Miss Ethel Stanmore, a promising soprano, as Sophia was delightful; and Mr. Monro Spooner made a gallant Tom Jones.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

Entertainments

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"AIDA"

Il Re	.. ..	GIULIO TOMEI
Amneris	.. ..	IRENE MINGHINI CATTANEO
Aida	.. ..	EVA TURNER
Radames	.. ..	FRANCESCO MERLI
Ramfis	.. ..	EZIO PINZA
Amonasro	.. ..	JOHN BROWNLEE
Sacerdotessa	.. ..	JOSEPHINE WRAY
Un Messaggiero	.. ..	OCTAVE DUA

Conductor: VINCENZO BELLEZZA

The third night of the Italian season brought an indubitable masterpiece. In *Aida* Verdi reconciles the interests of singers and of musicians. It is as good a singer's opera as any which the Italian stage can boast, yet the extraordinary fertility of its melody, the subtle way in which the tunes are moulded to each situation and character, as well as the highly individual style of the orchestration which decorates them, make *Aida* a unique work of art. Those who look for an emotional experience or for dramatic characterization in music, as well as those who want only a brilliant spectacle complete with ballet and all the ingredients of "Grand Opera," can find their several satisfactions in *Aida*.

It has always been one of the best of Covent Garden's productions, and last night's cast sustained the reputation of the house, without creating new standards. Mme. Eva Turner's fine singing as Aida is already known; she was a little disappointing in the first scene, but was at her best later, especially in the scene by the Nile, where her voice had not only beauty but the emotional quality which had been lacking in the "Ritorna Vincitor" scena. Signor Merli wanted the complete control which can shape the first phrases of "Celeste Aida" inevitably, but his voice was very effective in the more declamatory passages. Mme. Cattaneo was a commanding figure as Amneris, who gave us some beautifully smooth singing in her scene among her maidens and some vigorous drama as she apostrophized Aida. The three bass parts were all well placed, and Mr. John Brownlee made a particularly effective figure as the temperamental Ethiopian. In the choral numbers there were some passages where intonation was not quite certain, but soloists, choralists, trumpeters, and orchestra produced the utmost brilliance in the climax of the triumph scene, and Signor Bellezza was responsible for a generally excellent *ensemble*.

A NATIONAL THEATRE

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The committee appointed to devise an agreed scheme for the establishment of a National Theatre in London have drawn up a report and submitted it to the Government. The members of the committee, who were appointed by a special conference convened some months ago by the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre Committee, are Lord Lytton (chairman), Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Kenneth Barnes, Sir Israel Gollancz (hon. secretary), Mr. Percy A. Harris, M.P., Major Hills, M.P., Sir Barry Jackson, Mr. Holford Knight, M.P., Sir Frank Meyer, Professor Allardyce Nicoll, Mr. Walter Payne, Sir Nigel Playfair, and Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth.

The report of the committee was accompanied by detailed estimates of probable receipts and expenses, which indicated that after adequate preliminary expenditure the theatre might be conducted on a self-supporting basis. It was explained that the capital necessary to establish the theatre on the lines of the report could probably be raised if the Government would provide a grant to meet the annual charges for interest and sinking fund over a fixed and comparatively short period of years. Such a grant of approximately £100,000 a year, it was pointed out, could be made without difficulty from the proceeds of the licences for wireless receivers, which already provide an income of £300,000 a year, after paying the commission of the Post Office and the expenses of the B.B.C. The committee pointed out that this fund was not part of the general revenue from taxation, but was obtained by the sale of licences for the maintenance of wireless receivers, and might, therefore, quite properly be allocated to the promotion of music and drama. The committee suggested that the fund might be placed in the hands of trustees under a charter authorizing them to make grants therefrom to schemes for the provision of music and drama which might from time to time be approved by them.

SEVEN OBJECTS

In explaining the scheme the report states that the committee are of opinion that the proposal to establish a National Theatre in London to be regarded as a Shakespeare Memorial is practicable, and that every effort should be made to carry it into effect. The objects of the National Theatre should be:—(1) To provide in the capital of the Empire a theatre where the people may have continual opportunities of seeing the best plays of all ages worthily presented on the stage; (2) to keep the plays of Shakespeare in its repertory; (3) to revive whatever is vital in British drama; (4) to prevent recent plays of merit from falling into oblivion; (5) to produce new plays and to further the development of the modern drama; (6) to produce translations of representative works of foreign drama, ancient and modern; and (7) to stimulate the art of the theatre through the varied opportunities which it will afford. To accomplish these purposes the theatre should be organized upon a repertory system.

To establish a National Theatre on an adequate scale provision must be made for the site, building, and equipment and initial expenditure. Though towards the amount required the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre Committee could contribute about £100,000, it is impossible, the report states, to assign exact figures to the different items of capital cost without knowing the site on which the building will be placed; the cost of the land and the work, if any, which would be required on the foundations; and the design of the building and the space that would be available for storage of scenery, properties, &c. The site should be in some central position, large enough to allow of a building with an auditorium to seat about 1,800, with space for an additional smaller auditorium. In designing the theatre the possibility of providing a platform stage for the performance of sixteenth-century drama or translations from the Greek drama should be kept in view.

Other recommendations include the establishment of a board of governors and an advisory council, and that the National Theatre Company should, with the approval of the governors, give performances in other towns of Great Britain and the Empire.

PICTURE TELEGRAPHY

OPENING OF SERVICE TO AUSTRIA TO-DAY

The Postmaster-General announces that a service of picture telegraphy will be opened between Great Britain and Austria this afternoon.

The service will enable pictures, photographs, drawings, and practically any kind of printed or written matter to be telegraphed in facsimile direct between London and Vienna. Picture telegrams from other places in Great Britain will be sent by post to London, and similarly between Vienna and other places in Austria. The normal working hours of the service between London and Vienna will be 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays and 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Sundays.

The charge will be at the rate of 3d. per square centimetre, with a minimum of 24s. for a picture of 96 square centimetres (about 15 square inches). The general conditions will be the same as those of the Anglo-German and Anglo-Danish picture telegraphy services. Particulars can be obtained at any Postal Telegraph Office.

THE THEATRES

CHEAPER SEATS

When *Any Mother's Son* is produced at the Strand Theatre to-night lower prices will be introduced. Stalls and dress-circle seats will be bookable at 8s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; upper-circle seats at 3s. 6d.; and pit and gallery seats will be sold at 2s. 4d. and 1s. 2d., all inclusive of tax. This will be the first time that "popular" prices have prevailed for a play at a London theatre, the only other instance being for a musical piece at the Winter Garden Theatre, where the innovation is proving successful. The experiment is to be tried also at the Duchess Theatre, when the Irish Players begin a season there on Monday of Mr. Sean O'Casey's plays, of which *The Plough and the Stars* will be given first, and later *Juno and the Paycock*. The company will include Mr. Arthur Sinclair, Miss Sara Allgood, Miss Maire O'Neill, and Mr. Fred O'Donovan. Seats, which may be booked, will range from 4s. 9d. to 10s. 6d., and there will be an unreserved pit.

A change in the same direction will be made at St. Martin's Theatre when Mr. Neil Grant's three-act comedy *Petticoat Influence* is produced there on Tuesday in succession to *Honours Easy*, which is to be withdrawn on Saturday. This theatre, which has a pit but no gallery, is to allot a certain number of second balcony seats, not bookable in advance, at 2s. 4d. each. The play will be produced by Mr. John Hastings Turner, with a cast including Sir Nigel Playfair as Lord Darnaway, Mr. Morton Selten, Mr. Frank Allenby, Mr. Robert Holmes, Miss Jane Millican, and Miss Diana Wynyard, who will play the part she created when the piece was produced by the Repertory Players in March. The scenes are being designed by Mr. Laurence Irving. The first act occurs in a London flat and the others at Lord Darnaway's house in Mayfair.

Mr. Alexander Moissi, the German actor, will be seen in the German version of *Hamlet*, which is to be produced at the Globe Theatre on Monday. He will be supported by Charlotte Schultz, Hedwin Pauly, Wilhelm Diegelmann, Wolfgang Keppler, Rudolf Amend, Johanna Terwin, Lydia Li, Herbert Hubner, and Oscar Ingenohl. The second event of the Cochran-Browne international season will be the first visit to this country of Georges and Ludmilla Pitoeff, who will appear at the Globe Theatre on Tuesday, June 10, in Mr. Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*. This, in turn, will be followed by Dumas's *La Dame aux Camélias*.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Another Shakespearian production will be *The Merchant of Venice*, which is to be staged at the Embassy Theatre on Saturday. It will be produced by Mr. Gerald Lawrence, who will also play the part of Shylock, and others in the cast are Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, Mr. Frank Randell, Miss Joan Buckmaster, Mr. Herbert Ross, Miss Madge Compton, as Portia, Miss Marjorie Lawrence, Mr. Cyril Nash, Mr. Denis Elliot Watson, and Mr. Earle Grey.

The Steep Shakespeare Players will also give open-air performances of *Henry IV.*, Part I., under Elizabethan conditions (except that the women's parts will not be played by men) on the afternoons of June 26 and 28, at Steephurst, Petersfield.

The second production under the direction of the Famous Players' Guild will be at the Duke of York's Theatre on Wednesday, June 11, when Miss Marion Lorne will be established there as a Guild director. She will appear in a new play by Mr. Walter Hackett, entitled *The Way to Treat a Woman*, the action of which takes place in London. In it Mr. George Tully, who has been ill for some time, will make his reappearance on the London stage. His last appearance was in *The Masque of Venice* at the Savoy Theatre three years ago.

Thursday, June 12, has now been fixed for the production at the Prince of Wales' Theatre of Mr. R. C. Sherriff's new comedy *Badger's Green*, which is to be produced by Mr. James Whale. In it will appear Mr. Horace Hodges, Mr. Louis Goodrich, Mr. Sebastian Smith, Mr. Frederick Burtwell, Mr. Melville Cooper, Mr. Robert Douglas, Miss Maisie Darrell, Miss Hilda Sims, Miss Kathleen Harrison, and Miss Margaret Scudamore. On the preceding day, Wednesday, June 11, Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem* will be revived at the Royalty Theatre in succession to *Our Ostriches*. The cast will include Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Miles Malleson (both of whom appeared in Sir Nigel Playfair's production of the play at the Lyric, Hammersmith, in 1927), Mr. Godfrey Tearle, Mr. Eric Portman, Mr. Martin Walker, Mr. Frank Lacy, Mr. Arnold Pilbeam, Mr. Townsend Whitling, Miss Mary Mayfren, Mr. Hannen Cane, and Miss Dora Barton.

On Tuesday the Masque Theatre Players will produce Sheridan's *The Critic*, preceded by Miss Naomi Jacob's *Mary of Delight*, at the Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh. During their season there the Masque Theatre will also present *The Anatomist*, a play dealing with the Burke and Hare murders, by Mr. James Bridie; and *Platonov*, by Tchehov. The company includes Miss Nellie Bowman, Miss Coralie Harrington, Mr. Douglas Allen, Mr. Jack Carlton, Mr. Eric H. Messiter, Miss Maud Risdon, and Miss Evelyn Neilson. The producers are Mr. Claud Gurney and Mr. Robert T. Cochran.

MISS RUTH DRAPER

Miss Ruth Draper is returning to England after an absence of two years, and will give a three weeks' season at the Vaudeville Theatre, beginning on Monday, June 9, presenting six evening and two *matinée* performances each week. In addition to repeating some of the most popular sketches of her former *répertoire*, Miss Draper will appear in five new ones, depicting fresh types of femininity. She has just concluded a successful season of 20 weeks in New York. Her new sketches include one of an English lady opening a bazaar and a miniature play called *Three Women and Mr. Clifford*, in which, of course, she will take all the parts.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Any Mother's Son*, Strand; *The Searcher*, Grafton.
TO-MORROW.—*Blue Coast*, Everyman; *When God Slopped*, Century.
SATURDAY.—*The Merchant of Venice*, Embassy.
SUNDAY.—*The Living Law*, Garrick.
MONDAY.—*Hamlet*, Globe; *The Plough and the Stars*, Duchess.
TUESDAY.—*Petticoat Influence*, St. Martin's.
JUNE 7.—*The Magistrate*, A.D.C., Cambridge.
JUNE 9.—Miss Ruth Draper, Vaudeville.
JUNE 10.—*Saint Joan*, Globe; *The Command to Love*, Daly's.
JUNE 11.—*The Way to Treat a Woman*, Duke of York's; *The Beaux' Stratagem*, Royalty.
JUNE 12.—*Badger's Green*, Prince of Wales.

YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON

SIR A. FIRTH ON BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES

The Society of Yorkshiremen in London and the Yorkshire Society held a luncheon at the Hotel Victoria yesterday in honour of Sir Algernon Firth, the president of the society. Mr. HAROLD BARTON presided.

SIR ALGERNON FIRTH, in reply to the toast of his health, said he was a thorough Yorkshireman and anything he could do to promote the interests of the society in the way of good fellowship and charity he would do with pleasure. He was glad that the society was putting out so many branches; there were 16 now, in addition to the London one, and of these seven were in foreign countries. If more were to be done for the charity side, Yorkshiremen in London would have to put up the money because everybody in Yorkshire said he was hard up. The suggestion had been made that they might work harder. Feeling, however, was growing that it was not worth while to make more money or to extend businesses under present conditions. A man with a large business had told him last week that he had been considering very carefully whether he would go out of business altogether. It would cost him £100,000 to clear out, but he was doubtful whether it would not pay him to sell right up and take the loss rather than to continue working under the difficulties of the present time when so much of what he made was taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and when he had so much trouble in handling business owing to labour restrictions. This was a serious matter.

Sir Algernon Firth added that they did not hear enough about Yorkshire. He did not think they had anybody who boosted the county as it should be done. There were characteristics of Yorkshiremen that were amusing but there were others that were admirable. One of the most remarkable was that of imperturbability. If Yorkshiremen were given straight treatment there were no better people in the world.

Among those present at the luncheon were:—

Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Leetham, Sir A. Rice-Oxley, Admiral Sir Henry Bruce, Sir John Barran, Sir Ernest Bain, Sir Charles Fawcett, Mr. A. W. Bainton, Mr. C. J. Clay, Brigadier-General Pedder, Mr. Ernest Moore, Mr. Lionel Kitson, Mr. Shelton Coles, Mr. T. Sampson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Watson, Mr. A. H. Hopkinson, and Mr. R. W. Calverley.

WEDGWOOD WARE

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS

In connexion with the Wedgwood bicentenary celebrations there has been arranged at Messrs. Heal's, 196, Tottenham Court-road, an exhibition of historic pieces of Wedgwood—including examples lent by the Queen and by the Wedgwood Museum at Etruria—and also reproductions and examples of the modern development in decorated ware.

The general character and history of Wedgwood ware were so recently described in *The Times* that little remains to be said on that side, and since the exhibition which opens at the Victoria and Albert Museum to-day may be supposed to concentrate on the historical aspect, it will be more to the purpose here—particularly in view of the ordinary activities of the place of exhibition—to discuss contemporary developments. But first a few words must be said about the loan objects. The seven examples lent by the Queen represent what is, to present tastes, the most completely satisfying form of the original Wedgwood ware—small cameos and medallions in jasper, with delicate modelling in relief, in white upon a coloured ground. They include an ivory box with a cameo inset; the "Medusa Head," one of the most successful classical subjects; a "Cream Jug," with cupids modelled by Hackwood; and cameo portraits of George III., Mr. Pitt the younger (modelled by Locke), and Charles James Fox (modelled by Flaxman). From the Etruria Museum have come one of the original issue of reproductions of the Portland Vase, characteristic examples of the principal wares made by Josiah Wedgwood, moulds, wood models, documentary material—including experiment books, invoices, and lists of sales—and pictures. The last include reproductions of all the portraits of Josiah Wedgwood and views of Etruria—including one painted by a junior member of the present family, Mr. Charles Wedgwood.

Taking a broad view of the contemporary productions it will be seen that what persists in them is consistently high technical quality and a certain classical restraint in decoration. As a table ware for general purposes, there is nothing on the market more permanently satisfying than that known variously as "Cane" and "Honey Buff," the body of which is composed of the local marl. There is a good celadon, ornamented with a silver lustre band, and another pleasing type of table ware with frugal decoration is that known as "Sepia Spray." The more elaborate style of decoration in free brush painting, initiated by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Powell, is very fully represented. A particularly fine effect is made by the group of large pieces with foliated decoration in silver lustre arranged upon a grey-draped stand in a window recess. The success of brush decoration depends upon the apt translation of natural forms into units of movement, which can be executed swiftly and surely, and its possible range may be seen by comparing the broadly treated wares of the "cottage" type with the delicate dessert services, done on the same principles but with a lighter touch.

Issued in connexion with the bicentenary there is an interesting and charmingly printed illustrated booklet, "The Story of Wedgwood, 1730-1930," with a foreword by Sir Oliver Lodge, who is a native of North Staffordshire. He refers to the connexion between the Wedgwood and Darwin families, comments upon the characteristics shared by their famous heads, and speaks of the elasticity and progress which have marked the history of the Pottery district.

By an oversight the painting in tempera, "An Autumn Bunch," in the exhibition of flower pictures at the Macrae Gallery, 16, Fulham-road, was attributed in *The Times* of May 23 to Miss Dorothy E. Lucas. It is the work of Miss Stella Clay.

KINGSWAY THEATRE

"LIBERTY HALL"

By R. C. CARTON

Hon. Gerald Harringay	..	RONALD SINCLAIR
Amy Chilworth	..	JOYCE MOORE
Luscombe	..	ST. JOHN MEDLEY
Mr. Pedrick	..	STANLEY HOWLETT
Blanche Chilworth	..	JOAN MAUDE
Mr. Owen	..	DEERING WELLS
William Todman	..	LAWRENCE HANRAY
Crafer	..	MAY AGATE
Robert Binks	..	VICTOR RUDSTON
J. Brigmshaw	..	GEORGE MERRITT
Mr. Hickson	..	SYDNEY BENSON
Miss Hickson	..	NANCY ROBERTS

There is a picture in the Tate Gallery called "The Last Day in the Old Home" which is as well worth attention and for the same reason as Mr. R. C. Carton's drama. They both make a strong assault upon emotions which, for good or bad, are not at the moment very commonly displayed. However, Kingsway is far from Hammersmith, and the players seem quite unaware of this. They give a performance which cannot surely be at all different in intention from the original production of 1892 and the revival three years later. With admirable ease Miss Maude embodies in her conversation such lines as "Tear up the merest sapling by its roots —"; with equal address the company embark on the redundant last act and never seem to notice that the audience knows all about it.

And once you have left the expository opening behind, it is a most delightful entertainment. At no time does suspense become exactly intolerable or comedy too side-splitting: no character too startlingly original makes one sit up abruptly in one's seat. The two orphaned sisters of high rank and the benevolent old uncle of low rank; the harsh creditor, the low comedy general servant; the butler, the lawyer; the George Alexander part: all these ingredients make an admirable dish.

Mr. Hanray cannot be blamed if old William Todman is after a while a trifle boring. And Mr. Deering Wells has too much to say that clogs the action, as well, of course, as a vast amount that helps it. Blanche Chilworth, although most attractively played, suffered from the fact that Miss Joan Maude's personality seems altogether foreign to the nineties. On the other hand, Miss Joyce Moore as her sister Amy gave a flawless example of period acting. Mr. George Merritt, as always, aid Miss May Agate were excellent.

ARTS THEATRE

MME. KARSAVINA

The first of a series of dance recitals, the remainder of which will be open to the public, was given by Mme. Karsavina at the Arts Theatre Club on Tuesday night. The programme ranged, more or less in chronological order, from the beginnings, represented by a movement from Warlock's "Capriol" Suite, to the present day, represented by Eugene Goossens and Johann Strauss, who, if not contemporary, is very much the vogue. To bridge the intervals between the dances, songs, appropriately chosen, were introduced into the scheme. The whole arrangement showed a nice taste and, what is most important, the entertainment moved quickly from one piece to the next.

The centre of the programme was occupied by the revival of *Le Spectre de la Rose*, which has not been seen in London since the days of Nijinsky. In this beautiful example of Fokine's choreography, Mme. Karsavina's art is beautifully displayed. The part of the young girl, dreaming of last night's dance, demands just the combination of technical and mimetic skill in which she excels. If the technical feats were not always accomplished with complete ease, the miming was as perfect as ever. Nothing could have been better than the final gesture, so easy to over-emphasize, so difficult to make with the exact degree of sentiment. Mme. Karsavina was partnered by Mr. Harold Turner, a young dancer of exceptional promise. Mr. Turner had mastered the technical difficulties of a part designed for the greatest dancer of his time, and he showed, too, signs of an individuality which has yet to find fuller expression.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH PORTRAITS

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's sale yesterday at 47, Leicester-square consisted of pictures by ancient and modern artists and drawings, including a few the property of the late Lord Dewar and from other sources, the total being £3,709.

A companion pair of portraits by Francis Cotes, the property of Mrs. M. C. Beaumont, of Royal-crescent, W., represented George first Earl Macartney, the famous diplomat and Colonial Governor, in plum-coloured silk coat with green facings, a picture which fetched 500 guineas (Ansley), and Jane Countess Macartney, wife of the above, which brought 480 guineas (Kahn).

A family group, by R. Cosway, of Mrs. J. P. Fector and her two children, the property of Mrs. Upton Prior, of Cobham, sold for 500 guineas (Gooden and Fox). S. van Hoogstraten, the Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist, brought 100 guineas (Brown); T. L. Hornbrook, a view of Montreal, Canada, the town and river of St. Lawrence seen from a hill, 160 guineas (Spink); and A. Cuyp, cattle, sheep, and figures in a farmyard at the foot of a cliff, on panel 24in. by 20in., signed, the property of Dr. van Balen Blanken, of Amsterdam, 400 guineas (Kahn).

CONCERTS, &c.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-DAY, at 8.15.
RODOLFA LHOMBINO'S
CONCERT
in aid of the British Musicians' Convalescent Home, Holmwood.
Conductor *Dr. ADRIAN BOULT.*
SOLOISTS: Francis Russell, Roy Henderson, Mesdms. Carrodus, Christian, Dodi, Marise, Pinch, Ross, Squire; Mr. Tamplin.
The programme will include:—

Siegfried Idyl	.. ..	Wagner
Danses Sacrée et Profane	.. ..	Debussy
Spring Song, Walkure	.. ..	Wagner
Largo al Factotum	.. ..	Rossini
Duet from Aida	.. ..	Verdi

Tickets, 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., at Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL. THURSDAY 12 o'clocks.
ANNE THURSFIELD and MATHILDE VERNE.
FIRST CONCERT (Classical). TO-DAY, at NOON.
Rosendorfer Piano. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
2nd Concert, June 12 (Romantic).
3rd Concert, June 26 (Modern).
PHILIP ASHBROOKE, 20, Old Cavendish-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-MORROW, at 8.30.
JEAN POUGNET
VIOLIN RECITAL.
Assisted by HENRY BERLY (Viola),
In Mozart Concertante and Handel Passacaglia.
And the Piano, HARRY ISAACS
CHAPPELL PIANO. 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., Box-office

GROTRIAN HALL, TO-DAY, at 3.30.
DETTMAR DRESSEL
assisted by OTTO DRESSEL (Piano).
Tickets from usual Agents and at Hall.

GROTRIAN HALL.—LEON
EUSTRATIOU
ONLY PIANOFORTE RECITAL.
THURSDAY NEXT, at 3.15.
GROTRIAN-STEINWEG PIANO.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 2s. 4d., at Hall and Agents'.

MUSIC, SINGING, ELOCUTION

RODOLFA LHOMBINO.
VOICE PRODUCTION—OPERA—ORATORIO —LIEDER.
WIGMORE HALL STUDIOS, W.1.

EXHIBITIONS

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, OLYMPIA.
JUNE 19 to 28. Seats booked from 2s. 4d. upwards at 12, Hanover-square (Mayfair 0593), and at usual libraries.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays 2-10.
"A FAMOUS PAGEANT."
Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

WHITSUN IN
ANTWERP.
Whitsun is a splendid opportunity of crossing to Antwerp, and seeing the
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME, COLONIAL, TRANSPORT AND FLEMISH ART EXHIBITION.
Great Britain is taking part in the exhibition, and no Englishman can fail to appreciate the unique exhibits and the historical city of Antwerp itself—the birthplace of Flemish 16th century art. The various sections cover a wide range of interests. The Flemish Art Exhibit is a unique collection of artistic treasures.—Old Pictures and all attractions. Full information from Dorland, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1, or any travel bureau.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. LECTURE by Mr. C. LEONARD WOOLLEY on RECENT EXCAVATIONS at UR, with lantern, on Tuesday, June 3rd, at 8.30. Seats 10s., 5s., unreserved 2s. Box Office, Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, SEVENTH, NINTH AND EVELEVENTH CHURCHES OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON.
Branches of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.,
announce a
FREE LECTURE
on
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
by
MR. PETER V. ROSS, C.S.B.
(of San Francisco, California, U.S.A.)
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.,
in the
MEMORIAL HALL,
FARRINGDON-STREET, E.C.
(near Ludgate-circus)
TO-DAY,
at 1.10 to 1.55 p.m.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—FRANK FAY in "UNDER A TEXAS MOON." Romance—Thrills—Melody—Picturesque Beauty—Dazzling Hues. Also "The Flying Scotsman." Drama of the Scotch Express. Cont. 12 noon.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5328. Continuous 1-11. "SHOW OF SHOWS." the great screen revue, showing daily at 1.25, 4.5, 6.45, and 9.25; also "Eve's Fall" (All Talking Picture). Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-av. Gerr. 3981. Dennis Neilson Terry in "THE HOUSE of the ARROW" (Talking). Three Sep. Perfs., at 2.45, 6.15, 8.45. All seats bookable. 1s. 6d., 2s. 4d., 3s. 6d.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Continuous 12-11. Janet Gaynor and Chas. Farrell in "HIGH SOCIETY BLUES" (All-Talking and Singing). 12.50, 3.40, 6.30, 9.20. Also "Murder on the Roof" (All-Talking), &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Sundays, 6, 8.45. The Wonder Show of the Year. "THE VAGABOND KING," with Dennis King, Jeanette MacDonald. Mighty Cast. All-Talking, Colour, Music! Capital Entertainment.—*Sunday Dispatch.* "V. King starts 2.20, 6.30, 9.15. All Bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last Day. ALL-TALKING DOUBLE-FEATURE PROGRAMME. MARIE DRESSLER and POLLY MORAN in "Caught Short." Also Basil Rathbone in "This Mad World." From 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except bgns) 1s. 6d. To-morrow: JOAN CRAWFORD in "Montana Moon" (ALL-TALKING).

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. Charles Rogers and Nancy Carroll in "ILLUSION"—Talking, Singing, Tom, Owen and Matt Moore in "3 Brothers."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. 2-11. "BALACLAVA."—The Charge of the Light Brigade (All-Talking dramatic spectacle), with Miles Mander, Benita Hume, and Cyril McLaglen. 2.25, 6.25, 9.25.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Continuous 2-11. Lillian Gish in "ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT" (Talking). Daily at 2.40, 6.40, 9.40. Also "Clipped Wings" (Talking). Programme commences 2, 5, 8.

PLAZA. Retained One More Week! RUTH CHATTERTON, Screen's Greatest Dramatic Actress, in "SARAH AND SON." Stark Drama. All-Talking! Eddie Cantor in Talkie Yell. "Getting a Ticket." Latest Mickey Mouse "Barn Yard Concert." Stage: Paramount Tillers. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7301.

POLYTECHNIC. Regent-st. Lang. 1744. "SEA HAWKS," with Capt. C. W. R. Knight, M.C., and Mr. Ramshaw. Also Talkie Pete and "Mickey Mouse." Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last weeks.

PRINCE EDWARD, Old Compton and Greek Streets (just off Cambridge-circus). TWICE DAILY, at 2.40 and 8.40. Sundays, 6.0 and 8.40.
JOHN McCORMACK
in "SONG O' MY HEART."
A Singing, Talking, Movietone Romance.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE IN ADVANCE.
2/4; 3/0; 5/0; 8/6; Box Office: Reg. 1567.

REGAL, Marble Arch. All-talking programme. Owen Nares & Edna Best in "LOOSE ENDS" at 2.45, 6.50. Also "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Reg. 2588.) 12 to 11.30. Tom Moore and Blanche Sweet in "LIGHTS AND SHADOWS," a great night-life romance; also Ken Maynard in "FIGHTING LEGION."

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.15. Phone, Holborn 3702. Two Talkies: "SO THIS IS COLLEGE"; Charles Rogers and Nancy Carroll in "ILLUSION." On the Stage, Mangus's Paramount Tiller Girls.

TIVOLI. Tem. Bar 5222. Con. perf. The Armada of Joy. "HIT THE DECK" (All-Tkg. Sing'g), at 1.15, 3.50, 6.30, 9.10. Sundays: 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, and 8.20. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
NORMA. To-night, at 8.
Irene Minghini Cattaneo, Nadia Kovaceva, Rosa Ponselle; Luigi Cilla, Ezio Pinza, Tullio Vercesi.
Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.
MADAMA BUTTERFLY.
To-morrow, at 8.15.
Cassie Crane, Constance Greene, Nadia Kovaceva, Edith Mason, Jessie Mitchell; Aristide Baracchi, Andre Burdino, Octave Dua, Dennis Noble, Michele Sampieri, Giulio Tomei, Harold Wilton.
Conductor—JOHN BARBIROLLI.

AIDA	.. ..	Monday, at 8.
TOSCA	.. ..	Tuesday, at 8.30.
MADAMA BUTTERFLY	.. ..	Wednesday, at 8.15.

PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 2s. 6d.
Box-office 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012
EVENINGS at 8.15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
OLIVE GROVES and FREDERICK RANALOW.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
N.B.—THURSDAY EVENING, June 5, 10TH ANNIVERSARY and SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15
Mats., Wed., Fri., 2.30.

Imperial and Foreign News

ITALIAN NAVAL ESTIMATES

ADMIRAL SIRIANNI'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 28

Although Signor Grandi's speech on foreign affairs had necessarily dealt at some length with the London Naval Conference and had consequently taken all the gilt off the gingerbread, Admiral Sirianni's speech on the Naval Estimates before the Chamber this afternoon was, nevertheless, awaited with keen interest. As regards the London Naval Conference he was unable to make any novel declarations, but this part of his speech, dealing as it did largely with the technical questions involved, was useful as helping Deputies to understand the policy underlying Italy's naval programme.

After premising that the Naval Estimates for this year were particularly interesting on account of the London Conference, he declared that that meeting, raising as it did vast political and technical problems, had justified Signor Mussolini's statement that at the present day naval forces established in time of peace the hierarchy among the nations. The naval estimates to-day had run to a figure of 1,475,966,000 lire [about £15,000,000]. This represented an increase on last year of 243,332,370 lire [about £2,600,000], partly accounted for by increases in pay and partly by replacements. Under the heading "new constructions" figured the sum of 600,000,000 lire [£6,450,000]. At the present moment there were in course of construction or equipment four cruisers of 10,000 tons and six cruisers of 5,089 tons each. Two of these 10,000-ton cruisers, and two of the others had been recently launched. There were being tested five of the 12 flotilla leaders of the "Navigatori" type and also five submarines with a medium cruising range. Eight destroyers of about 1,240 tons each were under construction, as also were 15 submarines, of which one had a large cruising range, five a medium cruising range, seven a small cruising range, while the last two were mine-layers.

DOCKYARD IMPROVEMENT

Admiral Sirianni then went on to explain the improvement made in the Italian dockyards in the swift building of ships. Whereas formerly delays had been measured by years, now they were by months. Nevertheless, certain firms were behindhand and must learn to construct more quickly. Similarly there had been delays in the production of big guns. Such delays were entirely due to new technical processes, but nevertheless orders must be executed up to time.

The Minister of Marine then touched for a moment on scrappings. Since 1919, he said, they had scrapped 766 ships, exclusive of Austrian vessels to a total of about 600,000 tons. Included in this figure were one battleship, two flotilla leaders and other minor vessels that had not yet reached their age limit. In proportion to its strength the Italian Navy had scrapped more than any other Navy. "I did not think," said Admiral Sirianni, with a mixture of regret and slyness, "that these vessels to which I attached no military value could possibly have been flung one day into the balance."

After referring with pride to the successful cruises made for the first time by submarines designed and constructed in Italy and manned by Italian crews, Admiral Sirianni briefly pleaded that a larger proportion of the naval grants should be spent on new construction and on "such indispensable needs" as the reorganization of the naval bases, increase in crews, and so forth.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE

Admiral Sirianni then came to deal with the London Conference. Although the Admiral professed to be dealing only with the technical aspects, he was, as a matter of fact, compelled to make a much broader statement, in the course of which he reiterated the Italian standpoint, and argued that the "principle of parity (which is nothing else but the concrete realization of the conception of the relativity of forces) with regard to the most strongly armed Continental nation is the only formula which in our opinion gives reciprocal guarantees and security." It was on this basis of relativity that Great Britain and the United States had made an equitable arrangement "the immense importance of which can escape nobody."

The Minister then examined and explained both portions of the Treaty which had been signed by the Italian delegation. Having paid a warm tribute to the "impartial objectivity" of Mr. Alexander, Admiral Sirianni said that all "the agreements which we hoped for had not been reached, but the possibility of taking up the negotiations again had not vanished."

Finally, the Minister declared that this year's programme in no way prejudiced this standpoint, since it constituted merely a continuation of that organic regeneration of the Fleet which had been initiated by the Fascist Government. The preponderance assigned to submarines was necessary to their defence, since otherwise within a short time they would have had only 32 efficient submarines, with a total tonnage of 27,000.

Recalling that the remainder of the programme was made up of a 10,000-ton cruiser of the Zara type, two cruisers of 5,089 tons, and four destroyers of 1,240 tons, Admiral Sirianni claimed that, despite the value of those advantages which Italy derived from her unsurrendered use of global tonnage, "the head of the Government has not wished in the present programme to go outside the limits of the classification urged by the other Powers, all of which we did not approve." With the 20,000 tons invested in cruisers they might easily have constructed an equal number of vessels with other characteristics.

"These ships, armed, for example, with guns of a calibre greater than 155mm. (6in.), not inferior in protection to the most modern foreign types of 10,000 tons, and decidedly superior to vessels armed with guns of 155mm., would have brought about an initial disturbance in the scheme of limitation adopted by the three ocean Powers at the London Conference." Admiral Sirianni concluded by saying that, apart from all questions of categories, displacements, and gun calibre, there was one factor which could not be controlled. This was the human factor, in respect of which nobody could ever question their claim to parity.

According to the official *Gazette* the cost of the Italian mission to the London Naval Conference came to 1,300,000 lire [£14,000].

JAPANESE CABINET AND NAVAL STAFF

WAR COUNCIL TO DECIDE ISSUE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MAY 28

It is learned from an authoritative source that the Supreme War Council will be summoned soon to thresh out the disagreement between the Government and the Naval General Staff over the methods which the Japanese delegates pursued at the London Naval Conference. Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine, will be the Government spokesman, and Admiral Kato, Chief of the Naval General Staff, will speak for the militarists. It is generally predicted that the Council will declare for the Government, and that Admiral Kato will then resign.

The fate of the Treaty is in no way endangered, since the quarrel is primarily one between the militarists and the Government as to which possesses the right to determine the peace-time strength of the Japanese forces.

Admiral Kato contends that the Government has violated Article 11 of the Constitution, which gives the Emperor supreme command of the Army and Navy. Admiral Kato interprets this as meaning that the Emperor acts through the Chiefs of the General Staffs to the exclusion of the Cabinet. The Government contends that Article 12 gives the Emperor power to determine the peace standing of the Army and Navy, which power he delegates to the Cabinet.

It is not expected that the Privy Council meeting to determine the recommendation of the Treaty to the Throne will be held before the return of Mr. Wakatsuki, the Prime Minister, to Japan.

U.S. AND THE NAVAL TREATY

ADMIRALS CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 28

To-morrow morning will bring to an end the public hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate on the question of the London Treaty of Naval Limitation, and the fact will be a matter of profound relief to the Administration. The past fortnight has shown members of the General Board of the American Navy—a body whose relation to the Executive power is purely advisory—almost without exception opposing the Treaty, on the ground that it departs in certain particulars from the recommendations of the Board, and the question ultimately at issue is as between the Administration of the day and the General Board as the determinant of foreign policy.

This aspect of the matter moved the New York *World* this morning to a leading article in which it is roundly stated that President Hoover "would be fully within his rights if he called these admirals to order."

If they keep it up for another few weeks, incited by reckless men like Senator Johnson (says the *World*), they can do irreparable damage. They should be stopped now and so decisively that our neighbours will understand that they do not speak the views of those who control American policy.

More will be heard of this when on the floor of the Senate Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, and Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, defend the Treaty against their colleague from California.

It is in the direction of Japan that the greatest anxiety is felt, and there have been private messages from that country which justify the feeling. The essentially peaceful nature of the policy of the United States—the country which demands a superiority of 40 per cent. in naval strength over Japan—is, in fact, being called in question by its admirals, and there is only the practical certainty that the Treaty to which they object will in due course be ratified by a large majority to dilute the mischievous effect of their testimony. It is, happily, certain that the present civilian Government of Japan is assured of the friendly purposes of the United States, and there is the public statement of the American Ambassador in Tokyo to show that the American Government looks on Japan as the great stabilizing force in the Orient. But it is fully recognized in Washington that this mutual confidence may be seriously weakened if, after all that the admirals have testified, the Senate should reject the Treaty.

There is, of course, no thought here of physical trouble to come if the Treaty fails. The preoccupation of those who direct the course of American policy from day to day is rather with the future of a chaotic and disrupted China and with the urgent need, existing and to exist, for a coherent and cooperative policy to be adopted and followed by Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. If Japanese-American relations are to be embittered, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to formulate and to pursue such a policy, and the results could not fail to be unhappy. Senator Johnson, of California, and other Japanophobes are incurious of or indifferent to considerations of this sort, and just now, while they are having their "day in Court," they are (as the cables tell) helping to persuade a certain section of Japanese opinion that the United States seeks nothing but a sufficient preponderance of sea-strength in the Pacific to make military victory certain.

There is a feeling in Washington, however, that Senator Johnson and the admirals have overreached themselves. When, as in the present case, the Senate is to be asked to decide as between the General Board of the Navy and the Administration, the belief that in matters of high policy the civilian and not the naval arm should have the deciding voice is more than likely to find vigorous expression. It is a fair statement that, as between the 8-inch gun cruiser and one armed with a 6-inch gun, the professional sailors have declared for the heavier weapon in such numbers as to persuade the majority opinion. But the lighter or heavier armament of only three cruisers is involved, and no admiral of them all has been able to testify that the question thus stated is of immediate and vital importance. To-morrow the Foreign Relations Committee will hear Admiral Yarnell, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, and Captain Smythe, both of whom were with the delegation in London, and both of whom think well of the Treaty. When they have testified the public sittings will cease

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE

M. SOKOLNIKOFF'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 28

The Soviet Press reports that M. Sokolnikoff, the Soviet Ambassador in London, has arrived in Moscow on official business.

M. Sokolnikoff left for Moscow immediately after the signature of the Anglo-Soviet Fisheries Agreement last Friday. The object of his visit is reported to be to discuss with his chiefs the draft of a Commercial Treaty, which he believes will allow the British Government to permit the granting of important credits for trade with Soviet Russia.

THE WAR IN CHINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 28

Official reports issued by the Northern Chinese Allies announce that Chengchow is seething with prisoners of war, and it is estimated that 50,000 men of the Government forces have surrendered. It is stated that Nanking troops are retreating down the Peking-Hankow Railway and that a Shansi column has crossed the Yellow River and is approaching Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung.

In comparison with these the Southern bulletins are prosaic, claiming merely that Government forces are within three miles of Lanfeng (reported captured a week ago) and are moving fast along the Peking-Hankow Railway towards Chengchow, which is now within the grip of a pair of pincers. The enemy is reported to be at bay on the Lunghai Railway, fighting desperately to stem the advance of the Government forces.

News received in London yesterday states that the two Irish priests, Father Laffan and Father Lineham, who were captured at Sientaochen, near Hankow, are at present held by the Sixth Communist Army, whose council demands arms or money for their release.

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERNAMBUCO, MAY 28

The Graf Zeppelin left here at 11 o'clock this morning on her flight to the United States.

BRITISH MAYORS IN FRANCE

VISITS TO ADOPTED TOWNS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 28

The Lord Mayor of London and Lady Waterlow arrived here from Verdun this evening. They were welcomed at the station by representatives of the Municipality of Paris, and drove to the Hotel Ritz, where they will stay during their visit to Paris. The remaining Lord Mayors and Mayors of those cities and towns in the United Kingdom which have adopted places in the devastated areas, with their Aldermen, Councillors, Sheriffs, and Town Clerks, who are taking part in the official visit to France organized by the United Associations of Great Britain and France, arrived during the course of the day and proceeded to the various hotels where they are to be lodged.

This evening the entire party of British municipal representatives, numbering over 200, was received by the Association France-Grande Bretagne at the Cercle Interallié.

In welcoming the guests, the Marquis de Vogüé, president of the association, said that the Lord Mayors and Mayors had been invited to visit Paris in order that they might hear an expression of the gratitude which the French nation felt for British generosity, made with all the authority of the capital city. An official visit from the Lord Mayor of London to a foreign country was no ordinary favour or common honour. By helping in the rebuilding, and in the redemption of devastated agricultural land, the cities of Great Britain had "given the most efficient assistance in the most appropriate manner in the reconstruction of the mutilated provinces." This work strengthened the bonds of Franco-British friendship which constituted the safest guarantee of world peace. "It is," he concluded, "to the undying honour of the cities whose representatives are present that they have generously contributed towards the righting of wrongs of which others were guilty, and have thereby given to the world a great example of pity and love."

LORD MAYOR'S REPLY

After a short address from the Comte de Beaumont, the vice-president of the association, Sir William Waterlow replied.

He said they deeply appreciated the honour conferred upon Great Britain by the President of the Republic in inviting selected municipal representatives to go to the Elysée to-morrow in order that he might express the thanks of the French nation for the help given to France in her hour of need by the adoption of over 100 towns and villages in the devastated areas.

This morning, he continued, the deputation from the City of London had visited their adopted town, Verdun, of imperishable memory. The welcome by the Deputy Mayor and his fellow citizens and their expression of gratitude to London was among the most moving experiences of his life, and he rejoiced that London had been able to take some share in enabling the town to reconstruct its life after its terrible sufferings during the War.

The entertainment which followed included the recitation of several poems in French and English, including Swinburne's "Litany of Nations," a concert and *ballet*, in which the artists of the Opéra Comique took part, and a ball.

At Verdun this morning the Lord Mayor of London with Lady Waterlow, the Sheriffs, and Aldermen, accompanied by a delegation of the Verdun Municipal Council, made a tour of the city. They visited the Quai and Parc de Londres, which were built at the expense of the City of London, and the cemetery of the Faubourg Pavé, and laid wreaths on the monument to the children of Verdun and on the tomb of the seven Unknown Soldiers. The party then drove to the Fort de Vaux, where General Quintet explained the defence of the city, and, after visiting the Ossuary of Douaumont and the neighbouring trenches, returned to the Hôtel de Ville, where an official reception was held.

THE CROAT CONSPIRACY TRIAL

AN OVERTURE TO DR. MATCHEK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MAY 28

The inclusion of the four former members of the Croat Peasant Party in the Cabinet continues to affect the progress of the conspiracy trial, and to-day the Public Prosecutor took an entirely tical line to-day, contending that the general policy of the Croat Peasant leaders was treasonable, and that the alleged outrages were only its sequels.

He mainly accused the Croat leaders, MM. Kossutitch and Krnyevitch, of having always desired the disruption of the Yugoslav State. He said that under the Parliamentary régime they had refrained from taking action because they were sure that parliamentarism with its dissensions among the various parties would bring about the disruption of Yugoslavia and result in the separation of Croatia without any effort on their part. But when these leaders had seen that the salutary institution of the Dictatorship was to maintain unity of the State they had fled abroad to begin there a campaign of powerless hatred.

The Public Prosecutor said that Dr. Matchek had been deceived by their propaganda and by the letter of M. Kossutitch to his wife in which he said "free Croatia is an accomplished fact." This had influenced Dr. Matchek to support by money the preparations of the outrages. The Public Prosecutor said, however, that it was untrue that Dr. Matchek had instigated the outrages or that he had participated in advance in the plot, but that he had found himself faced with the alternative either to give the required money or to lose the confidence of his party.

The Public Prosecutor also moderated his accusations against Dr. Matchek on another point. The way in which he spoke about Dr. Matchek could certainly be considered as a final overture to him to disavow his exiled colleagues and pass over to the side of the Government.

THE VENEZUELAN RAID ON CURACAO

COMMANDER TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, MAY 28

It is announced that Captain A. F. Borren, former commander of the troops and garrison of Curaçao, is to be brought before the High Military Court of the Netherlands. He is accused of having neglected to take the necessary measures for the proper military defence of the fort. As a result of this, it is alleged, the fort was on June 8, 1929, open and undefended against a surprise attack which was made by a number of Venezuelan insurgents under General Urbina, who broke into and took possession of the fort.

*** On June 8 last year an armed body of Venezuelan insurgents 500 strong took possession of the water front at Willemstad, Curacao, and seized the fort and the whole town after killing four policemen and wounding several others who resisted them. The raiders abstracted all the arms and ammunition stored in the fort and put them on board the steamer Maracaibo, of United States registry. They also kidnapped the Governor, and the commander of the local garrison with several of his men, and took them on board. Arrived at La Vela, the filibusters landed their loot and allowed the Maracaibo to return to Willemstad with the captured Dutchmen.

Princess Margherita, the first-born child of the Duke and Duchess of Apulia, was baptized yesterday in the chapel of the Palace of Capodimonte in NAPLES. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples.

MISS JOHNSON'S FLIGHT

OVER QUEENSLAND PLAINS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MAY 28

Miss Johnson arrived at Charleville from Longreach this evening in continuation of her flight to Brisbane.

Although the route from Longreach is fairly well defined, Miss Johnson, losing sight of her escorts, swerved too far to the west after passing Tambo and was finally forced to descend at the railhead

at Quilpie, 130 miles west of Charleville. She refuelled there and resumed her flight in the afternoon. She was not in any danger, but the temporary lack of touch with her escorts caused a little anxiety. There have been other periods of separation since she left Darwin on account of the wide differences in the speeds of the machines.

Apart from this minor adventure Miss Johnson appears to be enjoying her trans-Australian flight, though she described the first stage from Darwin as over appalling country. When over the Queensland plains she was able to fly at an altitude of a few hundred feet, thus avoiding the wind. She flew round the big aeroplane accompanying her, swooped down to chase a mob of 20 kangaroos, and circled for some time over a vast flock of sheep. The wild enthusiasm of her welcome at Longreach makes her a little apprehensive that the crowds might injure her machine when the big cities are reached.

THE CONSTITUTION OF AUSTRALIA

AMENDMENT BILLS REJECTED BY SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 28

The Senate, on a party division, rejected to-day by 22 votes to seven all three of the Ministry's proposals for the amendment of the Constitution previously passed by the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, in reply to Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, said that the reason for the decision to postpone the referendum on the proposals was that the Government was not prepared to take the risk of the result being declared invalid. [Some doubt exists as to the interval required by the Constitution between the rejection of a Constitution amendment Bill by one House of Parliament and the submission of the Bill to a referendum.] It seemed remarkable, Mr. Scullin declared, that the wise men of the past had framed a Constitution that could not be interpreted with any degree of certainty. "You mean so that you could not interfere with it," Mr. Gregory interjected.

The Federal Labour Party conference to-day approved a proposal for Federal control of transport throughout Australia. A suggestion that the railways should be taken over by the Commonwealth was not adopted.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

PLEA FOR EARLY REMOVAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 28

Mr. R. W. Knox, the retiring president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, addressing the annual meeting of the Chamber to-day, strongly condemned the Federal Government's tariff policy.

He said that the restrictions placed on imports would cause a serious dislocation of business and intensify unemployment. It was imperative that the restrictions should not be continued beyond one importing season at the most. As soon as possible there should be a reversion to freedom of legitimate trading, with whatever fiscal arrangements might be thought necessary for revenue and protective purposes.

It was to be regretted that the Federal Ministry had not consulted commercial interests. There was something far too haphazard in the way in which the restrictions had been imposed. He thought also that insufficient consideration had been given to Imperial interests, and that besides increasing unemployment in Great Britain the restrictions would affect the value of that large market for Australian produce and intensify the dissatisfaction with Australian protective measures that already existed.

FORGED U.S. TREASURY NOTES

ARRESTS IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 28

Secret police last night raided an apartment in Brooklyn and arrested three Italians who are alleged to have been operating a plant for the manufacture of forged money on a very large scale. One million dollars [£200,000] worth of Treasury notes in denominations of $10, $20, and $50 have already been made and were awaiting distribution to agents throughout the country. According to a detective, the plant was capable of an output of about $5,000,000 [£1,000,000] per week.

The police heard of the scheme some weeks ago through an "under cover man" working in close touch with the gang. The enterprise was well financed, and a high initial expenditure had ensured maximum efficiency in production and distribution. Orders for notes from agents in a large number of centres in various parts of the country had been booked at the central Brooklyn office. The first million dollars worth of notes would have been sent out in a few days but for yesterday's raid.

EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 28

The German-Polish joint commission appointed to inquire into the frontier incident near Marienwerder began its work this afternoon at the scene of the affray in which a Polish frontier policeman was fatally wounded and a German slightly wounded last Saturday. The German members are Dr. Lukaschek, the chief administrator of German Upper Silesia, and Dr. Ulmer, the district administrator of Marienwerder. The Polish members are stated to be M. Luxemburg, a well-known examining magistrate, and M. Weiss.

THE NEW ZEALAND CABINET

STATEMENT OF POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MAY 28

The new Cabinet formed by Mr. Forbes has been sworn in as follows:—

Mr. G. W. FORBES	..	Prime Minister, Finance, Customs, External Affairs, and Scientific and Industrial Research.
SIR JOSEPH WARD	..	Minister without Portfolio.
Mr. E. A. RANSOM	..	Lands and State Forests.
SIR APIRANA NGATA	..	Native Affairs, Cook Islands and Insurance Departments.
Mr. H. ATMORE	..	Education.
Mr. W. A. VEITCH	..	Railways.
SIR THOMAS SIDEY	..	Attorney-General and Leader of the Legislative Council.
Mr. W. B. TAVERNER	..	Public Works and Transport.
Mr. P. A. DE LA PERRELLE		Internal Affairs, Industries and Commerce, and Tourist and Health Resorts.
Mr. J. G. COBBE	..	Defence, Justice, Pensions, Police, and Prisons.
Mr. J. P. DONALD	..	Postmaster-General and Marine.
Mr. A. J. STALLWORTHY		Health.
Mr. S. G. SMITH	..	Labour and Immigration.
Mr. A. J. MURDOCH	..	Agriculture and Mines.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Murdoch are new Ministers. Mr. Smith was formerly Chairman of Committees, and Mr. Murdoch was the senior Government Whip.

After the swearing-in ceremony Mr. Forbes issued a statement outlining his policy.

He said that a Government which did not enjoy a working majority was naturally restricted in the pace at which it could go on matters of policy, but this must not deter the Government from proceeding with many important measures. The Government would ask Parliament to approve plans for a more permanent remedy for unemployment than that hitherto evolved. The importance of sound finance was recognized. Requests for additional State services or works would be considered in terms of taxation. In private life individuals were obliged to forgo many desirable things which they could not afford, and the same inexorable economic laws must apply to the State. Every effort would be made to secure economy in the administration of the existing services. Other vital factors contributing to the Dominion's prosperity, such as closer land settlement, the encouragement of secondary industries, and a wise programme of public works development would receive the Government's closest attention.

If Parliament agrees, Mr. Forbes will attend the Imperial Conference as the representative of New Zealand. As soon as the new Session opens he will seek an assurance from the other political parties that no motion adverse to Government will be carried if he goes to London before the business of the Session is finished. He will take the opportunity in London to raise with the Canadian Prime Minister the question of negotiating a new trade treaty between the two Dominions.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 28

It is understood that the agreement of the British Government to the appointment of Baron von Neurath, now German Ambassador in Rome, to succeed Herr Sthamer as German Ambassador in London, has been received.

YOUNG PLAN BONDS

DRAFTING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 28

The conference on the Young Plan loan continued to-day, and at last succeeded in making a step forward from the difficulties of the last few days. As the result of the day's negotiations a drafting committee of bankers, consisting of Mr. Montagu Norman, Dr. Luther, M. Masson, and Mr. Anderson, was appointed to prepare the final texts of the necessary agreements in consultation with the International Bank and with the Governments concerned. While they are doing this some of the members of the conference who have already been delayed longer than they expected, will leave Paris, and the next plenary meeting will not be held before June 5.

It has been generally stated here that the chief difficulty has been the method of guaranteeing the proposed loan both in Germany and elsewhere, but this is not the case. The chief difficulty lies in the necessity of welding such divergent elements as ordinary commercial practice, The Hague Agreements, the individual wishes of Governments and banks of issue, the provisions of the Young Plan, and, last, but not least, the niceties of the commercial law of nearly a dozen different countries into a single whole. In this process a mass of details has to be fitted together by a large group of people of varying interests, different business habits, and different languages. Thus, the necessity of bringing a reference to The Hague Agreements into the wording of a commercial bond may cut across the normal practice of a bank of issue, and may, in technical language, make the drafting of a "clean bond" difficult; and the form of words prescribed for such a document by English law may be in conflict with the provisions of Continental or American law. Obviously the bonds must conform with the legal requirements of the countries in which they are issued; at the same time they form part of one whole, and must have the requisite degree of uniformity.

The appointment of the committee of bankers is partly due to the need for a smaller and less cumbersome body. Hitherto the banks, the Treasuries, and the jurists have worked separately; the bankers' committee will now correlate their work. The bankers have decided what must be the main features of a bond which is to be placed on the market; the obligation must be a direct, unqualified, and unconditional obligation on a debtor Government. The annuities payable by Germany under the Young Plan are unconditional commercial obligations in the ordinary sense of the word; there is, therefore, no doubt that they have, in substance, the desired characteristics, but the technical arrangements for fitting the machinery of the Young Plan into the marketing of the bonds raise many technical problems. The discussions have enabled these problems to be thoroughly explored, and it remains for the drafting committee to devise final texts by which they can be overcome.

I understand that the British share of the loan has not yet been finally fixed at £10,000,000, though that figure will likely be accepted if certain political obstacles can be removed. In all the discussions on technical points there has never been any desire to question the principle that the proceeds of the London issue shall be retained by Great Britain.

THE ATTEMPT AGAINST LORD STRICKLAND

MALTA, May 28.—A preliminary investigation into the attempt made on the life of Lord Strickland, the Head of the Ministry, last Friday morning, when a man named Miller fired at him, was opened before a magistrate this morning. On the demand of counsel for the prosecution the hearings are being held *in camera*. The case for the prosecution is that Miller was only a tool in a plot against Lord Strickland which was planned by others.—*Reuter.*

Lady Aberdeen addressed the International Council of Women at its session in VIENNA yesterday.—*Reuter.*

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Chilton, the retiring British Minister to the Holy See and Ambassador-designate to Chile, has left ROME for London.

Delegates are arriving in COPENHAGEN for the opening meeting to-morrow of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference.

M. Dumesnil, the French Minister of Marine, arrived at GIBRALTAR yesterday from Bizerta, on board the cruiser Colbert, flagship of Vice-Admiral Violette.

A measure to abolish supertax and to substitute for it a tax fixed according to the scale of wealth was passed yesterday by the BELGIAN Chamber.

The Upper House of the HUNGARIAN Parliament has passed unanimously the Bill ratifying the reparations agreements recently concluded in Paris.

Open-air meetings and processions have been forbidden by the authorities at Pirmasens, in the PALATINATE, in consequence of a Fascist-Communist affray on Sunday, in which one person was killed.

According to the Soviet Press, Mr. Cunningham, representative of the Lena Goldfields Concession in MOSCOW, has been instructed by the company to return to London with all the company's foreign employees.

Baron Okura, as a token of his admiration for King Albert and his sympathy for the BELGIAN nation, has given his country house at Chuzenji, Japan, as a summer residence for the Belgian Ambassador in Tokyo.

Sir Douglas Mawson has been awarded the Von Mueller Memorial Medal for 1930, in appreciation of his contribution to geological and geographical science, by the Science Congress now meeting in BRISBANE.—*Reuter.*

The British Government delegates' report to the Minister of Labour on the International Labour Conference held at GENEVA last October has been published as a White Paper by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 3559, price 6d.).

According to an announcement made in NEW YORK by the Fokker Aircraft Corporation, in which the General Motors Corporation has a working control, the Fokker Corporation is to be transformed into a holding company, which will in turn acquire the Dornier Company of America.

While final preparations were being made yesterday to extinguish the fire in the Romano-Americano oil well at Moreni, RUMANIA, in accordance with the plan elaborated by the engineer of the Rumanian commission which has charge of the operations, an explosion occurred, killing one man and injuring 23.

An aeroplane piloted by Major de Bernardi, the Italian airman who took part in the Schneider Trophy race at Venice, came into collision near ROME yesterday with another piloted by an airman named Lovadina. Major de Bernardi took to his parachute and reached the ground in safety, but Lovadina crashed and was killed.

The challenge sent by the Lupist Deputy M. Leon to the RUMANIAN Minister of Finance in consequence of remarks made by the latter in the Chamber has not led to a duel, as the Minister has declined to give M. Leon satisfaction, on the ground that on a previous occasion on which he had been insulted M. Leon had failed to send a challenge.

WILD LIFE IN FRANCE

MYSTERY OF A HYENA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 28

The animal which, successively disguised as two lions, a tiger, and a wolf, has been roaming the countryside of Agen since its escape from a circus during the recent floods, has now become a hyena until further notice.

Late last night two skilled big game hunters shot it by the light of lanterns. It rolled down a rocky slope and obligingly lay still until properly identified, but then apparently considered that it had done enough, as no signs of it were found when the two men reached the spot where it had been. If the various people who have had shots at it are to be believed, the beast must now be seriously incommoded by the amount of lead in its body.

Other Foreign News on following page

MISS AMY JOHNSON CABLES:

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EMPLOYMENT DEBATE

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY

CRITICISM FROM ALL SIDES

MAJORITY OF 29

The Conservative amendment on the Government's unemployment policy was defeated in the House of Commons last night by 270 votes to 241—majority for the Government, 29.

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

There was a sustained spirit of excitement in the House of Commons throughout to-day. Very early in the debate it was clear that the main issue was the domestic differences within the Socialist Party, and as the discussion developed it became more and more difficult, even for those most favourably disposed, to avoid embarrassing the Front Bench. An illogical situation was created by the fact that those who led the attack—the Unionist Opposition—appeared more intellectually favourable to the Government than any other section of the House, that SIR OSWALD MOSLEY'S criticism of his former colleagues completely outshone, as a dialectical and Parliamentary performance, their efforts at a defence, and that the whole debate shook the Government even more in prestige than in argument.

This intellectual collapse was the more remarkable because no one appeared really to work for it. MR. BALDWIN'S note was one of contemptuous chaff. In reply to the Prime Minister's complaint in the country that the Opposition were nagging at Mr. Thomas, he reminded the Socialists of their own ceaseless nagging in Opposition. They themselves had proved their own compendium of promises—"Labour and the Nation"—to be the brightest work of fiction of our time.

The excuses of the Government were lame, lately discovered, and contradictory. If, for example, world causes were responsible for unemployment, when did they begin to operate, and why had legislation taken no account of them? Again, if there were world causes, the cause was not the impotence of a minority Government, and certainly not the factiousness of an Opposition which had refused no weapon for which the Government had asked. Their great contribution to their own difficulties had been the destruction of confidence. Industrialists were alarmed at the light-hearted raising of the price of coal at a time when every farthing on the costs of production was a disaster, and feared that the Coal Mines Bill would be the model for other measures.

The Budget had left them perplexed whether Mr. Snowden was a Whig promising less taxation, or a Socialist promising more. In this evident confusion and bankruptcy of Socialist ideas, the Unionists declared for drastic safeguarding, in order to change this country from a flaccid dumping ground into a lively bargainer for fiscal disarmament. The result of the Nottingham election was a warning against disregarding the wishes of all engaged in industry.

THE PRIME MINISTER

The PRIME MINISTER'S reply went smoothly enough so long as he repeated the comparison between unemployment here and in protected countries, and analysed the development of conditions adverse to the export trade during the past year. But when he came to describe the Government's programme of relief works he was thrown right out of his stride by MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S simple questions how many years the programme covered and how much bigger was it than the Unionist programme. The PRIME MINISTER did not know, and the House, taking this as evidence of perfunctory preparation, barely listened to the rest of his speech. His appeal for cooperation on an immediate programme of expediting private Bills, of co-ordinating the social services, of crushing the obstruction of ratepayers or landowners, of encouraging rationalization, and of avoiding large-scale borrowing until a programme of useful spending had been devised, was therefore quite ineffective, the more because he dismissed safeguarding as nonsense and the Nottingham result as due to protectionist log-rolling.

In a brief interlude SIR ROBERT HORNE forced from MR. SNOWDEN a complete apology for his charges of prodigality and inefficiency levelled against Messrs. Baldwins, Messrs. John Brown and Co., and the Consett Iron Compahy. MR. SNOWDEN was understood to admit that his figures of their dividends had been wrong, and his estimate of their obsolescence wholly erroneous; that his only remaining contention was that they had not put to reserve as much as they might have done; and that other iron and steel firms did deserve strictures.

EX-MINISTER'S COMPLAINT

The only bearing of this incident on the debate was that a confession of inaccurate bad taste still further lowered the impression of the Government's capabilities, and made SIR OSWALD MOSLEY'S attack on their immobility and conventionality the more impressive. His first charge was that the Government had no administrative machine. He himself, though partly responsible for dealing with unemployment, had not been summoned to attend the crucial meetings of a co-ordinating Committee, which had, in fact, met only nine times. When he pressed for a special authority to pervade every department, he was told that that would be a "revolution in the machinery of Government." That was exactly what was wanted.

His second charge was that the Government's long-term policy was based on the dangerous delusion of the future expansion of the export trade by means of rationalization. During the last five years in rationalized trades production had increased by 20 per cent. and employment declined by 4 per cent. We could recover all our old share of the world's export trade without employing another man. The home market was our only hope, and could be insulated from price fluctuations by a series of import boards, but not by fiscal dodges nor by fiscal *laisser faire*. This did not mean that rationalization was not inevitable.

He caused a profound impression by declaring that, in the short-term programme, the annual expenditure on roads had scarcely been increased; that the whole of the relief works were to be spread over five years, and could never employ more than 100,000 men at any one time. He then gave the substance of his rejected memorandum. Work would have been found for 700,000 to 800,000 men at an annual budgetary cost of £10,000,000. Of this £2,500,000 represented the net cost of the acceptance by 390,000 persons now over 60 of an emergency retirement pension of 20s. a week, with 10s. extra for a wife; £4,500,000 was the cost of raising the school age; and £3,000,000 the interest on a loan of £100,000,000 for special relief works. Another £100,000,000 was to be borrowed on the security of the Road Fund for road works.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, with some difficulty, returned to the Prime Minister's speech by way of gentle chaff of one who had left the Prime Minister in order to advocate a largely Liberal policy. He accepted the invitation to collaborate on a Committee, similar to the Committee of Imperial Defence, although he hoped that the Prime Minister would learn more about his subject. He also offered Liberal support if Mr. Thomas asked for further emergency powers to overcome delays of procedure caused by the obstinacy of landlords. But he also called for the adoption of Sir Oswald Mosley's loan policy, and generally approved his short-term programme, although the long-term programme of import boards appeared to him an unhappy mixture of the doctrines of Karl Marx and Lord Rothermere.

MR. JOHNSTON did his best to restore the day for the Government by urging that Sir Oswald Mosley had resigned in unnecessary disparagement of his own work. But the House was hardly in the mood to listen even to a knowledgeable analysis of the economic conditions of the world or a renewed appeal for inter-party cooperation. MR. WISE, indeed, made a speech hardly less damaging than that of Sir Oswald Mosley, although he revealed that the Left Wing accepted neither disparagement of the export trade nor the details of the retirement pensions scheme, but his conclusion that the Government should be given another and a last chance increased the material if not the moral comfort of his Front Bench.

MR. CHURCHILL finally actually came to Mr. Thomas's rescue by congratulating him on having jettisoned the Socialist promises, and by asserting that Sir Oswald Mosley's scheme was plagiarized from Mr. Lloyd George. That scheme had been rejected by two successive and wholly different Governments. It was the more amazing that Mr. Lloyd George should apparently have arranged with the Prime Minister to come and direct the Socialist unemployment policy without accepting any responsibility for it.

MR. THOMAS'S REPLY

By this time it was clear that none of MR. THOMAS'S critics was worked up to the point of the immediate destruction of the Government, and he could deal calmly with Sir Oswald Mosley. The claim that 800,000 men could be put to work for £10,000,000 was grotesque and absurd. It had had to be rejected by those prejudiced in its favour. The real cause of separation was the divergence on the value of our export trade and the function of the banks in rationalization. He refused to tell the Lancashire cotton operatives that their future was hopeless. The pensions scheme had been turned down because it was impossible to create a favoured section of old-age pensioners.

He also refused to borrow money before he had found work to spend it on. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Oswald Mosley suggested 100 per cent. grants; but that meant breaking down local government. At the moment he had put 115,000 men to work on relief schemes and had arranged to spend at least £80,000,000 of new money. His critics had really nothing to suggest but a road programme, on which £545,000,000 had been spent since 1920. Finally, he recognized the difficulties of his task, but the more they were the more loyally would he stick to it.

This speech was not too well received, but the Socialists seemed less uneasy and thunderously challenged the motion for reduction of the Vote. Some half-dozen malcontents and a dozen Liberals stayed ostentatiously in their seats, but the result—a Government victory, by 270 votes to 241—was fully expected and quietly received.

CONSERVATIVES AND A CONFERENCE

SAFEGUARDING CONDITION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The principal effect of Sir Oswald Mosley's speech was to regain for him a certain amount of the support of back-bench Labour members which he had forfeited as a result of his error of tactics at the party meeting on Thursday, when he insisted on carrying his vote of censure on the Government to a division. Many members agreed in private conversation that he had ventured to express publicly the anxiety which they felt at the Government's handling of the unemployment problem. The "rebel" members of the party were disappointed at the Prime Minister's speech, which contained no indication of a more vigorous handling of the subject. As to the suggestion that all the political parties should unite in an effort to deal with unemployment as a matter of national emergency, there is no prospect of the Conservatives agreeing to take part in a conference if the question of safeguarding is excluded from the discussions.

In the division on the Lord Privy Seal's salary last week 15 of the Labour "rebels" abstained from voting. There was a meeting of the Left Wing after the Prime Minister's speech last night, when it was agreed that all members should be entitled to take whatever action they thought fit. Every effort was made by both the Conservative and Labour Whips account for every member, and very few pairs were given unless the members concerned were ill or abroad. The list of pairs for the division was as follows:—

FOR THE REDUCTION	AGAINST
Atholl, Duchess of (C.)	Guest, J. (Lab.)
Mitchell-Thomson, Sir W. (C.)	Greenwood, A. (Lab.)
	Gosling, H. (Lab.)
Moore, Sir Newton(C.)	Baker, W. J. (Lab.)
Morrison, Hugh (C.)	Muggeridge, H. T.
Morrison-Bell, Sir Clive (C.)	(Lab.)
	Brown, J. (Lab.)
Mitchell, Sir W. Lane (C.)	Bennet, W. (Lab.)
	Raynes, W. R. (Lab.)
Young, Sir E. Hilton (C.)	
Birchall, Sir J. D. (C.)	

In the division last night only five of the "rebels" abstained from voting in support of the Government. They were Mr. Maxton, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Brockway, and Mr. Stephen. Of the 285 effective members of the Labour Party, 274 were marked in for the division, eight were paired, and three were absent through illness. The Conservatives made their best show of the present Parliament. In the division on the deletion of the export levy from the Coal Bill, 240 Conservatives went into the lobby, but last night the minority, including tellers, consisted of 242 Conservatives and one Independent, Dr. Graham Little. One other Conservative, who was at Westminster and had taken part in the all-night sitting, was asleep when the division was taken and did not hear the ringing of the bells. Of the remaining 16 effective members of the party eight were paired and eight were absent. The Liberals did not vote, but Mr. Kedward, who was anxious to vote against the Government, had an unofficial pair with Sir William Edge, who was prepared to support it.

LORD DAVIDSON'S FUNERAL

ABBEY SERVICE TO-DAY

ARRANGEMENTS AT CANTERBURY

The first part of the funeral service for Archbishop Lord Davidson will be held at Westminster Abbey at 5.30 to-day. The coffin containing the Archbishop's body will leave his residence, 10, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, at 5.15 and will be borne by way of the Embankment to Westminster Abbey.

The Nave and the Transepts of Westminster Abbey will be open to the general public. A limited number of reserved seats in the Lantern and Choir will be kept for representatives of public bodies. The Duke of Gloucester will represent the King at this service.

After the service the funeral procession, leaving the Abbey, will cross Westminster Bridge and go down Lambeth Palace-road, passing St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace, and Lambeth Church. It will go *via* Maidstone and Sittingbourne to Canterbury, where the interment will be made to-morrow in the Cloister Garth of the Cathedral. The Cathedral bell will be rung when the coffin is borne towards the city. The members of the Corporation will meet the cortège at the old West Gate Tower accompanied by the city clergy and ministers of the Free Churches and representatives of the Salvation Army, the Canterbury Poor Law Institution, St. Augustine's Missionary College, St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the local friendly societies. The Dean and Chapter have invited members of the public to be present in the Nave. The funeral party will enter the building at the West Door and will proceed to the Crypt, where the body will be placed in the Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft. Here a short service will be held at which the Dean of Canterbury will officiate. Throughout the night the Cathedral Canons, the parochial clergy, and friends will watch over the coffin, and at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning the Archbishop of Canterbury will celebrate Holy Communion. The second part of the funeral service will be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury at 2.45 p.m. The diocesan clergy who attend the service are asked to robe in the Crypt not later than 2.15 p.m.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who will officiate, will deliver a short address, and the Dean (Dr. Sheppard) and the Bishop of Dover, the Right Rev. J. V. Macmillan, will also take part in the service. The service will be choral, and the Cathedral choir will be augmented by the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, of which Lord Davidson was formerly Dean.

The hymns, which have been chosen by Lady Davidson, will be "Blest are the pure in heart," "Now thank we all our God," "Jerusalem the golden," and "O God of Bethel," and the anthem will be Gounod's "Send out Thy Light."

The Southern Railway will reserve special coaches on the 11.35 train to-morrow from Victoria for those attending the funeral. For the return journey there will be a special train leaving Canterbury East at 4.40 p.m., calling at Faversham and reaching Victoria at 6.26 p.m.

The memorial service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral at 12.15 p.m. to-morrow will be attended by the acting Lord Mayor and by many prominent citizens of London, of which the late Archbishop was a Freeman. The service will include the singing of Croft's setting of the opening sentences of the Burial Service, Goss's "I heard a voice," the hymns "Blest are the pure in heart" and "Jerusalem the golden," and the Kieff Melody "Give rest, O Christ."

RANGOON DISORDERS

RIOTERS FIRED ON BY POLICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, MAY 28

There was a fresh outbreak of disorder in Rangoon to-day. A body of Indians stopped a tramcar in Dalhousie-street for the purpose of attacking Burmese passengers. The police opened fire on the rioters, killing two persons and wounding others. Many shops remain closed, and only mail steamers have been able to clear, mostly without any cargo.

Last night attempts were made to renew the rioting, but prompt firing by the police scattered the crowds without inflicting many casualties. Since Indian Nationalists began to side with the Indian Coringhis against the Burmans several cases of pelting of Europeans have been reported, but no European has been seriously injured yet. During the riots there were several cases of incendiarism in which Coringhis left to burn alive had to be rescued by the fire brigade. There has also been a good deal of looting.

The leaders of the Burmese and Coringhi communities have been parading through the city urging their followers to stop fighting pending an amicable settlement of the points in dispute. These leaders, at a meeting, passed a resolution to the effect that no employment should be accepted from shipping companies by either Burmans or Indians until Burmese labour should have received fair and proper treatment to the satisfaction of both the Burmese and Indian leaders.

So far, the total deaths, including the 10 men who were drowned, number about 80; the number of injured, including about 30 Coringhi women, is about 800, but these figures do not include the cases treated privately or at dispensaries. The Governor, Sir Charles Innes, returns to-morrow from Maymyo, the summer capital.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, reviews Mr. Edmund Blunden's biographical study of Leigh Hunt. Among other books reviewed are Dr. Warren S. Thompson's "Danger Spots in World Population," investigating the relation between peoples and their means of subsistence, with special reference to the correlation between pressure of population and the economic factor; "Greece To-day," by Eliot G. Mears, a study from the commercial and industrial point of view; Professor Whitehead's philosophical and cosmological work, "Process and Reality"; Fine Angling for Coarse Fish," by Mr. Eric Parker and others, being Volume IV. of the Lonsdale Library; Mr. Aylmer Maude's "Life of Tolstoy" in the Oxford Centenary Edition; "Traditional Ballads of Virginia," edited by Mr. Arthur K. Davis, jun.; "The Life and Letters of Henry Arthur Jones," by his daughter Doris Arthur Jones; and Dr. A. J. Butler's survey of "Sport in Classic Times."

N.-W. FRONTIER AGITATORS

PUNITIVE ACTION

INTENSIVE R.A.F. RAID

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, MAY 28

Strong measures were taken to-day both against Badshah Gul, the son of the Haji of Turangzai, who, with his followers, is still staying in his stronghold in the caves, and against the "Red Shirt" villagers of Takkar, a few miles north-west of Mardan, who were directly responsible for the brutal murder of Mr. Murphy last Sunday.

Early this morning a column, composed of armed police, supported by infantry, moved out from Mardan cantonments along a road which, with an avenue of shady trees, is flanked by the narrow-gauge railway running from Nowshera to Dargai and the Swat River canal. At Takht-i-Bahi the column left the main

road, swung left, and headed for Takkar. The troops surrounded the village while the police combed out the houses and effected 30 arrests. The column then reformed, and set out on the return march with the prisoners. It had not gone far when fire was opened from the flank. The troops returned the fire, inflicting several casualties, and reached Mardan without further incident.

At the same time as this column was setting out for its objective a battalion of Dogras moved out from Peshawar for the purpose of occupying Shabkadar, which lies on the other side of the Kabul River not far from the boundary and some 18 miles due north of Peshawar. Shabkadar Fort, with its high watch tower and its white walls which loom above the straggling village of Shabkadar, is a conspicuous landmark in flat country for miles around. The fort is garrisoned by a detachment of Frontier Constabulary, who, mounted and on foot, patrolled the roads between Michni bridge and the village of Charsadda, which is a hotbed of "Red Shirt" activity.

LINE STRENGTHENED

The arrival of the Dogra battalion this morning has materially strengthened the line between the Mohmand country and Peshawar.

Meanwhile, the Royal Air Force was carrying out an important operation. From the squat circular tower in the fort, which even at an early hour in the morning was an uncomfortably hot spot, dull booming could be heard echoing from the north, where aeroplanes were bombarding the hills. Through strong glasses, columns of mingled smoke and dust could be seen rising from out of dark nullahs. The tribesmen have been given every opportunity and the operations conducted with conspicuous restraint and a determination to avoid damaging villages or crops; but neither ultimatum nor days of grace appear to have warned them of the result of refusal to obey orders. Having asked for it they have got it, and to-day's bombing was carried out on an intensive scale.

From Hafiz Kor, where the watercourse of the Gandab Kwhar comes winding out of the mountains into the plain across razor-backed ridges which from 2,000ft. up look like a mass of grey slate roof-tops, the aeroplanes flew to Badshah's caves, bombing nullahs as they went. The Royal Air Force has already taught the Madda Khel tribesmen of North Waziristan (who launched the unprovoked attack on the small fort of Datta Khel) their lesson. Badshah and his followers have only themselves to blame for not profiting by it.

UNCEASING PROPAGANDA

As for the general situation on the frontier, there is little to add. Communication has been re-established with Malakand, where the position seems fairly satisfactory. Peshawar City itself is quiet. On the other hand, there are disquieting reports of a spread of the "Red Shirt" movement in the villages, as well as of the continued dissemination of propaganda, especially across the frontier. One of the most active organizations turning out propaganda is the Azad school at Utmanzai, which has established branches in many centres throughout the Province.

Whoever the directing force of the "Red Shirts" may be, there is no doubt as to where they have gathered their inspiration. Yesterday I was shown a copy of the newspaper which is the official organ of the Frontier Youth League, and which for the moment has suspended publication owing to an inconvenient clause in the Press Ordinance. The cover of the journal was printed a bright red. The hammer and sickle appeared in the centre of the page, with the Urdu version of the Soviet motto, "Peasants and workers of the world, unite," beneath them. To make sure that there would be no misunderstanding, the words "Communism" and "Socialism" were printed in English on either hand.

Incidentally the literal translation of the title of the journal is "Young Men who Offer their Heads." Here is a curious example of the link between the apostles of the pleasant doctrine of non-violence and the disciples who convert the theory into practice according to their lights. On April 27, which was just about the time when this journal was proscribed, Mr. Gandhi was telling his followers at Bulsar, hundreds of miles away, "I am pleased when somebody has his head broken. We will offer our heads to the Government."

Interest in the inquiry into the Peshawar disturbances seems on the increase, a much larger crowd attending the hearing this morning. It is stated that the Central Khilafat Committee has recommended the local branch to cease its boycott and to appear as a party in the proceedings.

Pandit Malaviya continues his uneasy pilgrimage, and has moved from Campbellpore to Rawalpindi.

ORDER RESTORED IN BOMBAY

POLICE CASUALTIES

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 28

There was a complete restoration of normal conditions in Bombay to-day, and early this morning it was found possible to withdraw the military pickets. The total casualty list shows four deaths from bullet wounds—one of the victims being a Moslem woman—and 79 injured, of whom four are police officers and 12 are constables. An official report gives the result of the inquiry into the disturbance, and states, among other matters, that during the first night's rioting two attempts were made to set fire to police quarters, and that when the fire engine was called it was stoned.

The Congress organization here proposes to send 27 volunteers to Sholapur to defy the Martial Law regulation, prohibiting the flying of the "national flag." The party is due to start to-night.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which met here last week, has sent a representation to the Viceroy, which, after reviewing recent political events, lays stress on the ignorance of the function and terms of reference of the Round-Table Conference.

Whether it is going to be a sort of tribunal where the Indian leaders have to state their views without having any hand in framing a Constitution, or whether it is going to be a body to frame a scheme for a Constitution of Dominion status, which will eventually be put before Parliament with the Cabinet's approval, nobody knows, the Committee says. Everything is in the dark. Yet much stress is being laid on it, and leaders have been called on to participate in it, and this at a time when the one man who alone can deliver the goods is cast behind iron bars.

The Committee declares that the only remedy for the present discontent is a definite statement inviting Mr. Gandhi to a round-table conference to prepare a Constitution for the establishment of Dominion status. It asks the Viceroy not to be misled by the cry of a "firm policy," and says that only two courses are open to the Government—either to rule by sheer force, or to follow a policy of conciliation; and it adds that a policy of conciliation alone can benefit both India and Great Britain.

MR. BENN'S SPEECH

Mr. Benn's speech in the House of Commons on Monday has been coldly received except by the *Times of India*, which, while regretting that he could not give information about the Round-Table Conference, maintains that his statements constitute a frank acknowledgment of India's aspirations which cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the British Government's future policy. They should reassure those who fear that the real feelings of the people of this country are a closed book to the British authorities. The newspaper, in drawing particular attention to Mr. Benn's closing appeal, says:—

In Bombay, if anywhere, there should be a stirring of troubled minds in answer to it; for here, to all India's admiration, it was once men's pride to dwell together in friendship. We will not believe that such feelings here are dead. The process of change may be slow, but we firmly believe that many will hopefully turn from the turmoil of these times in response to the invitation to mutual understanding and respect. The longer such an appeal is rejected the longer must it be before India can hope to escape from the vicious circle of violence in which it has been trapped.

The *Indian Daily Mail*, which is the official organ of the Liberal Party, says that Mr. Benn has not done anything to ease the situation.

He has indulged in a deluge of railyard sentimentalism, which is rapidly becoming Mr. MacDonald's infallible panacea for any situation of political difficulty. But it is no use, when there is strife between the dominant race and a country demanding freedom, weeping sentimentally round the bonnie brier bush of old associations, or singing "Should Auld Acquaintance" with crocodile tears streaming down to conceal lack of intelligent understanding. India is not going to be satisfied with this sort of stuff.

The *Bombay Chronicle*, which stands for undiluted Gandhiism, characterizes the speech as an insult to India.

SOVIET AND INDIA

WORK OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 28

Izvestia (the organ of the Soviet Government) and other Soviet newspapers have published leading articles in which reports in the London Press alleging propaganda abroad by Moscow, particularly in India, are described as pure invention, based largely on false information from Riga.

These leading articles are at complete variance with the information published in the columns of the same newspapers, and, moreover, it is apparently assumed that non-Communist foreigners do not read other official publications produced in the Soviet State Press in Moscow. For instance, the Soviet State Publishing Department recently published 10,000 copies of a volume entitled "Stenographic Report of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern" [Communist International], in which Sikander Sur, the official spokesman on the Comintern's work in India, says (page 91):—

We have a difficult path in India. In spite of everything, we are not idle. From the platform of the National Congress, in the military camps, in the workers' quarters, in the peasants' fields, everywhere where we can penetrate, we are at work, in spite of heavy imperialist pressure. We have already concrete plans to deal blows in the rear if imperialism adopts the offensive. We get the enemy between two fires, and his plans to colonize Turkestan will be destroyed. India is the most vulnerable spot from which it is possible to deliver British imperialism a mortal blow. Every section of the Comintern must cooperate with us, and each in his own country must facilitate our work. With such cooperation, the day is not distant when we shall hurl British imperialism into the Indian Ocean.

Raya, another official spokesman, says (page 100):—

The fundamental task of the Comintern must be to concentrate all its forces for organizing work in the vital centre of British imperialism—India, because just here it may be paralysed and receive its death-blow.

These are random extracts. Similar ones abound in the official Press and in the literature produced by the Soviet Government's State Press.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Berkeley Property and Investment.
Brazilian Warrant Agency and Finance.
British Overseas and General Investment.
Central Mining and Investment.
India General Navigation and Railway.
Peña Copper Mines.
Phœnix Assurance Company.
Shanghai Electric Construction.
Shire Highlands Railway.
Trans-Zambesia Railway.

THE PRESS OF THE EMPIRE

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

The Times will publish a Special Number on the Empire Press on Saturday, May 31, as a prelude to the Fourth Imperial Press Conference, which will be opened in London next week.

The Number, which will be fully illustrated, and will be published gratis as part of the ordinary issue of the paper, will contain the programme of the conference and portraits and biographies of the visiting delegates, and of the organizing committee. The history of the preceding conferences will be told, and some account will be given of the work and aims of the Empire Press Union, the permanent organization which periodically brings the leading journalists of the Empire together.

The general reader will find in the Number much to interest him in special contributions which reveal the methods by which the great newspapers of the Empire collect the news of the world and distribute it to their readers. Among the subjects discussed will be the transmission of news by telegraph, cable, telephone, and wireless; broadcasting in the Empire; the reception of news at sea by wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony; the distribution of newspapers by post, by the great distributing agencies, by railways, by aeroplane, and by ships at sea; and the development of newspapers as advertising media. Other articles will deal with the foundation of newspapers in the colonizing days of our Oversea Dominions, and with some remarkable achievements of foreign and special correspondents in the business of newsgetting.

THE KING

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

It was stated at Buckingham Palace last night that the King continued to make satisfactory progress, and that a speedy recovery might be looked for from his attack of rheumatism. Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir Stanley Hewett were at the Palace in the morning. During the afternoon the King was able to be out in the sunshine in the Palace gardens.

His Majesty will not attend the opening performance of the Royal Tournament at Olympia to-day. His place will be taken by the Duke of York, who will accompany the Queen.

Yesterday the Queen paid her second visit to Dulwich Park within a week, to see the display of rhododendrons in the American gardens. When she drove to Dulwich Park last Friday, the flowers were not at their best, but the sun of the past few days had brought them almost to perfection. Her Majesty drove twice round the Dell before returning to Buckingham Palace.

THE FOURTH COURT

The Queen held the fourth Court of the season at Buckingham Palace last night. Members of the Royal Family present were the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Lady Maud Carnegie, and Commodore the Hon. Alexander and Lady Patricia Ramsay.

The official account of the ceremony and a description of some of the dresses will be found on pages 21 and 22.

SEE OF ROCHESTER

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP

The Bishop of Rochester having represented to the Archbishop of Canterbury his desire to vacate the See of Rochester on grounds of health, the King has been pleased to approve of his resignation.

The news of Dr. J. R. Harmer's resignation of the See of Rochester, which he has held for 25 years, will be received with great regret in the diocese as well as by his many friends. His serious illness last year, from which he made a slow recovery, will, however, have prepared them. It will be noted that the official announcement does not mention any date when the resignation will take effect. The son of a Gloucestershire vicar, John Reginald Harmer distinguished himself both at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge. He was a close friend and one of the literary executors of Dr. Lightfoot, the great Bishop of Durham. He was a don at Cambridge for some years, and in 1895 was appointed Bishop of Adelaide. Ten years later he was translated to Rochester in succession to Bishop E. S. Talbot.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

COMPLETE REST NEXT MONTH

The following announcement was issued last night from Lambeth Palace:—

"Although the general health of the Archbishop of Canterbury is good, there are some symptoms of the recrudescence of a duodenal ulcer which was the underlying cause of his illness last year. His medical advisers, therefore, insist on the necessity of a complete rest from public and official work during the month of June in order that he may be fitted to undertake with confidence the duties and responsibilities of the forthcoming Lambeth Conference."

THE INVALIDS

The Archbishop of York has recovered from the attack of gout which kept him in bed for several days, and is now able to attend to his engagements.

The Bishop of Leicester, who is taking two months' rest on account of his health, has announced that he hopes to attend the Lambeth Conference on the understanding that he will have no special responsibility in connexion with it. He will then take a month's holiday and hopes to be back at work in the middle of September.

Following a visit by his medical adviser, a very slight improvement was reported in the condition of the Bishop of Crediton last night.

Sir Frederick Eckstein, whose condition has been causing considerable anxiety, was last night stated to have maintained his slight improvement.

Mrs. Macindoe, wife of Mr. Patrick Macindoe, Bursar of Eton College, is lying unconscious in Windsor Hospital suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull. She was cycling towards Eton College from the direction of her mother's home at Willowbrook, Eton, late on Sunday night when she was knocked off her bicycle by an omnibus.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

POLITICAL NOTES

DEBATE ON NAVAL TREATY

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

It is understood that the Government will be prepared to give a day next week for a discussion on the London Naval Treaty in the House of Commons. The debate will take place on the motion which stands in the names of Mr. Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, and other Conservative members asking that a Select Committee of 11 members be appointed to examine and report upon the proposals contained in the Treaty. While this motion will give an opportunity for a full debate on the Treaty, it is not anticipated that the Government will agree to the setting up of a Select Committee as suggested.

Lord Beaverbrook has given notice of his intention to raise the question of Empire free trade again in the House of Lords, but no day has yet been fixed for the debate. He proposes to move the following resolution:—

That this House is of opinion that the only effective method of solving the economic difficulties of this country is to bind the Empire into one economic unit; that this unity can only be achieved by the imposition of import duties on foreign foodstuffs while admitting Empire foodstuffs duty free; that only by such duties on foreign foodstuffs can fiscal justice be done to the British farmer; that only by the advantageous arrangements with the Dominions and Colonies which such duties would secure can British manufacturers obtain the larger markets which are an indispensable condition of the abolition of the abnormal unemployment which has long distressed the working classes; and that the sanction of the electorate to the imposition of such duties on foreign foodstuffs should be sought by the normal constitutional machinery of a General Election and not otherwise.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, the Minister of Pensions, yesterday received a deputation from the House of Commons branch of the British Legion to discuss the question of the seven years' time limit. After a brief discussion Mr. Roberts undertook to give careful consideration to the representations made and to send a reply as soon as possible. Many Labour members have assumed that the Labour pledge to abolish the years limit has been carried out, but the British Legion does not accept that view.

The first meeting of Standing Committee D, which is to consider the Consumers' Council Bill, is to be held on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Conservative members have already handed in a considerable number of amendments dealing with the constitution of the Council.

REYNOLDS PORTRAITS FOR THE NATION

BEQUEST BY MISS EMILY DRUMMOND

We learn that Miss Emily Drummond, who died at 18, Hyde Park-gardens on Sunday at the age of 92, has left her three portraits by Reynolds to the nation—namely, a portrait of Dr. Johnson (the only one of him without his wig) and a self-portrait of Sir Joshua to the National Gallery in London, and a portrait of Edmund Burke to Dublin.

Of the three portraits, by far the most important and valuable is that of Edmund Burke. This is the Thrale portrait painted in 1773. At Mrs. Thrale's (Mrs. Piozzi's) sale in 1816 it was bought for 240 guineas by Richard Sharp, known as "Conversation" Sharp, who bequeathed it to his daughter, Mrs. Drummond, from whom it passed to her two daughters, Mrs. Kay and Miss Emily Drummond, of 18, Hyde Park-gardens. It has frequently been exhibited and engraved. The portrait of Dr. Johnson is a replica of the one at Knowle; even as a replica it is very interesting, for it belonged to Lady Thomond (Sir Joshua's niece), and was bought at her sale in 1821 for 10½ guineas by Richard Sharp, and passed through the same owners as the last. The self-portrait by Sir Joshua was painted for Mr. Thrale about 1775, and was purchased for 122 guineas at the sale at Streatham Park in 1816 by Richard Sharp. All the three portraits are fully recorded in Graves and Cronin's exhaustive work on Sir Joshua Reynolds.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA		
Covent Garden / Lyric, Hammersmith	NORMA	8
	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15
THEATRES		
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	2.30 & 8.40
Arts	KARSAVINA AND COMPANY	8.45
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	DER LEBENDE LEICHNAM	8.30
Grafton	THE SEARCHER	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	LIBERTY HALL	8.15
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	8.15
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	2.30 & 8.30
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	HAMLET	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	2.30 & 8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	ANY MOTHER'S SON	8.15
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30
VARIETIES		
Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9
CONCERTS		
Aeolian Hall	TWELVE O'CLOCK CONCERT	Noon
	DR. ADRIAN BOULT	8.15
Grotrian Hall	MR. DETTMAR DRESSEL	3.30
EXHIBITIONS		
Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	ROYAL TOURNAMENT	2.30 & 8
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
PICTURE THEATRES		
Albambra	UNDER A TEXAS MOON	12 to 11
Astoria	SHOW OF SHOWS	12.45 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE HO

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate south-westerly winds ; fair ; rather warm or warm.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled in the West and North, doubtful in the South-East. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

At yesterday's session of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire a resolution was unanimously carried urging the Imperial Conference, when it meets in September, to appoint a commission to draw up an economic policy of cooperation between the various parts of the Empire. (p. 13)

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Show began at Torquay yesterday, and remains open till Saturday. (p. 11)

A ballot as to whether they are willing to continue the dispute until the employers agree to concede better terms is being taken of its members by the National Union of Textile Workers. (p. 18)

At a Free Trade conference at Caxton Hall yesterday Lord Lothian said that the only way for Europe to become prosperous was by removing trade barriers. (p. 13)

The Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Harmer) is about to vacate the See on grounds of health. (p. 16)

Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited, Clydebank, have been selected as the builders of the new Cunard liner, which is expected to cost more than £5,000,000. (p. 18)

Sir Arthur Robinson, Secretary to the Ministry of Health, gave evidence yesterday before the Committee appointed to consider the power of Ministers of the Crown. (p. 13)

The Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon will remain in Hyde Park until September, as the building to house the bells in Wellington is not yet ready. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday debates arose on public expenditure and the position in India. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons further discussion arose on unemployment. Among those who took part were the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, Sir O. Mosley, and Mr. Lloyd George. (pp. 9, 10, and 11)

The result of the by-election in Central Nottingham was declared yesterday. Mr. T. J. O'Connor held the seat for the Conservatives with an increase of more than 4,000 in his party's majority, beating Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.) by 7,023 votes, and Captain R. C. Berkeley (L.) by more than 10,000. (p. 13)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Our Special Correspondent on the North-West Frontier telegraphs that strong measures were taken yesterday against the son of the Haji of Turangzai and "Red Shirt" villagers responsible for the murder of Mr. Murphy. A column of armed police and infantry was fired on after rounding up a number of suspected persons. Fire was returned. The R.A.F. carried out an intensive bombing raid. (p. 16).

The situation in Bombay yesterday was normal, and the military pickets were withdrawn. The total casualties in the recent disturbances were four dead (among them a woman) and 79 injured (of whom 16 were police). (p. 16)

Miss Johnson reached Charleville from Longreach yesterday on a further stage of her flight across Queensland to Brisbane. (p. 15)

The new Ministry in New Zealand, formed by Mr. Forbes, was sworn in yesterday. (p. 15)

The public hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate on the London Naval Treaty will close to-day. Our Washington Correspondent says that the question ultimately at issue is as between the Administration and the General Board of the Navy as the determinant of foreign policy. The feeling is that the admirals have overreached themselves. (p. 15)

After visiting Verdun, the Lord Mayor of London with Lady Waterlow, with the Sheriffs and Aldermen, went to Paris yesterday where, together with more than 200 Lord Mayors, Mayors, and other municipal representatives who have gone to France to visit the various places in the devastated areas adopted by cities and towns in Great Britain, they were entertained at a banquet given by the Association France-Grande Bretagne at the Cercle Interallié. (p. 15)

COURT AND PERSONAL

It was stated at Buckingham Palace last night that the King is making satisfactory progress. (p. 16)

The Queen held the fourth Court of the season last night at Buckingham Palace. Descriptions are given of a large number of the dresses worn by ladies attending the Court. (pp. 21 & 22)

The Duke of Connaught inspected the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard at St. James's Palace yesterday. (p. 19)

SPORT

The Amateur Golf Championship was continued at St. Andrews yesterday, when R. T. Jones beat C. J. H. Tolley at the 19th hole. (p. 8)

Race meetings were held at York and Salisbury yesterday, and the final declaration of forfeit for the Derby was declared. (p. 6)

The Oxford University Summer Eights were concluded yesterday, when Brasenose held their position at the Head of the River for the third year in succession. (p. 8)

The Australians scored 406 for the loss of two wickets against Oxford University yesterday, W. H. Ponsford making 220 not out. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Amalgamated Metal Development ; the Amended Cammell Laird Scheme ; New Capital Issues ; Cordoba Central Troubles ; Canadian Banking Figures ; and the meeting of the Phœnix Assurance Company. (p. 23)

In the Money Market loan rates were unaltered. Discount rates were slightly easier in tendency. Foreign Exchanges moved narrowly. The New York exchange further rose to $4.86 1-32, but the German rate was slightly lower. Italian and Swiss currencies depreciated. Silver was again weak, the price falling ¼d. to 18d. per oz. Gold declined ¼d. to 84s. 11d. per oz. (p. 24)

The Stock Markets as a whole were very quiet yesterday. British Funds strengthened. South American Railway securities again weakened. International securities closed rather lower. Carreras advanced. (p. 23)

A POLICY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

The Unionist victory at Nottingham has features which distinguish it sharply from its predecessor at Fulham. MR. O'CONNOR and his party can claim to have won it, and won it handsomely, on their own arguments and from their own resources. The successful candidate owes no obligation this time to the journals on which the United Empire Party and the Empire Free Trade Crusade depend. Nor were the leading issues in the two contests the same. The fight at Nottingham was unequivocally concentrated upon the merits of safeguarding. MR. O'CONNOR'S opponents had the impossible task of persuading a constituency, incontinently dispossessed of an essential tariff, that its loss was either pure advantage, or of no consequence, or to be borne with thankfulness as bringing theoretic gain to someone else. The lace-makers and those who share their interests have poured contempt on these pretensions. In Central Nottingham MR. O'CONNOR has now a clear majority and, in the opinion of that majority, a proven case. It is of course the expected verdict, and it can have no immediate impact upon the trade policy of the country—except indeed in so far as fiscal doctrinaires may take the warning henceforth to leave well alone. To last night's debate in the House of Commons it necessarily contributed nothing but a pardonable glow of confidence on the Unionist side. But in any case this particular discussion never promised anything in the way of argumentative novelty. The impotence of the Government to halt unemployment in its course, the complete exposure of their General Election promises, and the criticisms and constructive alternatives propounded by the Opposition—all these have been lately and adequately exhibited. The true occasion of last night's debate was rather a desire to explore and to test the Parliamentary consequences of a Ministerial resignation—in other words, to put MR. THOMAS in the dock and SIR OSWALD MOSLEY in the witness-box. Even so the previous decision of Liberal members of the jury had deprived the undertaking of most of its qualms, and Labour was not, perhaps, the only party in the House to congratulate itself on the prospect of escape.

The upshot of this tactical encounter is to leave unemployment exactly where it was and the Government, if anything, weakened on the flank where Unionists would most wish to see it strong. It cannot be said that the Labour Front Bench showed to advantage. The PRIME MINISTER lacked grip of his subject and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was convicted of a grave and intemperate misstatement. SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, on the other hand, offered King's evidence with unquestioned Parliamentary skill. Whatever may be thought of the matter of it, nothing for the occasion could have bettered the manner. As to the substance, it offered something to each of the parties. Unionists could approve his interest in the home market, Liberals his faith in the efficacy of public borrowing, and the left wing of his own party the implied indictment of the LORD PRIVY SEAL. Yet, when the text of his speech is considered apart from its occasion and from the incidents of Parliamentary production, the reasons which induced his colleagues to prefer his room to his policy will seem more than ever convincing, while the motives which prompted his secession, in the given state of Parliamentary parties, will be subject to even more sceptical analysis. It is clear that the Government, with good reason, would not have adopted his specifics if they could. And it should have been clear to SIR OSWALD MOSLEY that they could not have adopted them if they would. In the light of this whole affair the paradox of the letter which MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN addressed to us the other day becomes all the more puzzling. MR. MACMILLAN drew an admiring picture of the chivalrous courage and sensitive conscience which had compelled the late CHANCELLOR of the DUCHY of LANCASTER to sacrifice all before he sacrificed his election pledges and, with them, his honour. He contrasted it with the time-serving complaisance under the pressure of facts exhibited by his seniors. It is for the Labour Party to excuse the irresponsibility of its platform commitments, if it can, and certainly resignation, as timed by SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, is as good a defence as a mere *alibi* can furnish. But the episode offers no particular clue to the simple courage, uncontaminated by calculation, which seems to have moved MR. MACMILLAN'S admiration. Unless in fact discretion is itself the test of valour, MR. THOMAS, who toils manfully on, still in the heat and dust, cumbered with the self-same pledges, but valiantly resisting what he has found to be impracticable and frankly confessing the truth as he sees it, somehow seems to be the better man for the palm.

In the long run, no doubt, the painful contrasts which have induced SIR OSWALD MOSLEY to withdraw from official life will—the thought has probably occurred to him—bring the Government down. But there is still a long enough period in which no such change is desirable or likely, and it is with this period that practical minds are bound to be concerned. If the Unionist Opposition were at this moment in office they would be unable to apply their true remedies. In these circumstances MR. MACDONALD speaks again of collaboration, extenuating the suggestion with an original and curious account of how, since his Government took office, the river of unemployment has changed its source as well as overflowing its banks. No one has yet given a convincing explanation of this previously unobserved phenomenon, least of all the PRIME MINISTER. Collaboration for such temporary purposes as he indicated yesterday requires neither this nor any apology. The House of Commons is not likely to tolerate unreasonable obstruction in the way of reasonable schemes for reproductive employment. But there is no virtue in loose thinking about collaboration where principle—and that still means, in spite of MR. MACMILLAN, where party—is strictly involved. Parties cannot be expected to combine in nationalizing the banks, in drenching the roads with money, or in safeguarding iron and steel. Yet the present House of Commons is not wholly debarred from fundamental remedies. What might be called a minimum trade policy is still discoverable within the political triangle. MR. SNOWDEN'S promise in his Budget speech might be the starting point for a general acknowledgment that any further addition to taxation is a capital crime against British industry. There is no deep and serious difference about the urgency for industrial rationalization, and, though our competitors have had the immense advantage of rationalizing behind a tariff, there is still an opportunity here that can be exploited by common effort. Again there is an extending and undoubtedly significant movement on the part of the trade unions to set a new value on trade cooperation within the Empire, and this year brings priceless opportunities of putting vigour and reality into the present-day conception. A Government which goes to the Imperial Conference determined to match its needs with the needs of the Dominions will find more ways than one of interlocking them. Add to these the natural economic consequences of any achievement leading to peace, order, and, above all, understanding in the East, and it cannot be said that the present House of Commons is necessarily paralysed for national service.

Palestine Problems

In deference to the wishes of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League the Government have taken the unusual step of issuing in advance the statement regarding their policy in Palestine which will be made by the British representative at the next session of that body. It may be said at once that the description of the White Paper issued on Tuesday, as a "Statement with regard to British "policy," is something of a misnomer. One paragraph after another of this document contains the implicit or explicit admission that the Government are still unable to issue that "clear statement of their policy" regarding the major problems of the Holy Land which the Shaw Commission urgently recommended in its Report. The Mandates Commission is assured that they are concerned to provide a remedy for the unsatisfactory features of the situation in the Mandated territory, and "mean to "address themselves with all the resources "at their disposal" to this task. But they "do not underrate its difficulties"; they proclaim the necessity of caution; they confess that the dilemma arising from the apparent antinomies of the Mandate still confronts them, and that they are not yet in a position "to formulate precise and concrete "proposals in regard to all the points that the "Commission has raised." No fair-minded reader of the Report or of the White Paper will criticize their desire to study the major problems of Palestine with the help of fuller data than are at present available. But he may feel that their public insistence on these difficulties and dilemmas has been over-emphasized, and that the extremer elements among Zionists and Arabs alike may thus be tempted to create fresh difficulties for the Mandatory Power in order to delay or to prevent a solution which will satisfy neither.

He may also doubt whether the apparent intention of the Government to prepare their statement of policy solely on the basis of the recommendations of the Shaw Commission, and upon the Report which SIR JOHN HOPE-SIMPSON will present, is altogether wise. SIR WALTER SHAW and his colleagues in their otherwise comprehensive Report omitted to mention the principal factor of the very moderate prosperity which Palestine at present enjoys. The nature of SIR JOHN HOPE-SIMPSON'S mission makes it improbable that he will deal with it, except incidentally. This factor is the interest of the Jews all over the world in the Zionist experiment—an interest which finds expression in a very large expenditure on education, on agricultural and industrial undertakings and experiments, on land reclamation, on buildings, and on salaries. To these revenues must be added the contributions to Jewish charities which have flowed into Palestine in steadily increasing volume since the War. No estimate has yet been published of the amount of Jewish money annually expended in Palestine, but it is believed by good judges to have exceeded £2,000,000 on several occasions since 1920. Jewish immigration must, of course, be regulated by the absorptive capacity of the country, but there is a danger that the impression may get abroad that this regulation will be so strict as to be almost equivalent to prohibition. The excitement and alarm in Jewry caused by the recent cancellation of the certificates granted to 2,300 prospective Jewish immigrants are not to be disregarded by HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers. A widespread fear that Palestine would be practically closed to Jewish immigrants might have disagreeable political results : its financial consequences might be even more unpleasant. Jewish purse-strings once closed, Palestine would almost certainly revert to its natural condition of being one of the poorest regions in all the Near East ; the British taxpayer would have to bear part of the burden of providing the country with a decent administration ; and even the anti-Zionist Arab leaders might tardily and regretfully remember the moral of an ancient and popular fable when confronted by the inevitable depreciation in the value of their estates.

Wards for Paying Patients

Those hospitals which are now making plans for the opening of wards to patients able to pay for their treatment would be well advised to consider on what terms these patients are to be admitted. Are they, for example, to come to hospital on the understanding that treatment will be given only by members of the staff of the institution ? Or are they to be allowed to call in any physician or surgeon whom they may wish to consult ? In other words, is the paying ward to be placed on exactly the same footing as the other wards, or is it to be placed on the footing of an ordinary nursing home ? The question may seem to be unimportant, since the members of the visiting staffs of hospitals are men of high standing in their profession, but a little thought will show that its importance is real. There are numbers of able physicians and surgeons in these days who have not obtained places on the staffs of hospitals. These men are, as a rule, the victims of circumstance. Some of them, for example, have received their medical training at places remote from those in which they are engaged in practice. It would be unreasonable, no doubt, to expect that one of these should be preferred, when a hospital appointment is made, to a candidate of equal ability who was a student of the hospital and served his apprenticeship within its walls. But it is clearly to the public advantage that the outside practitioner should not be deprived of his means of living and improving himself as a physician or surgeon.

Unhappily this is likely to occur in many cases if wards for paying patients become the exclusive field of the members of hospital staffs. At present the outside practitioner can count on his private practice, which, it should be remembered, has been built up without the help that the prestige attaching to a hospital appointment affords ; in future he may find that his patients are compelled to leave him, not because they want to, but because they must avail themselves of the advantages offered by a hospital to persons of moderate means. The result is likely to be that members of the staffs of hospitals will be overworked while their less fortunate professional brethren are under-employed. Nothing could be worse from the point of view of the sick, who have derived great benefit in the past from the labours and discoveries of extra-mural practitioners. It may well be, therefore, that the hospital which gives its paying patients freedom of choice of doctor will most fully commend itself to the public. Incidentally it will perform the important service of bringing able men and women, formerly excluded from the main stream of professional life, into touch with it. No one who witnessed the brave attempts made by numerous young physicians and surgeons to establish themselves in London after the War, and who saw the melancholy end of many of these enterprises, can doubt that the imposition of additional handicaps on those who have survived by reason of their outstanding merit is to be deprecated. The profession of medicine can ill spare such men at a moment when first-rate ability is needed in almost every department of its life.

Eights Week

Eights Week is over—to the regret perhaps less of the crews and their contemporary supporters than of older onlookers from afar. For them it is one of the pleasantest interludes in the calendar of sport, and so detached can they be from the actual strenuousness of it all that they may even wish that it could go on until a real state of equilibrium is reached. If a boat can go up six or seven places in six days, how much higher might it not ascend if it had the chance ? If it can sink as many degrees, where would it finally come to rest if stability had to be attained ? A year is a long time to wait for the renewal of the struggle, and by that time the reason for every change in this year's chart will have been forgotten. They are details which few who have been down for long can be expected to remember. With the passage of years partisanship also grows fainter and the rise into rowing fame of a college formerly quite undistinguished may be watched without offence. It is felt that it is not good that there should be no reversals of fortune.

In these professionalized days of sport there is a refreshing ingenuousness about bumping races. In theory and in practice nothing—unless it is the entry of still more boats, now necessitating a fourth division—has changed for a century. It is an immemorial point of honour to put on an eight, or two if possible, and no opprobrious names are called. The best boat has never yet thought of calling the worst a rabbit ; the discipline of the river and a sense of common sacrifice rule out such a phrase. Of sport for sport's sake, and nothing else, it is not easy to find so resolute an example. There are boats which can never hope to get near the headship of the river ; the headship itself has to be defended not once but six times. What other champions would care to undergo a sextuple test, and without pause or intermission ? Wind and water affect not the eights ; whatever the weather, the grind must be gone through at the appointed time. Again, there is the anonymity of the contest : it would take much research to discover the names of all the crews. But probably the best thing about the week is its inherent lack of finality. The system is such that the struggle can never be fought out to a finish ; a restraining moderation—a belief in a golden mean—has so arranged matters from the first that the movements up and down the bars of the chart shall cease without leaving anything essentially changed. That, at least, is the view of the spectator from afar. To him it is sufficient to know that an old custom has been faithfully renewed, and the only innovations he cares to see are precisely those shiftings of relative positions which argue not change but sameness.

MORE NATIONAL PORTRAITS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Anyone reading English history or biography will find Cassell's "National Portrait Gallery" or Fletcher and Walker's "Historical Portraits" of great use. But many notable persons are not yet represented in our national collection. I suggest that the National Art-Collections Fund be supplemented for the purpose of engaging artists to copy, with the permission of the owners and for presentation to our National Portrait Gallery, some of the most interesting portraits now only to be seen in private collections, such as the Philip Sidney of Windsor Castle, the Martin Frobisher of the Bodleian, the Stephen Gardiner of Trinity Hall, and the John Colet of Magdalen College. If this is approved, I will add 10 per cent. to everything up to £1,000 contributed before the end of the year.

Yours, &c.,
W. RUSHTON PARKER.

The Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle-street, W.1, May 23.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If I may assume that not a great deal is known about the earlier origins of the great American, it might be of interest to publish the following, gathered by the way, at the Public Record Office :—

Ref. Feet of Fines. Trin. 12 Geo. 1. (1726). Norfolk. Edmund Bacon, Baronet, quer. (purchaser) and Edward Rush & Lidia his wife, Isaac Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln & Sara his wife, def. (vendors) Of six acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, & 1 acre of pasture in Garboldisham and Aldeby, with warranty against the heirs of Lidia, Isaac and Abraham, for which they were given £60.

This does not establish a relationship, but suggests it. I showed it to an American historical student, who thought it worthy of record.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. E. ANSELL.

Society of Genealogists, 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

THE NEW ACT AT WORK

TWO OPPOSED POLICIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The new Unemployed Insurance Act is now at work and (in cases which have been supplied to us) there are some features of its administration which we should like to bring to the notice of your readers with a view to their reform.

The lack of co-ordination. There appear to be two policies diametrically opposed to one another—(1) The policy of the Minister of Health that every able-bodied man on outdoor relief shall be given occupation or training ; (2) the policy of the Minister of Labour that the same man shall be given a dole under conditions which preclude his going for training.

It would appear that the National Health Insurance Act is being made to carry part of the burden of unemployment, unless we misunderstand the address of the President of the Faculty of Insurance (*Insurance Magazine* for May, p. 67, lines 12-16) :—

> One thing I think we must insist on, even at some risk, and that is that the National Health Insurance shall be put on a proper insurance basis and not be used as a relieving centre in respect of certain other things which might be otherwise unrelieved.

This appears to be borne out by our finding that a number of unemployed are scheduled as "permanent" sick under very vague designations, such as bronchitis, neurasthenia, and nervous debility. These facts have to be taken in connexion with the actuary's report of this year that the premiums paid are inadequate to the benefits given (Cmd. 3548), on which you made the comment that "the National Health Insurance is beginning to show some of those symptoms which have made the finances of Unemployment Insurance so unstable and disreputable." (*The Times*, April 4.)

The Government has abandoned the policy which was recommended by the Blanesburgh Committee of administering the Poor Law strictly and systematically. Indeed, there is a curious case before us of a man with a record of 17 weeks' work in five years. "He does not trouble to look for work," his wife reports to the relieving officer. "He has misused the relief money and he has at times left home." This man did not consider it worth while to apply for further relief coupled with the new conditions imposed by the Minister of Health, as he is now again in receipt of unemployment benefit of 32s. a week.

The new and vicious custom of granting so-called unemployment benefit to this class of man is due to the virtual abolition of the trade union custom of requiring a man to show that he was genuinely seeking work. This was expected to "add from £4,000,000 to £8,000,000 to the burden of the Treasury and to make the administrative clauses of the Bill practically meaningless." (*The Times*, December 10, 1929.) It has certainly contributed largely to the increase in the number of the unemployed.

As far as London is concerned it would appear that there is an urgent need for more non-residential training centres. There are two at present and many more are required, but if they are provided the attendance should be for 40 hours a week instead of 16, and should begin at 7 a.m. at the latest. There are plenty of empty factories which might be used.

We submit that there should be a return made of the total gross cost of the social services in counties and county boroughs as well as London districts which could be appended to the Drage Return. We suggest that the result will cause considerable astonishment.

Lastly, there is the ever-increasing demoralization of the unemployed, of which the Lord Privy Seal said : "If this continues it will eventually mean the downfall of the country." Among others, a striking instance of this occurs in a case reported in your columns on April 4, when the magistrate at the North London Police Court, in dealing with four young men charged with stealing a car, observed : "These boys have been manufactured into criminals by the dole."

We have again and again placed on record the remedies we advocate (cp. "Public Assistance," recently published by Mr. Murray), for which it will be seen we have much influential support ; but the fact is that, while all are agreed that the country should call a halt, none of the political parties has the courage even to contemplate such a step. In Livy's words, *nec vitia nostra nec remedia pati possumus.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY DRAGE, Chairman of the Denison House Committee on Public Assistance.

CHETTAN THE PORTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wonder if you could find space for a tribute to Chettan, the Sherpa porter recently killed by an avalanche on Kanchenjunga.

Chettan (inevitably dubbed "Satan") was a native of Solakhumba, the Tibetan settlement near the southern slopes of Everest, in Nepal territory. He was one of the fine body of Sherpa porters who distinguished themselves in the Everest expeditions. I believe he twice carried a load to 25,000ft.

In 1926 he accompanied our party in the Kumaun Himalaya. So steady was he that in two difficult descents he was placed last man on a rope ; and I well remember how, when the Bhotia porters on his rope slipped, pulling him by their combined weight out of his steps, he retained his balance and safely anchored lower down. Continuing with us to Tibet, he accomplished a fine bit of mountaineering on Mount Kailas ; and, not content with this, acquired religious merit by making the 28-mile circuit of the mountain, which includes a pass 18,600ft. high, in one day. He was always cheerful, courageous, and reliable. On the descent from one high pass, when the party was very weary, he enlivened us all by descriptions of how he was taught step-cutting by Captain Finch, encouraged the while by General Bruce, who threw stones at him whenever he slipped.

In 1927 he accompanied Dr. T. G. Longstaff and my wife and myself to the glaciers of the Nandagini, under the west face of Trisul, again showing the highest qualities of his type. His energy was unbounded ; though carrying 60lb. at considerable elevations, he insisted on doing all the cooking and washing up as well, often in circumstances of great discomfort. Through it all his intense love of the mountains was evident, and he was ready and eager for any enterprise.

I believe he rendered quite exceptional services in the magnificent attempt of the Bavarian party on Kanchenjunga last year ; and now that terrible mountain has claimed him for a victim. As usual he was in the van, doing the hard and dangerous work. The memory of such men as Chettan should not be allowed to die. To their intelligence and resolute courage, no less than to their strength and perfect balance, and to their love of the work for its own sake, we must look for success in the Himalaya.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. RUTTLEDGE, Indian Civil Service.

4, Alexandra-road, South Farnborough, Hants, May 27.

MISS AMY JOHNSON'S FLIGHT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After reading your accounts of Miss Amy Johnson's flight to Australia it has made me realize that the reports of other members of the daily Press are doing a great deal to harm Miss Johnson's very fine achievement by cheapening and vulgarizing her with so much publicity. The public realize all she has done, and the dangers she went through, and admired the simplicity of her departure from Croydon ; but her arrival in Australia has been quite spoilt for many of us by the blazoning of quite unnecessary accounts of her intimate thoughts, &c. I am quite sure this is the opinion of a great many of the British public who applaud her pluck and courage during her dangerous flight, but wish that there were fewer details to bore us at breakfast time.

Yours truly,
MARIE M. GOAD.

129, Pepys-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20, May 27.

CHARLES II.

A TERCENTENARY ESTIMATE

KING AND MAN OF HIS PEOPLE

To-day is the 300th anniversary of the birth of Charles II.

(By Keith Feiling)

"And I," said the King, putting his hand on Sir William Temple's shoulder, "I too will be the man of my people." This particular scene was always being re-acted in his reign ; it is some good counsellor, or well-wisher, veterans like Clarendon or Ormonde, who had seen him degenerate in exile, a young and optimistic divine like Burnet, even a figure of the backstairs like Bab May, all pleading with Charles Stuart to be himself, to shake off the scum who encompassed him, and to be King. He could not do it, had not, in fact, enough of the "seraphic" about him, as Halifax said. Has not Evelyn left us that unforgettable picture of Charles's last Sunday night at Whitehall, sitting with the three ladies, Castlemaine, Portsmouth, and Mazarin, two thousand in gold on the gaming table, and the French boy singing from the gallery ? And yet, while George IV. has sunk into a vulgar oblivion, the English keep a soft spot in their heart for Charles II., for the reason that he was, as Lord Mulgrave said who knew him, both "merry and merciful."

When in 1679 his carefully exercised but vastly abused constitution first showed signs of collapse, Titus Oates was good enough to suggest a service of thanksgiving from the London Dissenters on his recovery, and we shall do well to remember Charles's answer, that "he would not have God mocked." For though recent research has illustrated his difficulties, vindicated his industry, and cleared to some extent his motives, there are abominations about him and his rule which cannot be whitewashed. We need not trouble ourselves with comparison between the King and the Whig Opposition—Shaftesbury, who tried to take the Popish Plot to Ireland ; Sidney, who took French money ; and Russell, who listened to armed conspiracy—for there must always be ground for difference of opinion upon the eternal justification of means by ends. But, at the lowest, his Court was a disgrace, and his satellites, the Sedleys, the Buckinghams, and the Rochesters, were only accomplished satyrs ; he threw away the passionate affection of England by an unprincipled vacillation ; his government of Scotland was infamous ; he was false to his friends, false to his allies, false to all the Churches, and false to himself. And yet the earth lies soft on his Royal ashes.

FIGURES OF THE AGE

It is partly, no doubt, that we are always fascinated by the dramatic and the mysterious, and in Charles we have them in abundance : in the long ride from Worcester to the sea, in flight, semi-starvation, and exile ; in the unknown destiny of his Jesuit son ; in the half-truths of which Oates got hold ; in the Plague and the Fire ; in the secret treaty of Dover and the death, a month later, of Madame, its maker ; in the execution of Montrose and the terror of Claverhouse ; in the murder of Sir Edmund Godfrey and the suicide of Essex in the Tower. It comes, again, from the brilliance of the age in which he lived, and of the human pens which have told its history ; from the massed talent of Halifax and Shaftesbury, Dryden and Marvell, Wren and Lely ; from the old age of Clarendon and Milton, and the youth of Marlborough and Godolphin ; and the art in story-telling of Pepys and Evelyn, Burnet and Temple. But the whole of this testimony, and that of foreign Ambassadors, diarists or Quakers, magistrates and enemies, takes away anything fortuitous about Charles's fame ; served on bended knee, blessed as "Charles the Great" or bitterly denounced as a Popish tyrant, they all make him the centre of the picture and the spring of this modern, dynamic age.

In one sense he was lucky, as Elizabeth or as his grandfather Henry of Navarre was lucky, that his very existence meant to the man in the street the hoped-for end of tragedies and a new start. Gone the days of civil war, gone the decimations and Irish massacre, gone the Star Chamber and the standing army, gone the Prides and the purges, and with the King all England enjoys its own again. Emptied of religious excitement, it finds itself almost incarnate in Charles, who with it invests in African trade, who patronizes Dryden, protects Marvell against the censor and Puritans against the bishops, who is for ever dissecting in his laboratory, sailing the Thames, creating Newmarket. We much exaggerate the dramatic, the reactionary, and the vicious in Charles II. What the Restoration restored was the country's normal development ; half his Cabinets were ex-Puritans, and the statesmen of William III., Danby and Halifax, Godolphin and Nottingham, had been his Ministers. Nor was it impossible in that Court to live with usefulness and die in honour ; witness Ormonde and Ossory, the Coventrys and the Finchs, Bishop Ken and Margaret Godolphin. And while it amused the King to see Buckingham or Killigrew imitate Clarendon with the fire-irons, and while for the ease of private life he let the Duchess of Portsmouth tap the Treasurer for furniture and diamonds, his public policy was not theirs.

THE REALIST

As King he was able, industrious, and realist. He disliked work, walked away at break-neck speed from petitioners, ordered dispatches to be shortened, and wrote when drowsy after hunting. But the cipher on his table, a portentous record of audiences given to Ambassadors, drafts amended at his suggestion, and constant attendance at Cabinet committees, dispel the notion that he was always idle. He bade Evelyn write the history of the Dutch war, and suggested "The Medal" to Dryden. Indeed, the picture of "lounging Charles" becomes fantastic when we think of what he did when he pleased : that he successively preserved, and then ruined, Clarendon ; that he controlled the factions of the Cabal ; that for ten years he resisted Louis XIV., and for another fifteen adhered to him, with intervals, in the teeth of all England ; that he fought the whole Popish Plot and the campaign of Shaftesbury for Monmouth, interviewing Irish witnesses, dismissing councillors and Parliaments, weighing Orange against Monmouth and Whigs against Cavaliers, sending innocent men to death and winning back the guilty, never losing his head or his gay scepticism. Here he stands with his back to the fire in the House of Lords (better, he declared, than any theatre), and here refuses to pardon Vane or Russell, while he will not hunt down Argyll—"pooh, a hunted partridge." Not all soft, then, effeminate, or lounger ; not for nothing has he that Medici face, of the great and implacable Lorenzo.

He was a realist, a "Hobbist" perhaps, if that great man really taught him mathematics ; and the fabric of eighteenth-century England owed much to his grasp of essentials. While his aged Ministers were fumbling with the Privy Council and rehearsing Queen Elizabeth, the King cultivated the House of Commons ; and while Sheldon proposed to suppress Dissent at the root, Charles mitigated persecution by administrative action, patronized Penn, and gave tolerance in Ireland. While his subjects accused him of raising a Popish Army, he did his best to build a paramount and Protestant Navy, to which he contributed on occasion from his own purse, and the great Secretary of the Admiralty, Pepys, bears everlasting witness to his knowledge of the sea, of shipbuilding and sailors, to

his haunting of the dockyards and his realization of the real basis of our power. From Portugal he secured Bombay, from Holland he took New York, in his reign the administration of Empire first seriously began, and with France he bargained for a share in the succession to the Spanish colonies. If his Court and Cabinets were full of knaves (which is arguable), there was only one narrow intelligence among them. But that was his heir.

Even the blacker political charges against him begin to fade now under modern investigation. His Parliament kept him too short of supplies; he was not the author of the first Dutch war, or of the Clarendon Code; the Stop of the Exchequer was in itself less crime than blunder. As for the Dover treaty, that it exists at all is a heavy condemnation; but if Charles ever entertained the idea of converting England to Rome by force, he seems very promptly to have dropped it, and it is much more likely that he used it only to extract enormous subsidies from France. But if we clear him of a settled nefarious purpose, the indictment becomes one almost as damaging—that he never held any purpose long; that he treated creeds, national feelings, and honour as base counters, to be shuffled in the game of raising a kingly power. For this he paid a long ten years' penalty, creating a fixed obsession in his people that he aimed at their liberties, and destroying all chance for his never wholly lost scheme of a national policy.

HE IS HERE

On all this a last word may yet be said, but meanwhile it is Charles the human study who clings to the mind, and the human nature he despised which redeems him from baseness. In death, as in life, it is his candour, courage, and accessibility which bring him near. He is never great, he is passively handed to his mistresses and his politics, his mind is revolting, he is sometimes contemptible in pleasure and unpardonable in cheap revenge, but at least he is no Pharisee. God would not damn a man, he hoped, for a little irregular pleasure; if his Ministers were faithful to him, they might take their bribes; he would see any man at any hour; he would stick by his old friends, as they must by him. He would protect the Catholics who had guided his flight from Boscobel, or the Dutchmen who helped him in exile. To his sister "Minette," "dear, dear sister," he gave a pure love; to the Duke of York, whose religious fanaticism he deplored and whose mistresses he thought must be assigned by his confessor as a penance, he extended, against fearful danger, an unyielding support.

With him, the sinner, yet the martyr's son and descendant from Saint Louis, perished the Divine right and the human grace of kingship in this country, and England, though there is much she can hardly forgive in Charles II., cannot forget him. He is here, feeding his ducks and exercising his dogs in the Park; driving in a sleigh with Monmouth; trying a new sailing ship or watching a racehorse; in his tennis shirt, weighing himself carefully after the game. He is here, laughing during the sermon in the Chapel Royal; drinking at Euston; with Castlemaine at Oxford, or with Nelly at Winchester; he is waiting in Chiffinch's room on the privy stair, to meet a son, a Scottish divine, or a French minister. Never alone, he has even to die in public; and he is here, "unconscionably long in dying," begging the Queen's pardon for his many offences, asking James not to "let Nelly starve," while English bishops on their knees entreat him to bless them also. He did so, but he let them go, and turned at last to the faith he had always thought most fit for a King. It is thirty-four years since he met Father Huddleston by the Royal Oak, and now Huddleston is by his bedside, to speed him on the one remaining travel he has to go. But before the door closed on his Protestant subjects he said (the fiercely hostile Burnet tells us) at least one word on religion—that "he hoped he should climb up to heaven's gates."

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** The series of articles based on extracts from the Gladstone papers will be continued in *The Times* to-morrow.

NEW CUNARD LINER

BUILDERS CHOSEN FOR £5,000,000 VESSEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MAY 28

A statement in the following terms was issued to-day by the Cunard Company at Liverpool:—

The Cunard Company recently announced that they were in communication with certain shipbuilders regarding the construction of a new steamer for their express service between the Channel ports and New York. They are now in a position to state that Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited, Clydebank, have been selected as builders.

While this, in itself, is an important step, certain vital questions which are at present under consideration will require to be settled satisfactorily before a contract can be signed and orders placed for materials. It is anticipated that the new liner will take about three years to build.

Unofficial forecasts suggest that the vessel will cost more than £5,000,000 and will be built to carry 4,000 passengers and a crew of 800. Her speed is expected to be 30 knots and her displacement 75,000 tons.

John Brown and Co. built in 1914 the Aquitania, of 45,647 tons gross, which, with the Berengaria and Mauretania, now maintains the Cunard Company's express service between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York. The Aquitania is known to have been a very successful vessel.

REPAIRS TO R 100

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF FLIGHT TO CANADA

The departure of the airship R 100 for Canada, which it was expected would take place next week, has had to be postponed until the end of June or the beginning of July. The careful examination of the ship, since she was put back in the shed, has revealed a fault which had not been noticed during the trial flight.

In the bay behind the starboard power car the cover and the securing wires and tapes had been damaged by the slipstream. Intermediate girders are to be inserted in this bay, a method of strengthening which has proved satisfactory in other bays where trouble has been met, and the material will have to be specially manufactured. After these repairs, there will no doubt be another extended trial flight.

** A statement on the subject was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Montague, Under-Secretary for Air.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

MR. BALDWIN'S NOMINATIONS FOR HONORARY DEGREES

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 28

The Chancellor, in accordance with custom, has made nominations for the conferment of honorary degrees in connexion with his installation and the Council have accordingly sanctioned the submission of Graces to the Senate at the Congregation to be held next Saturday in favour of Honorary Doctorates being conferred upon Lord Beauchamp, Lord Bridgeman, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary; Lord Hugh Cecil, Senior Burgess of Oxford University; Sir John Withers, Senior Burgess of Cambridge University; Sir James C. Irvine, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, St. Andrews University; Sir James Matthew Barrie, Mr. John Galsworthy, and Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate.

Obituary

CARDINAL LUÇON

A GREAT FRENCH PRELATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 28

Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims, the oldest of the French Cardinals, who died there this morning in his eighty-seventh year, was one of that eminent group of French prelates upon whom fell the burden of the difficult years of separation between Church and State, with all the labour of reorganizing the Church that was necessitated by the new order.

For some time past he had been losing strength, but had been sustained by injections. Yesterday evening the doctor attending him informed his relatives, who had gathered in his house, that all hope must be abandoned, and about half an hour before he died he passed into a state of coma. The news of his approaching death had spread through Rheims, causing deep emotion, and a large crowd had gathered before his house. The news of his death was received with deep sorrow. The Bishop Auxiliary of Rheims, Monsignor Neveux, was with him when he died. As soon as the news became known here, Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, sent a telegram of condolence. Messages were also received from the Pope and from the Nuncio, Monsignor Maglione.

Louis Henri Joseph Luçon, born on October 28, 1842, at Maulevrier, near Angers, was ordained priest in 1865, and was successively vicar of Saint Lambert-du Lattey, chaplain to the French community in Rome, and archpriest of Notre Dame de Cholet, before being raised to the episcopate as Bishop of Belley in 1887. He had been brought up amid the growing storm that heralded the secularization of the schools and the suppression of religious orders, and the part he had played marked him out for high office. It fell to him to reconstruct the religious life of his diocese after the law of separation had been passed, and the success of his measures led to his being chosen, on the death of Cardinal Langénieux in 1905, to succeed him as Archbishop of Rheims. The story is told that when he was summoned to Rome he begged the Pope, Pius X., to absolve him from so heavy a charge, and that the Pope's only reply was to hold before him a crucifix. He was raised to the degree of Cardinal on December 16, 1907, with the titular church of San Francesca Romana.

During the years before the War his whole life was devoted to reorganizing the church institutions in Rheims and the province, work which brought him into the law courts to answer their charges. He was already advanced in years when the War broke out. In September, 1914, he was on his way back *via* Paris from Rome when he learnt that his beloved basilica was being bombarded. He appealed to the military authorities to allow him to return. Because of his age and the danger, they declined, but the Cardinal would take no denial, succeeded in getting through the lines by motor-car, and thereafter spent the next three years as near to Rheims as the circumstances would allow, visiting the wounded and comforting the refugees from the martyred city. It was his constant hope that the shell of the battered and burnt cathedral might remain standing.

After the Armistice, when he was free to return to the wreckage of the city, he devoted all the time he could spare from his still heavy duties to promoting the work of reconstruction. The cathedral being a national monument, the actual rebuilding was undertaken by the State. Gradually he had the satisfaction of seeing the nave so far restored as to be fit for the resumption of public worship. On May 11, 1927, it was formally passed over to him by M. Herriot, on behalf of the Government, and on Ascension Day, at the age of 85, he presided at the Pontifical High Mass sung by Monsignor Neveux in the presence of the Bishops of Soissons, Amiens, Beauvais, and Châlons. His last appearance in public in Paris was on the occasion of the funeral service of Marshal Foch in March last year. Too old to take part in the procession, he sat enthroned in Nôtre Dame, where it fell to him to perform the last rites of censing the coffin and sprinkling it with holy water.

For his services in the War and the reconstruction of Rheims he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was greeted by M. Doumergue as not merely a noble Prince of the Church but also a great Frenchman.

MRS. ALFRED WILLIAMS

We regret to learn that Mrs. Alfred Williams, the widow of the poet, who died suddenly only six weeks ago, died on Tuesday, after much suffering, in the little cottage at South Marston, near Swindon, built by herself and her husband unaided and with their own hands. Thither she had insisted on being brought, the day before his funeral, from an operating bed in Swindon Infirmary; thence she had watched from her bedroom window his coffin borne to its last resting-place.

Of humble family, Mrs. Williams was a beautiful woman, alike in mind and body, with long delicate hands, gentle in manner and in speech, and refined as only persons of natural and unschooled refinement can be. Her married life, full of privation though it was, had been a thing of extraordinary beauty and reciprocal devotion. When Alfred Williams, after long hours at the forge, sat up late into the night mastering the classical languages, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, from which he distilled their innermost beauty, she had sat with him, helping him with the lexicons, copying his manuscripts when he was too poor to command a typewriter, writing down his exquisite verse as the lines formed themselves and found speech, ministering always to him with unfailing fidelity. Such perfect love he returned with perfect adoration. When she was stricken down, he made long and toilsome journeys every day to sit at her bedside in the infirmary, and there can be no doubt that the inexorable verdict of the surgeons on his last daily visit to the hospital and the spectacle of so much suffering after a life of so much privation dealt him the mortal blow.

Just a fortnight before her death, Mrs. Williams received a personal letter from the Prime Minister renewing the help he had already so freely given and asking her to accept it as another token of recognition of "the national services" of her husband. But she was already almost unconscious.

COMMODORE MARSHALL

Commodore William Marshall, D.S.O., C.B., Captain of the Majestic and Commodore of the Fleet of the White Star Line, died at Southampton yesterday after several weeks' illness at the age of 55.

From the Conway he joined the White Star sailing ship Copley, and after his promotion to first mate was appointed to the Cevic in 1899 as fourth officer. In the South African War he served in the Britannic (Transport 62) as third officer, and became sub-lieutenant, R.N.R., in 1900. He took gunnery and torpedo courses in the Excellent and the Vernon, and served for a year as lieutenant in H.M.S. Collingwood. In 1908 he was made chief officer, and in 1911 was promoted to the rank of commander in the White Star Line. Since then he had commanded all the more important ships in the company's service, including the Teutonic, Megantic, Cedric, and Olympic. He was appointed Commodore of the Fleet last January, a rank which had lapsed since the retirement of Sir Bertram Hayes in 1924.

On the outbreak of the Great War Marshall was in command of the Afric, outward bound to Australia; on arrival she was taken over as a transport and returned under convoy with the first contingent of the Australian Expeditionary Force. On the voyage home the German raider Emden was defeated by H.M.S. Sydney, one of the escort. In October, 1914, Marshall was appointed commander, R.N.R., and in the following January was placed in command of an armed patrol vessel. In July, 1916, he was one of seven officers of the Auxiliary Patrol who were awarded the D.S.O. for having "carried out their duties under extremely arduous and hazardous conditions of weather and exposure to enemy attack and mines with marked zeal, gallantry, and success." A bar to his D.S.O. was added in January, 1918. He also held the Royal Naval Reserve Decoration. He was promoted to captain, R.N.R., in 1917, and to commodore, R.N.R., in 1927. He was created C.B. in 1925 and R.N.R. Aide-de-Camp to the King in 1926. He married a daughter of Mr. W. B. M'Grath, of Putney, and had three sons.

The funeral service will be at Highfield Church, Southampton, to-morrow, and a destroyer will be placed at the disposal of the family for his burial at sea with naval honours.

THE REV. H. N. BURDEN

The Rev. Harold Nelson Burden, who died recently at his residence, Clevedon Hall, Clevedon, at the age of 71, was a pioneer in the research of problems connected with mental deficiency. Ordained deacon in 1888 by the Bishop of Carlisle for the Bishop of Algoma, he went out to Algoma and worked vigorously among the scattered Indian tribes. After a period in the East End of London and in Cambridge, where he was assistant chaplain of St. Catharine's College, he founded the National Institutions for persons requiring care and control, and held the office of Warden from 1897 until his death. Putting all his own resources of time, money, and experience into mental defective work, he had the happiness of seeing the National Institutions grow from small beginnings. Among the institutions are Whittington Hall, Chesterfield, Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, and Hanham Hall and Leigh Court. He was never guilty of vandalism in adapting these buildings, and antiquaries owe him a debt of gratitude for preserving many interesting features. The Royal Commission on the Control of the Feeble-minded in 1904 owed much to his help given in his capacity as a Commissioner. He was lord of the manor of Stoke Gifford and Abbots Leigh. He was a Freeman of the City of London, a liveryman of seven City Companies, and Master of the Barber Surgeons' Company. He wrote several books, one, "Life in Algoma," describing his experiences in Canada, and another, a novel entitled "Duty's Call." Throughout his work on behalf of mental defectives he was greatly assisted by his wife, Mrs. Rosa Gladys Burden, who has been the superintendent of Stoke Park Colony since its foundation.

DR. JETHRO BROWN

Our Adelaide Correspondent announces the death of Dr. William Jethro Brown, late president of the Industrial Court of South Australia, at the age of 62.

Born at Mintaro, South Australia, he was educated at Stanley Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained first classes in both parts of the Law Tripos, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1891. From 1893 to 1900 he was Professor of Law and Modern History at Tasmania University, and then he returned to England as Professor of Constitutional Law and History at University College, London, but after a short tenure of the chair went to the University College of Wales as Professor of Comparative Law, where he remained till 1906. He was then appointed Professor of Law in the University of Adelaide, and held the chair till 1915. During this period he was chairman of the Commonwealth Sugar Commission. From 1916 to 1927 he was President of the Industrial Court at Adelaide, and from 1920 to 1927 President of the Board of Industry.

Dr. Jethro Brown was an expert in arbitration, and an address he delivered in 1923 to the Society of Public Teachers of Law on "The Judicial Settlement of Industrial Disputes" reviewed the whole subject both in the Commonwealth and in the several States. He was the author of various works on legal principles, modern legislation, and monopolies, as well as articles in legal journals.

M. KOPP

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs:—

M. Victor Kopp, the Soviet Minister to Sweden, has died in Berlin. Kopp, who was born in Yalta in 1880 and studied at Kharkoff University, was known as a journalist before the War. In 1918 he went as a Soviet diplomatic representative to Berlin. During the following years he played an important part in the negotiations with the late Herr von Maltzan, then in charge of the Russian department at the Wilhelmstrasse, which culminated in the conclusion of the Rappallo Treaty. In 1923 and 1924 Kopp served at the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in Moscow, and in 1925 was appointed Ambassador to Japan. Later he was transferred to Stockholm, where he fell ill. He had been confined to his bed for the last 12 months.

MISS MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Miss Margaret Williamson, who died recently at St. Leonards-on-Sea, was the first Principal of the Princess Helena College, Ealing. She was appointed in 1882, when the pupils numbered 49, and the building was about one-third of its present size. She resigned in 1902, leaving 250 pupils in the school, and with her friend and colleague, Miss Roberts, LL.A., she founded her own school, St. Cuthbert's, Southbourne, Bournemouth. During her educational life some 2,500 girls passed through her hands, and she died within a month of her 84th birthday, having retained all her faculties almost to the end. After leaving St. Cuthbert's she made St. Leonards her home for six years, and latterly resided for the greater part of the year at Bordighera.

Miss Williamson took a very keen and active interest in the United Girls' Schools' Mission at Camberwell, and it was entirely owing to her incentive that in 1899 the Princess Helena College was able to present the Mission with a hall.

SIR ASTON COOPER-KEY

Major Sir Aston Cooper-Key, C.B., late R.A., died yesterday at his home in Sussex-mansions, S.W., after a long illness, at the age of 69. The eldest son of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Astley Cooper-Key, F.R.S., he passed into Woolwich from Wellington College, and joined the R.A. in 1880. He served against Arabi Pasha in Egypt in 1882, was company officer at Woolwich from 1885 to 1888, and instructor in fortification at Sandhurst from 1889 to 1896. In 1889 he was appointed an inspector of explosives at the Home Office, being promoted to Chief Inspector in 1908, and retiring in 1926, when he was knighted. He had been made C.B. in 1914. He was the author of a primer of explosives and a work on the storage of petroleum spirit. For many years he conducted official inquiries into explosions at factories and magazines, and investigated Fenian and other bomb outrages. At the age of 39 he took up (real) tennis, and became an excellent player. He married Edith, daughter of Mr. W. H. Mare, of London and Newfoundland.

There will be a memorial service at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, on Monday, at 2.30.

DOM NOETINGER

The Rev. P. J. McCann, O.S.B., Master of St. Benet's Hall, Oxford, writes:—

A good friend of England and things English has just died in France, Dom Noetinger, of Solesmes. By his "Mystiques Anglais," a series of admirably edited translations, he made some of our old spiritual writers (Rolle, Hilton, &c.) widely known in France. He was also a very courteous friend to English people, whether at Quarr or at Sloesmes, and ever ready to serve those who sought his aid.

THE WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

UNION TAKING A BALLOT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MAY 28

The executive committee of the National Union of Textile Workers has decided to take the course, which it was bound to take soon, of consulting its members on the question of whether they are willing to continue the dispute until the employers are willing to concede better terms. The form of ballot is one which has the approval of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, and other unions who have not yet consulted their members are likely to take a similar ballot vote.

The question asked is:—"Are you in favour of remaining in dispute until the employers are prepared to make a new wages agreement more favourable to the workers than the terms proposed in the employers' notice?"

A circular is being issued with the voting paper stating that the present rates of dispute pay will be continued for the present week and for next week, and, after stating that "the employers appear determined to fight to the finish," the circular says:—"Your executive committee [that is of the union] have therefore decided to take a further ballot vote of the members in dispute, the result of which will determine as to whether our members shall be allowed to resume work on the Macmillan rates without any official agreement between the union and the employers, or whether our members shall continue in dispute on such small payments as can be made from the funds available."

SCHOOLCHILDREN'S PARENTS "ON STRIKE"

A school "strike" has been declared at Chalton, Bedfordshire, where parents object to their children being forced by the county education committee to walk two miles and a half to Toddington School. Until recently a conveyance was provided for the children, but since this privilege was discontinued parents have refused to send their children to school. A meeting of protest has been held, and at this the parents were supported by county councillors, who contended that the distance was too great for the children to walk and that, by reason of the large amount of heavy traffic on the road, it was unsafe. A resolution of protest has been forwarded to Mrs. Fawcett, of Toddington, a member of the county council, and she is expected to bring the matter before the higher authority in the near future.

T.U.C. COUNCIL AND TRADE

COMMITTEE'S PLEA FOR EMPIRE UNIT

REPORT REFERRED BACK FOR "ELUCIDATION"

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress had before it yesterday a report on trade policy prepared by its Economic Committee which strongly urged the desirability of the Labour movement's suggesting to the Imperial Conference the fullest possible development of economic relations between this country and the Dominions, the creation of machinery and, if necessary, the making of agreements for the development of inter-Commonwealth trade, and for the best possible distribution of economic activities within the Commonwealth. The members of the Economic Conference are Mr. John Beard (the chairman of the General Council), Mr. E. Bevin, Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., Mr. G. Hicks, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. E. L. Poulton, Mr. Arthur Pugh, Mr. T. Richards, and Mr. W. Thorne, M.P. It is the same committee, with but one or two changes in its *personnel*, which conducted the discussions on industrial relations and industrial organization with the group of employers led by Lord Melchett.

After considering the report the General Council decided to refer it back to the committee for "elucidation." It will therefore come up again for further consideration. The text of the report is not made public, but its main features have become known. The report is an examination of the possibilities of improving British trade in the world of to-day, and it frankly faces the possibility of this country's joining one great economic group of nations or another. It accepts for the purpose of its examination of present-day conditions the definition of an economic group as a combination of nations maintaining as far as possible a balance between supplies of raw materials and manufactured goods, free trade existing within the group and protection against outsiders if that be found necessary. The report refers to the difficulty of continuing this country's traditional policy of economic isolation and proceeds to consider what the alternative policies might be. A united states of Europe, after the pattern outlined by M. Briand, the report does not consider to be practicable so far as Britain is concerned because of its trade relations with the rest of the Empire and with the rest of the world. The possibility of an Anglo-American economic group is rejected with equal emphasis.

TIES OF SENTIMENT

Proceeding to consider the possibilities of Empire trade development, the report points out that ties of sentiment can and do influence the direction of trade and trade policy. It also discusses the feasibility of balancing supplies of raw materials and of manufactured goods within a British Commonwealth economic group and argues that the development of the Empire as an economic unit would not necessarily be inconsistent with active endeavours to support the influence of the League of Nations or with an Anglo-American economic agreement. If the Empire became an economic unit it would bergain as a Commonwealth group and this would be in many cases a decided advantage. Moreover the factors of geographical separation between the different parts of the Empire are much less serious than formerly because of increased facilities for communication and transport.

The report also says that the logic of events may be driving the nations to a comprehensive international agreement, but that it will be a long time before that end is reached. The formation of more limited groups, such as the British Commonwealth of Nations might become, may be a necessary step towards ultimate world economic unity.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE

There is no definite conclusion to the report except that of the desirability of advocating the policy of inter-Imperial trade at the Imperial Conference and the lines of this policy are not laid down. Some members of the Committee have at one time or another stated their own opinions. Mr. Tillett, for instance, who presided at the last Trades Union Congress, made this pronouncement in his address:—

"We must organize as America has organized. We must organize our resources on an equal scale. An island nation cannot do this, but a world Commonwealth can. The British Empire has a greater potential home consumption than the United States. She has a larger population, vaster territories, greater natural resources. In this era of peace and strivings after peace in the international sphere one hears little of economic peace among the nations. Tariff barriers are being raised, not broken down. I hold, therefore, that the trade union movement must follow with the closest attention the proposals which are being made for the organization of the British Commonwealth as an economic unit. The great Dominions are peopled by our own flesh and blood. . . . In the interests of the worker everything possible should be done, all avenues should be explored, to increase inter-Imperial trade. This can be done in a way which will not lead to economic warfare with either Europe or America, and it can be done without prejudice to but to the advantage of our fellow-workers throughout the British Commonwealth of nations."

MEANS NOT FORMULATED

The same sentiments are expressed in the report of the General Council's Economic Committee, but there appears to be no formulation of the means to be adopted to accomplish the desired end. There is no specific reference to tariffs, whatever may be read between the lines of the document, and it is worth noting that Mr. Tillett did not find the sentiments he expressed at the Trades Union Congress or those contained in the Economic Committee's report a bar to his appearance yesterday on the same free trade platform with Mr. Snowden. When the report has assumed its final shape and is disposed of by the General Council, by way of acceptance, amendment, or rejection, it will be possible to say more definitely what is the policy of the trade union leaders.

THE DISTURBANCES AT BRADFORD

COMMUNISTS BLAMED FOR DISORDERS

Charges arising out of disturbances at Bradford on Tuesday in connexion with the wool textile wages dispute were heard at the Bradford Police Court yesterday. Sixteen persons were prosecuted. There were nine charges of assaulting the police, two of obstructing the police, and one of resisting the police, while there were also charges of using bad language.

The prosecuting solicitor, Mr. S. Hilton, said that so far as the more responsible textile workers of the city were concerned their conduct on the whole had been good, and the police had little, if any, complaint to make against them; but unfortunately there was an imported element, which was the root cause and foundation of all the trouble. The imported element consisted of persons from various towns who had nothing to do with the textile trade, and who came apparently to stir up trouble. Not only did they give trouble themselves, but they stirred up the textile workers who, but for the influence directed upon them, would have remained peaceful citizens. The first seven charges arose out of disturbances in Nelson-street during the afternoon. Just before 10 p.m. a number of persons congregated in Bridge-street, and further disturbances arose, resulting in more arrests.

With regard to two of the three persons whose case was first heard, Mr. Hilton said that one gave an address at Croydon and the other an address at Battersea. "So far as my instructions go," declared Mr. Hilton, "these persons have nothing whatever to do with the textile trade. They are Communists and have come to the city since this dispute began."

WILLIAM LANGMEAD, 30, described as an organizer, of Beulah-grove, Croydon, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty. He denied the charge. NELLIE SHARKEY, 33, described as a housewife, of George-street, Bradford, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for a similar offence; and ELLEN USHER, 40, an upholsterer, of Kandahar-road, Battersea, was fined 40s. for obstructing the police. THOMAS SMITH, 40, a woolcomber, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for assaulting a policeman. CLARA SMITH, his wife, was charged with obstruction, but the case was dismissed.

JAMES ANCRUM, 31, a miner, who said he did not belong to Bradford, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting the police. He denied the allegation.

THE PRINCE IN HIS DUCHY

A BUSY AND VARIED DAY

The Prince of Wales crowded a great deal into the first day of his three days' tour of his Duchy of Cornwall. He flew 250 miles, motored 50 miles, shook hands with hundreds of tenants, and unexpectedly varied his programme with a five-mile gallop across Dartmoor. He finished a busy day by playing golf.

His Royal Highness flew in his Moth aeroplane to the aerodrome on the moors just outside Okehampton, where Major McCormick, secretary of the Duchy, awaited him. At the Prince's request there was no formal welcome. One of his first actions was to greet Mr. William Rich, who is 85, and has been in the Duchy service as a gamekeeper nearly all his life. He then drove to Fernworthy Farm, where he was received by Lord Clinton, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Sir Lionel Halsey, Comptroller of his household.

The Prince talked with the tenants, visited a nursery for young trees, and went on to inspect the new Torquay Water Works. He was interested in a floating weir designed by Mr. Samuel Chapman, waterworks engineer for Torquay, which will allow salmon to get through. His Royal Highness talked in French with the Deputy Mayoress of Torquay, Mrs. Thomas, who is an invalid, and could not leave her car. She comes from Switzerland, and does not speak English. He lunched in a tent on the moor with the Mayor and Mayoress of Torquay, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sermon.

After luncheon the Prince dismissed his car and borrowed a polo pony from one of his tenants. Accompanied by members of his suite and by tenants, also on horseback, he rode across five miles of moorland country towards Warren Inn, visiting some of his plantations on the way. He continued his journey by car to Princetown.

His Royal Highness shook hands with tenants at Tor Royal Farm, and after a short rest went on to his home farm at Stoke Climsland, 15 miles away. Here the 500 tenants and their wives filed past him, and he shook hands with each. He inspected a guard of honour of ex-Service men, and had tea with Mr. J. C. Williams, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. Annand, manager of the farm. He then inspected some of his pedigree stock and finally went to a field near the farm, where his aeroplane was awaiting him, and flew to Padstow, in a sudden downpour of rain, amid the cheers of a large number of his tenants and labourers.

To-day the Prince will visit Torbay Hospital and the Bath and West Show at Torquay.

PENN RELICS CASE

TRIAL AT ASSIZES

At the Buckinghamshire Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Acton, HUNTER CHARLES ROGERS, 50, of Windsor, surrendered to his bail to answer charges of obtaining £5 from Mrs. Ellen Field, of Iver, and £7 10s. from Mr. Tobias Embrey, of Yiewsley, by false pretences; of forging the signature of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; and of stealing a birth certificate of James Penn, grandfather of Mrs. Field.

Mr. CAPORN, for the prosecution, said that Mrs. Field, who was an old-age pensioner, claimed to be a descendant of William Penn, and was anxious to obtain deeds to help her to establish her claim. She had heard that Rogers was interested in such things, and last summer sent to him to his address at Windsor. Later he came to her, and she showed him a lot of documents relating to the Penn family. He told her he had got some himself, and later brought her three documents which, he said, would help her to prove her title to the Penn property. She gave him £3 on account, and when later he told her he had been about a good deal on her behalf, she gave him £2 to pay his expenses.

Last January she found that a certificate of the death of James Penn was missing. She was distinctly told that the documents that Rogers brought her were genuine. She asked him to sell some of the worst Penn heirlooms he was supposed to have, and she was very cross when she found that he had sent some of the best to the market. The documents in dispute concerned the conveyance of land in Norfolk in 1688 and 1702, and it was alleged that the name of William Penn had been added, as no Penn had witnessed the document. It was also alleged that the handwriting of Rogers was similar in many respects to that in which the disputed signatures were written.

The CLERK of ASSIZE read Rogers's statement made at the police court, in which he denied that he forged the disputed signatures or that he uttered those documents, with intent to defraud or deceive. He said he gave them to Mrs. Field at her request as some of the exhibits alleged to be Penn relics which were used at his trial in January, 1928. He further alleged that those documents being exhibits at that trial, were taken into consideration at that trial and that he could not properly be charged in connexion with those documents again. He denied that he had been guilty of false pretences or that he had stolen the death certificate.

The prosecution withdrew all counts except four, which charged Rogers with the forging of the two deeds and the uttering of the two deeds knowing them to have been forged.

The case was adjourned until this morning, when Rogers will give evidence.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

DESTROYER FLOTILLA CAPTAINS

About a year ago a new policy was started of appointing junior captains as division leaders in the destroyer flotillas, instead of commanders, in order to afford them opportunities of sea experience which would be useful if they were chosen later as captains (D) in the flotillas. Appointments recently announced show that these junior captains are to have one year as division leader and second-in-command in their respective flotillas. In H.M.S. ACTIVE, of the Third Flotilla, Captain T. B. Drew, O.B.E., will be relieved by Captain A. R. Hammick; and in the AMBUSCADE, of the Fourth Flotilla, Captain J. W. Clayton will be succeeded by Captain I. B. B. Tower, D.S.C. These are two of the Mediterranean Fleet flotillas. In the WARWICK, of the Fifth Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, Captain H. H. Harwood, O.B.E., will be relieved by Captain J. F. B. Carslake. All three of these newly appointed captains were promoted in the last list, dated December 31, 1929, and in the ordinary way might have had to wait another year or more before being selected for a vacant command.

EAST INDIES STATION

H.M.S. EFFINGHAM, after refit and recommissioning at Portsmouth, has returned to Colombo, and has rehoisted the flag of Rear-Admiral Eric J. A. Fullerton, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, which had been flying during recent months in the ENTERPRISE. The latter ship has gone to Madras, in accordance with the programme arranged some months ago, and according to which she should visit Coconada from June 2 to 9, and Vizagapatam from June 9 to 15. H.M.S. EMERALD, now at Colombo under refit, is to visit Madras from July 9 to 23.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ADEN, May 26.—Berwick arrived, and left for Colombo May 27.
BEER ROADS, May 26.—Carstairs arrived, and left for Swansea May 27.
CHINKIANG, May 26.—Gannet arrived.
DEVONPORT, May 27.—Forres left for Scilly.
HONG-KONG, May 26.—Magnolia left for Tourane.
HULINGSAN, May 26.—Marazion left for Hong-kong.
MIYAJIMA, May 13.—Petersfield arrived.
ST. IVES, May 27.—Beaufort left.
SARAWAK RIVER, May 27.—Herald arrived.
SHANGHAI, May 26.—Cornflower arrived.
WUHU, May 26.—Kent arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—C. G. STUART, D.S.O., D.S.C., to Curlew (Aug. 13).
PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—N. T. P. Cooper, to Centaur, as Sec. to Commodore E. O. B. S. OSBORNE, D.S.O. (Aug. 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

ACTG. SUB-LIEUT.—E. N. WALMSLEY, to Vivid (May 31), and to Warspite (July 12).
PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—W. D. Johnston, R.D., to Iron Duke (June 7).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—B. COLES, to Rodney (June 13).
SUB-LIEUT.—A. J. C. POMEROY, to Tetrarch (May 31).
PAYMR. LIEUT. (C.).—P. R. BELLAERS, to Rodney (June 13).

IRISH DISTRICT COUNCIL SUPERSEDED

The Irish Free State Minister for Local Government has dissolved the Dalkey (Co. Dublin) Urban District Council and has appointed a paid commissioner to administer the council's affairs. In a sealed order the Minister alleges that the council has not been discharging its duties effectively.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND WARM

Meteorological Office, May 28

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A ridge of high pressure is crossing the British Isles from the west and will be followed by a comparatively feeble depression now on the Eastern Atlantic. Weather will be fair generally apart from some rain later in Ireland and Western Scotland.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate south-westerly winds; fair; rather warm or warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Moderate south-westerly to fresh southerly winds; cloud slowly increasing and lowering; rather warm or warm.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID, ISLE OF MAN.—Moderate westerly winds, backing and freshening; cloud increasing and lowering; some rain later; rather warm.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled in West and North; doubtful in the South-east.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate south-westerly winds; fair; local mist or fog early; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate to fresh south-westerly to southerly winds; cloud increasing and lowering; some rain later; sea moderate to rather rough; local fog early.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne - Amsterdam).—Wind south - west to west, 2 to 10 m.p.h. at surface, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather mainly fair, but local early morning mist and patches of fog in Channel. Visibility improving inland to 4 to 8 miles in most places, but 1,000 yards locally early and less than 1,000 yards in patches all day in the Channel.

Sun rises, 4.54 a.m.; sets, 9.1 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.16 a.m.; sets, 11.19 p.m. First Quarter, June 3.
Lighting-up time, 10.1 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.14 a.m., and 3.40 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MAY 28, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,014.7mb. (29.97in.), rising slowly; temp., 66.4deg.; humidity, 57 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, fine.

Tuesday, 7 p.m., to Wednesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 51deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 71deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 11.8 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 5; Kingsway, 5; Clacton, 14; Lowestoft, 13; Margate, 8½; St. Andrews, 7; Southport, 3; Torquay, 10½; Ventnor, 10.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ending May 17 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-Earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	274,600	48,500
Durham	744,100	140,700
Yorkshire	926,700	169,900
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	365,900	90,400
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	567,500	117,400
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	335,700	74,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	925,500	173,500
Other English Districts*	119,400	24,900
Scotland	636,300	97,600
Total	4,895,700	936,900

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 4,936,600 tons and the number of wage-earners 937,800.

HEALTH RESORTS

TO THE PLAYGROUND OF THE GODS?

Come cruising in a P & O liner! On August 9th the 20,000 ton VICEROY OF INDIA steams North for the Shetlands and the Faroe Isles, for Iceland and the Fjords.

See the Northern meadows knee-deep in flowers. Watch the Northern lights a-quiver over quaint village and silent fjord.

Broad decks for games, a Pompeian Swimming Pool, music, dancing, rest, world-famous service and P&O cooking. Book NOW—the Cruises are filling.

MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, ICELAND, BALTIC, ETC.

FARES FROM 23 GNS.

P & O CRUISES

For reservations and Cabin Plans apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Mgr.), 14 Cockspur St., S.W.1 (Tel. Regent 6960) or City Booking Office, P. & O., 130 Leadenhall St., E.C.3 (Tel. Avenue 5514).

ORIENT LINE CRUISES

COMFORT

is the Keynote of Orient Line Cruises. Vast Decks for rest or recreation. Open air swimming bath, deck games, dancing, first class catering.

14 JUNE

16 days' Cruise to Arosa Bay, Morocco, Teneriffe, Madeira.

JUNE TO AUGUST

Cruises to Norway and Northern Capitals.

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HOSPITAL SUNDAY

JUNE 1st

The Fifty-Eighth ANNUAL OPPORTUNITY for the Public to assist in carrying on the work of London's Incomparable Hospitals has arrived. The cost of the treatment given last year was about

THREE & A HALF MILLIONS Sterling.

Please send your contribution to your Vicar or Minister or to—

THE LORD MAYOR,

The Hospital Sunday Fund, The Mansion House, E.C.4.

LE MONT DORE (France)

CELEBRATED HEALTH RESORT

CURES

Asthma, Emphysema, Bronchial, Nasal and Throat Complaints.

Golf 18 holes. Altitude 1,400 metres. Magnificent centre for excursions. All information from CIE du MONT DORE, 10, Rue Auber, Paris, France.

Story & Co., Ltd., 49-61, Kensington High St., W.8

Court Circular

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 28

The Prince of Wales, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey (Comptroller and Treasurer to His Royal Highness), and Major H. McCormick (Secretary, Duchy of Cornwall), left London for Devonshire this morning.

145, PICCADILLY, MAY 28

The Duke of York, attended by Mr. P. K. Hodgson, was present at the Reception given by the National Federation of Building and Public Works Contractors at the Natural History Museum this evening.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos expects to return to 18, Cadogan-square this week-end from St. Mary's, Wimbledon.

The Duchess of Bedford left Woburn Abbey on Tuesday for Endsleigh, Tavistock.

The Marquess of Hartington returned to 85, Eaton-square yesterday from Ireland.

The Marchioness of Anglesey returned to 170, Queen's-gate yesterday from Bangor.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne will return to 65, Brook-street the second week in June from Derreen, Lauragh, Killarney.

The Earl of Altamont will return to 7, Upper Belgrave-street to-day from Yorkshire.

The Earl of Scarbrough will leave 21, Park-lane to-day for Sandbeck Park, Rotherham. He expects to be away for about a fortnight.

Viscountess Bangor has arrived at 30, Egerton-gardens from Paris.

Lady George Campbell will return to 2, Bryanston-square next week from Scotland.

Lord and Lady Monson left London yesterday for Aix-les-Bains.

Lady Pentland, who is staying with her father, the Marquess of Aberdeen, will return to London on June 6.

Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson have moved from the Connaught Hotel to 2, Rutland-gate, S.W.7, which will in future be their permanent address. (Telephone, Sloane 9461.)

Colonel Sir Charles Wright, who recently left for the United States and Canada, will leave Vancouver shortly for Australia. He will not return to England until August.

Sir Edward and Lady Naylor-Leyland have returned to 23, Bruton-street from Nantclwyd Hall, Ruthin.

Frances Lady Legard left 22, Cadogan-square on Tuesday for Scotland. She will be away until the autumn.

Sir Hugh Allen, Director of the Royal College of Music, has left London for Australia and New Zealand, and will be away until about September 15.

Lady Brooke-Popham has arrived in England from Baghdad. Letters addressed to the Ladies' Carlton Club will be forwarded.

Mrs. Vincent Craig and family having left 26, Harrington-gardens, their address is now 12, Egerton-gardens, S.W. (Telephone, Sloane 9391.)

The Prince of Wales will be present at a ball in aid of the League of Mercy, which has been arranged to take place at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on Monday, July 7. The Countess of Haddington is chairman and Lady Melchett is deputy chairman of the ball.

Viscountess Hambleden, supported by the Mayors of Lambeth and Camberwell, will open the annual fête at King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, S.E.5, on Thursday, June 5, at 3 p.m.

DANCES

LADY DAWSON OF PENN

Lady Dawson of Penn gave a dance last night at 32, Wimpole-street, for her daughter, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson. The house was decorated with a variety of coloured spring flowers, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ian Bowater, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. David Eccles, the Marquess and Marchioness Douro and Lady Anne Wellesley, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, Viscount and Viscountess Lymington, the Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry, Countess Cadogan, Lady Beatrix Cadogan, the Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Viscountess Chelmsford, Viscountess Lewisham, the Hon. Diana Legge, Lady Alice Vivian, Miss Hermione Vivian, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Miss Rosemary Mitford, Sir Cuthbert and the Hon. Lady Quilter, Miss Quilter, Lady Ossulston, Prince and Princess Otto von Bismarck, Lady Greenwood, the Hon. Angela Greenwood, Lady Margaret Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Sir John and Lady Thomson-Walker, Miss Elspeth Thomson-Walker, Mrs. Lee Ewart, Miss Geraldine Ewart, the Hon. Mrs. Waters, Miss Waters, Mrs. Humphreys-Owen, Miss Elizabeth Humphreys-Owen, Admiral and Mrs. Percy Royds, Miss Royds, Mr. and Mrs. Derrick Morley, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Yarrow, Miss Yarrow, Mr. Derick Yarrow, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Barford, Mr. and Lady Jean Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Yarrow, Miss Audrey and Miss Ethne Yarrow, Lady Waddilove, Miss Barbara Salmon, Sir John Barran, Miss Margarita Barran, Miss Betty Sangre, Mr. Dick Sangre, Miss Katherine Stent, Miss Barbara Pollen, Lady Violet Baring, Mr. Anthony Hornby, Mr. Denis Hargrove, Mr. Ian Parsons, Mr. Donald Anderson, Mr. Ivor Reeves, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Miss Betty Luxmore, Miss Griffiths-Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Pollen, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Kearsley, Miss Ursula Kearsley, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Tate, Miss Monica Tate, Lady Jessel, Miss Vanda Sweetenham, Mrs. Drake, Miss Drake, Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, Miss Diana Thorne, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. James Rutland, Mr. Henry Illingworth, Mr. Roy Baird, the Hon. David Rhys, Mr. Rose Morris, Lady Perrott, Miss Priscilla and Miss Helena Perrott, Lady Pigott-Brown, Miss Pigott-Brown, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Miss Joan Madden, Lady Tyrrell-Money, Miss Eyres-Monsell, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Miss Joan Pearson, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, Miss Gillian Barrington, Mrs. Wyld, Miss Diana Wyld, Miss Brocklebank, Miss Ursula Brocklebank, Baroness Van Ufford, Miss Monica Scott, Lord Ebbisham, Mrs. Gurney, Miss Priscilla Gurney, Mrs. Cunliffe, Miss Gundred Cunliffe, Miss Beryl Bowater, the Hon. Betty Askwith, Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, Lord Pentland, Lady Myrtle and Lady Norah Jellicoe, Lady Mary Lindsay, Mr. Nigel Birch, Mr. James Drummond-Moray, Mr. George Hay-Drummond, Miss Barbara Gray-Cheape, Mr. Ian Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Royds, Mr. and Mrs. Arrol Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ottley, Mr. and Mrs. Burdett, Miss Daphne Bousfield, Miss Mary Burnaby, Mr. and Mrs. George Wansborough, Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Odgen, Miss Perry Gordon-Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Miss Diana Gwynne-Lawrence, Mrs. Bernard Baker, Miss Beatrice Baker, Mr. John Docker, Mr. Bernard Docker, Mr. Carson-Howe, Miss Joan Windsor-Lewis, Miss Joan Verney, Miss Glasgow, Miss Jean Courtauld, Miss M. Thompson, Mr. Thompson, Captain Victor Cazalet, Miss Joan Bailey, Mrs. Hamilton Wedderburn, Miss Diana and Miss Noreen Wedderburn, Mr. Patrick Lubbock, Mr. Nigel Gibbs, Lady Bridget Poulett, and Mr. Richard Schreiber.

"NINE TILL SIX"

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught took a party to the "Nine till Six" ball, which was held at Grosvenor House last night, in aid of the endowment of a "Dressmakers' Ward" in the Middlesex Hospital. The Embassy band played, and a *cabaret* was presented during the evening.

LUNCHEONS

LADY QUEENBOROUGH

The Turkish Ambassador was entertained by Lady Queenborough at luncheon yesterday at 39, Berkeley-square. Among other guests were:—

Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. John Gretton, Sir Reginald and Lady Leeds, Captain Sir George and Lady Arthur, Sir Montague Barlow, Miss Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, Mr. Chalmers Roberts, Viscountess Cowdray, Mr. R. Dickson, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, and Miss Irme Vickers.

COLONEL THE MASTER OF SEMPILL

The President of the Royal Aeronautical Society (Colonel the Master of Sempill) gave a luncheon party yesterday at the offices of the Royal Aeronautical Society in honour of Herr Kronfeld, the German exponent of gliding and soaring flight. The guests included:—

Dr. Merton, Mr. Howard Flanders, Captain Entwistle, Mr. Handley Page, Mr. Roland Plinsch, Herr von Scherpenberg, and Mr. Wolfe.

MRS. FITZROY STEWART

The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy Stewart gave a luncheon party yesterday at the Berkeley Hotel. Her guests included:—

The Cuban Minister, Mme. Matsudaira, Lord and Lady William Nevill, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Lady Rothband, Lady Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mrs. Godefroi, General Deeping, Mrs. Frank Fraser, and Mr. William Hayes Ackland.

Captain Oliver Fraser, and Mr. William Hayes Ackland.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

COLONEL H. G. WATKINS AND THE COUNTESS FELICIE HOYOS

A marriage has been arranged between Colonel H. George Watkins, late Coldstream Guards, of No. 1, Onslow-crescent, S.W., and the Countess Felicie Hoyos, youngest daughter of his Excellency Count Ladislaus Hoyos, late Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France, and Countess Franziska Hoyos, of Portschach, Karnten, Austria. The ceremony will take place in the private chapel at Portschach in the autumn.

MR. E. L. ORR-EWING AND MISS FERGUSSON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Edward Lindsay Orr-Ewing, M.C., The Black Watch, of Dunskey, Portpatrick, son of the late Mr. C. L. Orr-Ewing, M.P., and Lady Augusta Inskip, and Jean, daughter of Admiral Sir James and Lady Fergusson, Woodend, Chichester.

LIEUTENANT A. F. PUGSLEY, R.N., AND MISS SHAW

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Anthony Follett Pugsley, Royal Navy, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Follett Pugsley, of Hornhill, Tiverton, and Barbara, only daughter of the late J. Byam Shaw and Mrs. Byam Shaw, of Campden Hill-gardens, W.8.

CAPTAIN C. L. TRAFFORD AND MISS HOGG

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in October in India, between Cecil Leigh Trafford, Captain and Adjutant, 1st Batt., 10th Gurkha Rifles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Trafford, of St. Heliers, and Barbara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Hogg, of Whyteleafe.

CAPTAIN H. E. BUTTERFIELD AND MISS LISTER

The marriage arranged between Captain H. E. Butterfield, The K.O.Y.L.I., and The Nigeria Regiment, and Miss Constance Marjory Lister will take place in St. Mark's Church, Sheffield, on Thursday, June 19, at 12 o'clock.

MR. J. F. OLIVER AND MISS M. C. RAINSFORD

The engagement is announced between John Francis Oliver, of the Nigerian Political Service, only son of the Rev. H. J. and Mrs. Oliver, of the Rectory, Bengeo, and Marjorie Cranstoun, younger daughter of the late J. H. M. Rainsford and of Mrs. Rainsford, of Troon, Bengeo, Hertford.

MR. J. H. E. WOODS AND MISS K. M. BAKER

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. H. E. Woods and Miss K. M. Baker will take place on Tuesday next, June 3, at Christ Church, Southgate, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. E. W. ROPER AND MISS E. W. MASON

The engagement is announced between Eric William Roper, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Roper, of Harpenden, and Eileen Winifred, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mason, of Park-avenue, Harpenden.

MR. V. P. BROWN AND MISS LIVERSIDGE

The engagement is announced between Vivian Percy Brown, of Victoria Lodge, Blenheim-road, S.W.20, son of the late Joseph Brown, of Worthing, and Helen Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Liversidge, Forestrow, Walton-on-Thames.

MR. I. F. J. KRABBÉ AND MISS CLEGG

The engagement is announced between Iver Frederick Jardine, only son of Major C. F. Krabbé, O.B.E., Bridge House, Dymchurch, Kent, and Henriette Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rowland Clegg, Nash Court, Ludlow, Shropshire.

MR. H. V. LOXDALE AND MISS W. G. YOUNGHUSBAND WATSON

The engagement is announced of Henry Valentine Loxdale, son of Geoffrey Loxdale, of Shrewsbury, and nephew of the present High Sheriff of Cardiganshire, and Winifred Grace, daughter of Ernest Younghusband Watson, J.P., and Mrs. Watson, of North Devon and Worthing.

NATIONAL BIRTHDAY TRUST FUND

At the invitation of Lady Annaly, the quarterly meeting of the committee of the National Birthday Trust Fund and representatives of associated maternity hospitals was held at 19, Hyde Park-gardens yesterday. Sir Julien Cahn, who recently accepted the chairmanship of the fund, presided. Others present were:—

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lady George Cholmondeley, Lady Congleton, Lady Williams, Lady Forres, Lady Grisel Hamilton, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin; Mr. Digby d'Avigdor and Mr. Seymour Leslie (Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital), Dr. Annie McCall and Miss Watney (Clapham Maternity Hospital), Mr. C. Andrews (Plaistow Maternity Hospital), Mr. H. A. Page (East End Maternity Hospital), Miss Gregory (British Hospital for Mothers and Babies), and Mrs. Modell (Jewish Maternity Hospital).

FUNERALS

LADY HOGG

The funeral took place yesterday, at Golders Green Crematorium, of Lady Hogg, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir George Hogg. The Rev. Carey Knyvett, of Benwell Vicarage, Newcastle-on-Tyne (cousin), officiated. The family mourners included Miss Hogg (daughter), Mrs. Massey (sister), Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Greenstreet, Miss Greenstreet, Sir Horace McMahon, Mrs. Brooking, Mr. Lionel McMahon, Miss Ethel McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton-Wedderburn, Captain W. R. F. Osmond and Mrs. Osmond, Mr. E. R. Greenstreet, and Mrs. Greenstreet.

Among others present were:—

Lady Salter, Dr. Helen Worthington, Miss North, Mrs. Plincke, Miss Sylvester, Mrs. Geidt, Miss Wright, Captain Geidt, Mr. E. H. Platt, and Mr. L. J. Bedwell.

LADY MITTER

The funeral of Lady Mitter took place at Golders Green Crematorium yesterday. The family mourners were:—Sir Binod Mitter (husband), Mr. S. N. and Mr. P. K. Mitter (sons), Mr. S. C. Mitter (nephew), and Mr. R. M. Mitter (grandson). Others present included:—

The High Commissioner for India, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Basanta and Lady Mullick, Sir Albion Banerji, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Warliker, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kyper, Mr. and Mrs. Kotval, Mrs. S. R. Das, the Hon. and Mrs. Sushil Sinha, Mr. Arthur Hunter, Miss Flawn, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bonarjw, Mrs. Palit, Mr. V. S. Swaminathan, Mr. N. Roy, Mr. Mukerji, Mr. G. B. McNair, Mr. B. Dube, Mr. J. S. Aiman (Warden, the Indian Students' Union), Mr. T. B. Khaiten, Mr. S. C. Dasgupta, Mr. D. N. Sen, Mr. P. B. Sengupta, Mr. S. K. Sengupta, Mr. K. Visvalingam, Mr. Alec H. Wilson, and Mr. A. M. Dunne.

MISS EMILY DRUMMOND

The funeral of Miss Emily Drummond, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Drummond (who was Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1835 until his death in 1840), took place at Mickleham Church, near Leatherhead, Surrey, yesterday. The Rev. A. W. Bedford (rector) officiated. The chief mourners included the following:—

Judge Eustace Hills, K.C., and the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Hills, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard James and Miss Diana James, Miss Margaret Chapman, Mr. Maurice Barry O'Brien and Miss Barry O'Brien, Mr. Gordon Pollock, Dr. Kay Menzies, Miss Dorothea Borton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Clark, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Wyndham Fosberry, and the servants and the staff from Fredley, Dorking, Surrey.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MRS. BURY

A memorial service for Mrs. Bury, wife of Bishop Bury, was held yesterday at the Church of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham-street. The Rev. Everard Digby and the Bishop of Fulham (who represented the Bishop of London) officiated. Among those present were:—

Clara Lady Vincent, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, Miss Jeffcock, Major Richard Bigg, the Rev. H. Haworth Cryerton, Mrs. Lord, Mr. W. G. Speck, Mr. C. Spooner, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. A. J. Hambling, Mr. B. Briers, Dr. and Mrs. Percy Smith, the Rev. E. C. Nightingale, Mr. H. W. Bristowe, Mr. F. D. Payne, Mr. Pirson, Mr. B. A. G. Norman, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. Hahn (pastor of the Swiss Church), Miss Gardner, Miss Tilly, Mr. C. A. Fisher, the Archdeacon of London, the Misses Birley, Mr. T. H. Gilbert, Mr. D. H. A. Hitchings, Mr. A. C. Medcalf, Mr. D. W. Mortimer, and Mr. F. J. Gay.

MRS. BETHUNE

A memorial service for Mrs. Bethune was held yesterday at noon at St. Mark's, North Audley-street. The service was conducted by Bishop Russell Wakefield and the Rev. W. G. Pennyman, assisted by the Rev. Eric Barnes. Among those present were:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward and Lady Bethune, Mr. Frank Bethune, Mrs. Elliot-Lockhart, Miss Elliot-Lockhart, Lady Gilbey, the Hon. Lady Mallet, Lady Lucas, the Hon. Mrs. Lyell, Miss Lyell, the Hon. Mrs. Hopkinson, the Hon. Gladys Jessel, Miss Yvonne French, the Dowager Lady Congleton, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Magniac, the Hon. Beatrix Lister, Mrs. Mummery, Miss Russell, the Misses Townshend-Wilson, Miss Newton, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Castle, Judge Harington, Mr. Vernon Harington, Mr. Kenneth Harington, Dr. Charles Morris, Mrs. Robert Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Nares, Mr. Lister Harrison, Mrs. Robert Buxton, Mr. Hopkinson, Miss Gough, Commander and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Andrew Gibson, Captain Castle, Mr. Andrew Gibson, Mr. de la Fontaine, Mr. H. Norman, Captain and Mrs. Spicer, Mr. Stephen Powys, Mr. Breath, Mr. Ferard, Mrs. Alfred Southeby, Miss Allen, Mrs. David Reid, Mrs. Ogilvy, Mr. H. B. Howe, and Miss Dugdale.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD

INSPECTION BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The Duke of Connaught inspected the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard yesterday in the garden of St. James's Palace. The ceremony was watched by Princess Elizabeth from the porch of Clarence House. With her were Princess Marie Louise, Princess Helena Victoria, and Lady Patricia Ramsay.

As the Duke of Connaught, in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, walked out of Clarence House, the Bodyguard gave their own Royal Salute, each man raising his white gloved hand higher than his halberd. The Duke walked slowly along the two ranks and stopped to speak to nearly every one of the Yeomen. As he turned from the rear rank and went to where the N.C.O.s were drawn up in a separate line, one of the oldest of them began to sway. The Duke spoke to him for a moment or two, and then just as he had passed the man collapsed and fell on his knees. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, the Duke's Comptroller, helped to raise the man, and he was taken in an ambulance to Clarence House. He quickly recovered.

The DUKE, addressing the men, made a sympathetic reference to the incident, and said that the N.C.O. had merely been overcome by the "unexpected warmth of the sunshine." He spoke of the splendid service rendered to their Sovereign by the Yeomen of the Guard. "As year by year passes," he said, "it is a pleasure for me to inspect the Bodyguard, which affords one of the best examples of the Army traditions. I am glad to hear that 24 men of the Guard have more than 20 years' service each, and I congratulate you on your splendid turnout."

The Duke of Connaught thanked Lord Loch, Captain of the Bodyguard, for inviting him to inspect them. Then the Yeomen, headed by the band of the Coldstream Guards, marched across the lawn and dismissed.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

PREBENDARY H. J. R. OSBORNE has resigned his post as Chief Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of London after ten years' service. He has been offered the vicarage of St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea, by the rector of Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, and has accepted it. The institution and induction will take place on June 4 at 8.30 p.m., and will be conducted by the Bishop of London and the Archdeacon of Middlesex.

The Bishop of Leicester has appointed Mr. NORMAN CHARLES ARMITAGE, of Lincoln's Inn, as Chancellor of the Diocese of Leicester.

The REV. W. DERRETT-SMITH has been appointed to the rectory of Pickwell, Leicestershire.

The Bishop of Chester has appointed the following to honorary canonries in Chester Cathedral:—The REV. J. S. ADDISON, Rural Dean of Bowdon; the REV. WALTER BIDLAKE, vicar of Neston; and the REV. G. D. WHITE, rector and Rural Dean of Wallasey.

The REV. G. A. BUNBURY will resign the vicarage of Broomfield, Essex, next month, to be Master of St. John's Hospital, Bath. He has informed his parishioners that the condition of his wife's health has caused him to accept the appointment.

NOTES

The Rev. S. H. Farwell Roe, rector of St. Pinnock, Cornwall, announces his intention of resigning the benefice.

The Bishop of Chelmsford has received an anonymous gift of £1,000 for the building of the Mothers' Union Church of St. Elizabeth, Dagenham.

Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the London Diocesan Fund, will lay the foundation stone of St. Catherine's Mission Church, North Hammersmith, at 7.30 this evening.

Among those who have accepted the invitation to the Tercentenary Banquet of Sion College on Thursday, July 3, are the Archbishop of York, the Lord Mayor, the Bishops of London, Worcester, and Portsmouth, the Deans of St. Paul's, Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, the Masters of the Temple and the Charterhouse, and Alderman and Sheriff Neal.

The Worcester Diocesan Conference will be held at Worcester to-morrow. In the afternoon the Bishop of Rangoon (Dr. N. H. Tubbs) will speak on the South India Church union proposals.

The Bishop of Leicester, who is taking a two months' rest on account of his health, announces in a letter in his diocesan leaflet that he hopes to be able to attend the Lambeth Conference on the understanding that he will have no special responsibility in connexion with it. He will take his usual holiday for a month after the Conference, and hopes to be back at work in the middle of September.

Mrs. Florence Gell Worship has presented a house, valued at £3,000, as a vicarage for the parish of Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, the present vicarage being too large and expensive for the benefice. The proceeds of the sale of the present vicarage will be devoted to the augmentation of the benefice. Mrs. Worship's benefaction has been met by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This will be applied partly to the endowment of the benefice and partly towards providing the services of an assistant curate.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY

REASON AND POETRY

The annual Warton Lecture on English Poetry was given at the Rooms of the British Academy yesterday by Professor W. Macneile Dixon, his subject being "Chatterton."

The lecturer said that Chatterton's times were not poetic times. The hopes of the eighteenth century, "our understanding age," as Addison called it, were in the intellect. Though a child of that age Chatterton turned back to the past to history, and to that period of history which the eighteenth century found utterly irrational and incomprehensible, the Middle Ages. In their architecture, the Gothic, held by his own times in contempt, Chatterton found his inspiration, in the great church of St. Mary Redcliffe in Bristol, "the finest and most famous parish church," said Queen Elizabeth, "in England." With St. Mary Redcliffe Chatterton's whole career was inseparably associated. For such an influence as this no parallel could anywhere be found. It became for him the fixed pivot of his thought, the medieval scene on which his heart was set, a living chapter of history.

In this passion for the past, Chatterton's ruling passion, we had the awakening of the historic sense, which accompanied the new birth of poetry in the medieval revival. Of the medieval cathedral, which *was* history and which *was* poetry, the age of prose and reason could make nothing. It embodied the thoughts and aspirations of centuries. Its builders thought in high terms. It was pride and splendour. It rejoiced the beholder. But it flung a constant challenge to the reason. What precisely were the rational values of this extraordinary coinage of the brain and what science would elucidate them for us? It spoke and its speech was eloquent, but to Voltaire and Addison the speech was an unintelligible jargon, evidence of the mind in delirium. Was there then, an irreconcilable feud between reason and poetry? There was a double mind in us. Intellectualism was in our blood and admiration was in our blood. Neither the language of reason, proceeding by way of intellectual concepts, nor of poetry, proceeding by way of symbol and image, was sufficient, for both were inadequate. Beauty was as necessary to us as logic. We were beginning to perceive that "the solution of the riddle of life in space and time lies outside of space and time"—ancient doctrine, in which, if accepted, we had the beginnings of a reconciliation between reason and poetry.

PLAYING FIELDS IN THE RHONDDA VALLEY

A grant has been sanctioned by the Unemployment Grants Committee towards the laying out of playing fields in the Rhondda Valley at a cost of some £30,000. The grant of State assistance in this case has been made possible by cooperation with the Coalfields Distress Fund, the National Playing Fields Association, and by private generosity. The State grant will cover 75 per cent. of the labour costs of the work. The remainder of the labour costs will be found by the Coalfields Distress Fund and the Playing Fields Association. The costs of materials are being met in part by grants from the Playing Fields Association and the Carnegie Trustees, supplemented by a very generous contribution from Sir Louis Baron.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

SCIENTIST'S GIFT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM

PROFESSOR FREDERICK VINCENT THEOBALD, of Wye Court, Wye, near Ashford, Kent, a distinguished authority on mosquitoes, late Professor of Agricultural Zoology in London University, who died on March 6, aged 61, left £5,876, with net personalty £4,727. He gives:—

His collection and types of *Aphididæ* to the British Museum.

DAME IRENE VICTORIA EASON BURGOYNE, of Eaton-terrace, S.W., who died on February 12, daughter of Mr. E. Macdonald, of Sydney, New South Wales, and widow of Sir Alan Burgoyne, formerly M.P. for the Aylesbury Division of Bucks, left unsettled property of the gross value of £3,898, with net personalty £3,615.

Mr. CARLTON CROSS, M.A., J.P., of Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Dorset, a former High Sheriff of Dorset, who died on March 27, aged 70, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £158,589, with net personalty £139,531. He left:—

£1,000 to Mace Tetley, of The Manor Cottage, Brigstock, Kettering, Northants, "in affectionate recognition of her kindness in nursing me while ill, and of many other kind actions which brightened the lives of myself and my late dear wife"; £200 each to his chauffeur, John Sturgess, and his butler, George William Hallett, if respectively still in his service and not under notice; and £100 similarly to his gardener, Leon Mansfield.

Mr. SPENCER CALMEYER CHARRINGTON, M.A., of Winchfield Lodge, Winchfield, Hants, who died on February 26, aged 75, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £80,315, with net personalty £41,416.

Mr. PETER LOAK, of St. Peter's-street, Stamford, Lincs, retired draper, who died on March 3, left estate of the gross value of £7,514, with net personalty £4,517. He left:—

The use of his residence, 6, St. Peter's-street, and the effects there, and the rents from 7, St. Peter's-street, and an annuity of £130 to his wife, and on her death the proceeds of the sale thereof, and the sum producing the said annuity equally between the Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary, the Kettering and District General Hospital, and the Northampton General Hospital; and the residue of his property to the Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary.

Miss SUSAN FRANCES LUDOMILLA SCHETKY, of Yorke-road, Babbacombe, Devon, who died on April 5, left estate of the gross value of £5,390, with net personalty £5,301.

She left:—

£200 to the Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, "such gift being in memory of my late dear father, John Christian Schetky, Marine Painter in Ordinary to Queen Victoria and two preceding Sovereigns, who took deep interest in the school"; £100 to St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission; £100 to the Artists Benevolent Fund.

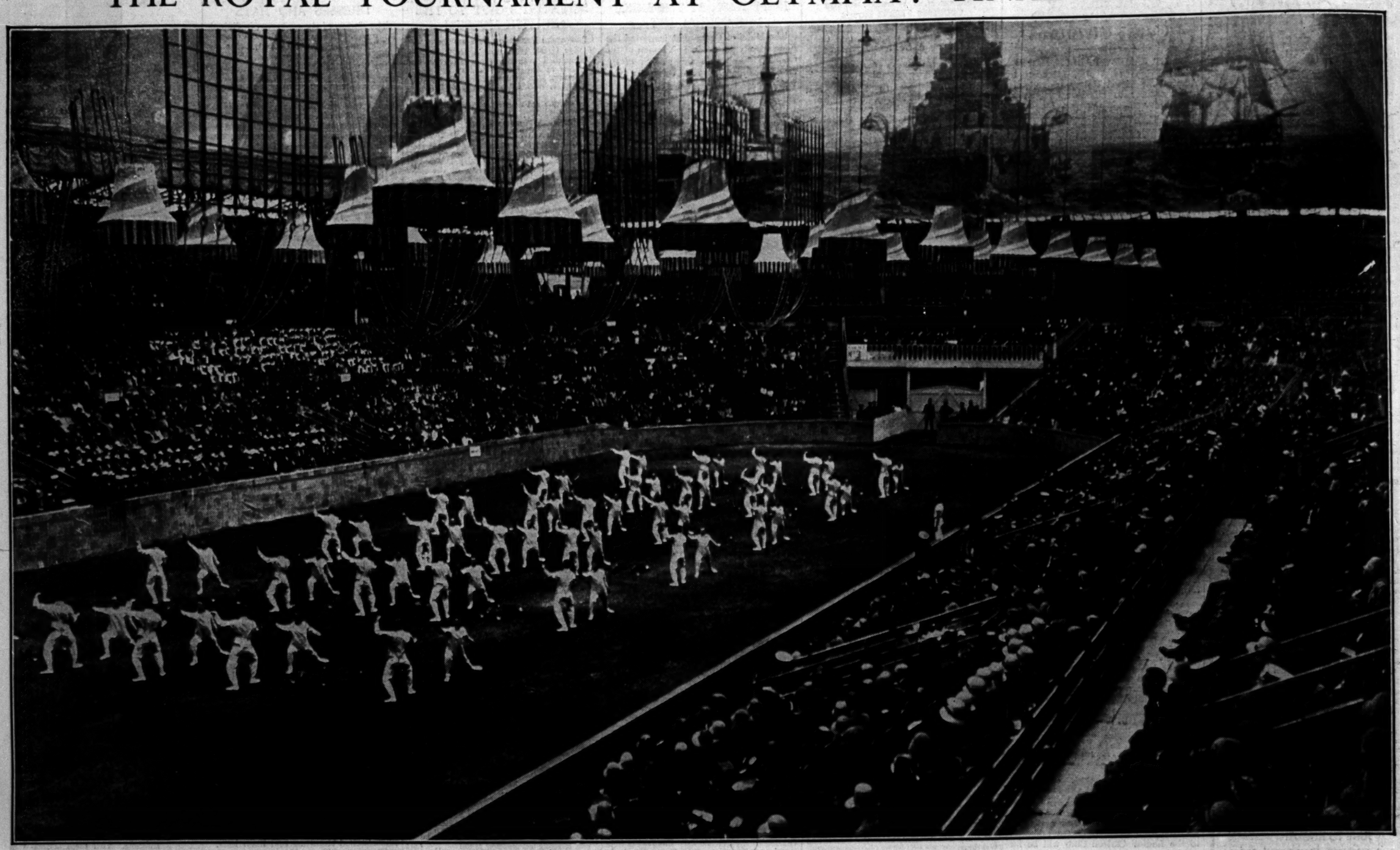
£200 to the Incorporated Trustees of the Church of England in the Bahamas to be applied for general purposes in the Diocese of Nassau; £200 to the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, for mission work at Poona; £100 to the Church Penitentiary Association; £100 to the Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aldershot.

£200 to the Church of England Mission in North China and Shantung; £200 to the General Purposes Fund of the Diocese of North Queensland, Australia; £100 to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institute; £200 to the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund; £200 to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; £100 to Our Dumb Friends League; and £100 to the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ADAMS, Mr. Harold John, M.A., F.R.A.S. (72), of Oakwood, avenue, Beckenham, and of H.M. Patent Office, retired (net personalty £5,197)	£5,388
ALDRIDGE, the Rev. Henry Booth, of Russell-street, Levensulme, Manchester (net personalty £671)	946
ALLEN, Mr. Thomas, of Garthorpe, Barrington-road, Leicester, cigar manufacturer (net personalty £14,907)	15,075
ALLEN, Mr. Thomas, of Links Cottage, Suffield Park, Cromer, son of the late Canon E. E. Allen, sometime rector of Portinkerry and Barry, Glamorgan (net personalty £3,534)	3,830
BAKER, Mrs. Harriot, of Garrison-lane, Felixstowe, widow of the Rev. C. Baker (net personalty £4,220)	5,316
BEATON, Mr. John, of Blaven, Turriff, Aberdeen, retired bank agent (personal estate)	7,417
BENNETT, Engineer-Commander David Jackson, R.N., retired (70), of The Haven, High Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight (net personalty £1,311)	1,350
BENSON, Mrs. Edith Maud, of Elm-avenue, Eastcote, Middlesex (net personalty £3,484)	4,915
BICKHAM, Miss Selina Constance (84), of Rothsay-road, Bedford (net personalty £7,991)	9,463
BIRCH, Mr. Howard William (63), of Mount-road, Penn, Staffs, for many years manager of the Canadian and general shipping departments of John Shaw and Sons, Limited, hardware merchants and manufacturers, of Wolverhampton (net personalty £1,894)	2,329
BRANTHWAITE, Mr. John (48), of Western Villas, Western-road, Crediton, Devon, a partner of Messrs. Hoskins and Co., tinware manufacturers (net personalty £1,435)	1,989
BROWN, Mr. George Matthew, of Park-terrace, London-road, Portsmouth, retired chemist (net personalty £14,003)	23,170
CORRIE, Miss Alice Helen, of Broad Green, Millmead, Guildford (net personalty £5,018)	6,256
FARLEY, Mrs. Mary Isabel Gwendolen Turner, of Brancote-road, Putney, S.W., widow of T. MacN. T. Farley, of Wartnaby Hall, Melton Mowbray (net personalty £1,322)	1,860
FARMER, Major Langford Lianwarne, late The Royal Irish Regiment (62), of Gowran Castle, Gowran, Kilkenny, Irish Free State (personal estate in England)	16,721
GREENWOOD, Mr. Norman (43), of Blackburn-road, Accrington, managing director of Autley Mills, Church (net personalty £16,168)	17,706
HALLETT, Mrs. Mary (73), of West Cliff, Dawlish, Devon, widow of Shackleton Hallett, barrister-at-law (net personalty £25,494)	26,033
HARRIS, Mrs. Kate, of Broxhulme Rectory, Saxilby, Lincs, widow of Surgeon-Major F. W. Harris, Indian Army (net personalty £3,981)	4,199
HASTINGS, Mr. Charles Albert (68), of Ranmoor-crescent, Sheffield, draper (net personalty £12,003)	14,063
HUTCHINGS, Mr. George Riddington (72), of Merrow Grange Hotel, Guildford, retired confectioner (net personalty £15,505)	16,343
ILLINGWORTH, Mr. Benjamin (67), of Rose Lea, Heaton-grove, Bradford, wool merchant (net personalty £20,525)	22,189
JONES, Major Robert Thomas, J.P., late Queen's Westminster Rifles (72), of Kildermorie, Bishopswood-road, Highgate, N. (net personalty £105,089)	111,499
MOORE, Mr. Herbert John (81), of Edgewood, Woodside-road, Woodford Wells, Essex (net personalty £5,618)	7,178
NARAMORE, Mr. William (80), of Milton-road, Waterloo, Lancs, science lecturer (net personalty £5,186)	5,787
PATERSON, Mr. William, M.B., of Millbrae-road, Langside, Glasgow (personal estate in Great Britain £8,962) (total value)	9,403
PITCAIRN, Miss Hester Hine Hunt (80), of South Yeo, Fairy Cross, Devon, formerly of Edinburgh (personal estate)	25,397
RAVEN, Mrs. Elizabeth Minnie (55), of Suffolk House, Dartmouth Park-hill, N.W. (net personalty £433)	10,371
ROGERSON, Mr. Christopher, of Rothwell-road, Gosforth, Northumberland, sports outfitter (net personalty £5,047)	6,001
RUCK, Mrs. Augusta Julia (66), of St. Anns, Chapel-lane, Thurnham, Kent, wife of M. A. Ruck, ironmonger (net personalty £

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA: FINAL REHEARSAL



THE FENCING DISPLAY.—A general view during the fencing display at the final rehearsal yesterday for the Royal Tournament, which opens at Olympia to-day. This is the 47th year of the Tournament, which is designed for the encouragement of skill at arms and the benefit of naval, military, and Air Force charities. The fencing display is given by 60 warrant and non-commissioned officers who have undergone a fencing course at the Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot. The programme also includes a historical display and exhibitions of gymnastics, rope climbing, and trick riding. Children from the naval and military orphanages were among the spectators who witnessed the rehearsal yesterday.

M.W.H.L.

THE LATEST....

NEW HOUSING ESTATES
HAVE GAS FOR WATER HEATING

What method of water heating is most up-to-date—best suited to serve your home? The question is answered by the following facts. In nine new housing estates in the area of one gas company alone there are over 5,000 houses and over 500 flats. *All are having gas for water heating.* Gas to give really hot water for every need. Gas to save labour, cut out delays, banish uncertainty. You too can afford to use gas. Ask at the Gas showrooms.

The newest homes use

GAS

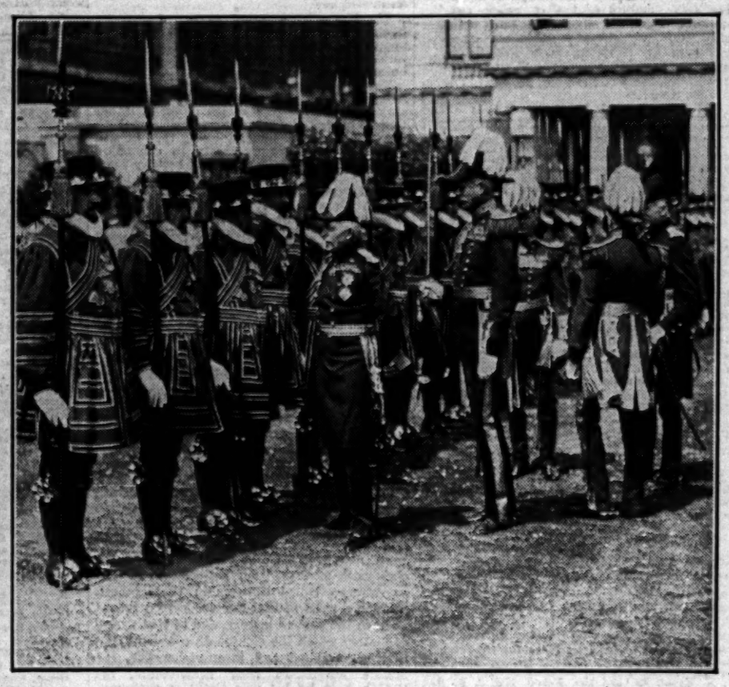
THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE

The B.C.G.A. ..... representing the British Gas Industry, is at your service for free advice and help on any use of gas.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION
28, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1

CARDINAL LUÇON, the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, whose death is announced. He was Archbishop of Rheims throughout the War.

MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY.—The Kanchenjunga expedition's porter, Chettan, who was killed by an avalanche. A tribute appears elsewhere.



THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.—The annual inspection of the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard was held at St. James's Palace yesterday. The Duke of Connaught is seen passing along the ranks.

ARCHBISHOP DAVIDSON.—The Cloister Garth of Canterbury Cathedral, where Archbishop Lord Davidson will be buried to-morrow. This evening the body will be taken by road to Canterbury after a service at Westminster Abbey, and will be placed in the Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft. To-morrow's funeral service will be at 2.45 p.m.

GOING FAR—EAST? *then go* WEST!

First the great Atlantic luxury liners, speeding into the Sunset, bringing you to Canada; then the giant trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway winging across the Dominion to the Pacific shores. And then the great white Empresses, mighty boats—the largest on the Pacific—speeding over the Ocean to China and Japan. Next time you're going East, whether for business or pleasure—*go West.* Go via Canadian Pacific—the quicker, more interesting, more comfortable way. Write for Trans-Pacific Booklet No. 6

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SURREY AND SUSSEX

ESTATE FEATURE

Owing to the extraordinary demand for space for this Special Feature arranged to appear in The Times on Saturday next, May 31, it has been found impossible to accommodate all the advertisements on that day. In order to meet the difficulty, therefore,

ONE PAGE WILL APPEAR
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY
AND
TWO PAGES ON SATURDAY
MAY 31

FOURTH COURT OF THE SEASON

CEREMONY AT THE PALACE

OFFICIAL REPORT

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace last evening.

Previous to the Court the Queen received:—His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur; His Highness Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and the Aly Khan; the Chief of Bhor and Sadashivrao Raghunathrao Pant Sachiv.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Patterson, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, was in attendance.

The following members of the Royal Family were present:—

The Duke of Gloucester;

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander.

Field-Marshal The Duke of Connaught, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Gordon;

The Lady Maud Carnegie;

Commodore the Hon. Alexander and The Lady Patricia Ramsay.

His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons under the command of General the Earl of Cavan, the Captain. Colonel Sir St. John Gore, the Lieutenant; Colonel Wilford Lloyd, the Standard Bearer; Brigadier-General Archibald Home, the Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Angel Scott, the Harbinger, were present on duty with the Corps.

The King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the Palace, under the command of Major-General the Lord Loch, the Captain. Captain Sir Houston French, the Lieutenant; Brigadier-General Cecil Wray, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant; Major Colin MacRae, the Ensign; and Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Frederick and Lieut.-Colonel W. Gibbs, Exons in Waiting, were also present on duty.

A Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, under the command of Captain G. F. Forestier-Walker, was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace.

The Queen, accompanied by other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room at half-past 9 o'clock.

In attendance upon her Majesty were:—

The Earl of Cromer, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Steward; the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse; Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Gold Stick in Waiting; Admiral Sir Montague Browning, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom; the Earl De La Warr, Lord in Waiting; General the Earl of Cavan, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Lord Loch, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., Treasurer of the Household; Mr. Thomas Henderson, M.P., Comptroller of the Household; Mr. John Hayes, M.P., Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp; General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting; Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, Principal Air Aide-de-Camp; the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Master of the Household; Colonel the Hon. Sir George Crichton, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Office; Colonel Arthur Erskine, Crown Equerry; Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Groom in Waiting; Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, Equerries in Waiting; Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt., Deputy Master of the Household; Major Colin Gordon, Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Wyndham, Silver Stick in Waiting; Captain A. H. Ferguson, Silver Stick Adjutant in Waiting; Lieut.-Colonel A. F. A. N. Thorne, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Captain W. Goschen, Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes; the Lady Ampthill, Lady in Waiting; the Lady Elizabeth Motion, Woman of the Bedchamber; the Hon. Jean Bruce, Maid of Honour; the Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; Sir Edward Wallington, Treasurer to the Queen; Sir Harry Verney, Private Secretary to the Queen; and Mr. John Colville and Mr. Neville Wigram, Pages of Honour.

The following, other than those in personal attendance upon Her Majesty, were also present:—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Hubert Montgomery, Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; Captain F. A. Sommerville, R.N., Brigadier R. V. T. Ford, R.M., Colonel J. V. Campbell, Colonel C. H. Pank, Colonel L. Partridge, Colonel the Hon. A. G. Brodrick, and Group Captain L. W. B. Rees, Aides-de-Camp in Waiting; the Hon. Montagus Eliot, Captain Charles Irvine, Admiral Philip Nelson-Ward, Captain Edmund Cooper-Key, R.N., Brigadier-General Gerald Trotter, Major Berkeley Levett, Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir Hamnet Share, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, Colonel Vivian Gabriel, Captain Humphrey Lloyd, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry de Satgé, Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt., Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, and Colonel the Hon. George Herbert, Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting; Sir Stanley Hewett, Surgeon Apothecary; Mr. J. B. Monck, Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; and Mr. Lacy Baggallay, Mr. Roger Makins, Mr. Peter Loxley, and Mr. George Labouchere, of the Foreign Office.

The following Indian Orderly Officers, with Major V. E. W. Simpson, the Officer in Charge, were in attendance:—Subadar-Major and Honorary Lieutenant Anthony, Bahadur; Subadar-Major Lasang Gam; Subadar-Major Sangili Naidu; and Subadar San Tu.

The following Members of the Government in the Cabinet were in attendance:—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Air.

The Secretary and the Gentlemen of the Lord Chamberlain's Office were also in attendance.

The Band of the Scots Guards was in attendance, and played a selection of music.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

The following Members of the Diplomatic Corps and other Foreigners of distinction were invited on this occasion:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, Señor Don Pedro J. de Zulueta and Mme. de Zulueta.

The German Ambassador and Graf Bernstorff.

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, Mlle. Yvonne de Fleuriau, and M. Roger Cambon.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira and Senhor Cesar de Mesquita Serva.

The Turkish Ambassador and Semsettin Arif Bey.

The Portuguese Ambassador and Senhor João de Barros Ferreira da Fonseca.

The Italian Ambassador and Nobile Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi di Presenzano.

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne and Comte Antoine de Laubespin.

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira and Mr. Yoshio Muto.

The United States Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes and Mr. Robert L. Buell.

The Polish Ambassador and Count Joseph Potocki.

The Chilean Ambassador and Mme. Villegas and Señor Don Luis Renard.

The Norwegian Minister and M. D. Steen and Mme. Steen.

The Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini and M. Theering de Sonnenberg.

The Swedish Minister.

The Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.

The Venezuelan Minister.

The Estonian Minister.

The Greek Minister and M. Kindynis.

The Bulgarian Minister.

The Latvian Minister and M. L. Ekis.

The Czechoslovak Minister and Mme. Masaryk and M. Cerny.

The Yugoslav Minister.

The Finnish Minister and Mme. Saastamoinen.

The Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo.

The Lithuanian Minister and M. Juozas Kajeckas.

Rumania: Mme. Tititesco.

The Salvadorean Minister and Mme. de Reyes-Guerra.

The Ethiopian Minister and Ato Bakkala Habt Mikail.

The Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze.

The Afghan Minister and Zulfacar Khan.

The Liberian Minister and Mme. Dresselhuys.

The Nicaraguan Minister.

The Dominican Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Basil.

The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires and M. Samuel B. Cahan.

The Colombian Chargé d'Affaires.

The Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires and M. Hassan Nabas.

The Iraq Chargé d'Affaires and M. Albert Nannis.

The Persian Chargé d'Affaires and Abdol Ahad Khan Yekta.

The Siamese Chargé d'Affaires.

The Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires and Marquis A. de Pallavicini.

The following were also summoned, some of whom were unable to attend:—

The Duchess of Portland.

The Marchioness of Headfort.

Countesses.—Bangor and Devonport.

Liverpool, and Macclesfield.

Viscountesses.—Bangor and Devonport.

Ladies.—Arbuthnot, Ashfield, Bolton, Bowring, Bryant, Cadman, Clarke, Cockerill, Waley Cohen, Dickens, Dunboyne, Elphin, stone, Floud, Garioch, Editha Glanusk, Cozens-Hardy, Hart, Augusta Inskip, Gertrude Lawford, Naylor-Leyland, Kathleen Lindsay, Fairfax-Lucy, McMahon, Maxwell, Merriman, Monkswell, Napier and Ettrick, Rugge-Price, Ramsden, Wigham-Richardson, Rigby, Una Ross, (Dowager) St. John of Bletso, Saye and Sele, Shepperson, Southampton, Storrs, Clementina Tottenham, Kathleen Ward, Wellesley, Whigham, Wigram, Witt, Page Wood, and Worsfold.

Honourable Ladies.—Abdy, Mrs. Watson-Armstrong, Bailey, Bower, Chichester, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Gretton, Mrs. Esmond Harmsworth, Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, Lindley, Mrs. Littleton, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. North, Mrs. Francis Parker, Mrs. Cyril Russell, Mrs. Herbert Stourton, Mrs. Milo Talbot, and Mrs. Van de Weyer.

Mesdames.—Adeane, Quentin Agnew, Herman Andreae, George Arbuthnot, Hugh Baillie, Arthur Baker, Thomas Barnard, William Bean, Frederick Beardmore, Edward Beddington, Wedgwood Benn, Dilks Birkett, Francis Blackburne, Horace Bleackley, Gilbert Bourne, Donald Bremner, Percy Brown, Edward Clifton-Brown, George Burges, Charles Burke, Edward Butler, Archibald Campbell, Stephen Charles, Victor-Montgomerie-Charrington, Edward Church, Henry Cochrane, D'Ewes Coke, Russell Colman, Cecil Crawley, Cecil Cree, Charles Parry-Crooke, Chichester Crookshank, Thomas Cunningham, Arthur Davey, Ruding Davey, Charles Dempster, Maurice Dreyfus, Robert Dudgeon, Cyril Nesbitt-Dufort, Nevill Dundas, Hugh Dunnford, James Dyer, Markham Egerton, Edward Evans, Alfred Fort, Leslie Gamage, Leslie Garton, Walter Gilbey, Hugh Gladstone, Patrick Grant, Charles Grey, Percival Griffiths, Douglas Grundy, Rhuvon Guest, Geoffrey Hall, Reginald Hall, Maurice Hardy, James Harold, Samuel Harvey, Arthur Henderson, Maxwell Henning, Lancelot Holland, Adrian Hopkins, John Howson, Lancelot Ingham, Wilfrid Jelf, Harry Bell Johnstone, Crawford Kennedy, Charles Kenyon, Frank Koebel, David Landale, Anthony Lechmere, Windsor Lewis, Hubert Gore-Lloyd, Henrik Loeffler, Edward Loly, John Lomax, Thomas Lonsdale, Harry Low, Henry Lysaght, Duncan Macdonald, Charles Mackean, Horace Martelli, Arthur Matthews, Norman McCaskie, McConnell, Andrew McCulloch, Alexander Mitchell, Eric Mitchell, Frank Nimmo, Cyril Niteh, J. H. Norton, Rouse Orlebar, Monerieff Paul, Robert Paul, Willoughby Peel, Henry Phillips, Maurice Pope, Mott-Radclyffe, Repton, David Richard son, Airth-Richardson, Launcelot Riley, Henry Robertson, Marrogh Ryan, William Salmon, John Sanderson, Walter Savile, Lorne Sayers, Bernard Sangster-Simmonds, Louis Sinclair, Washington Singer, F. Hurt Sitwell, Robert Smith, Reginald Dorman-Smith, Waldron Smithers, Hugh Stafford, Frederick Stancomb, W. P. Standish, Patrick Villiers-Stuart, George Swabey, Swinburne, Sykes, John Talbot, Archibald Tennant, Thomas Thornton, Howard Tooth, Arthur Tritton, Henry Trusscott, Frederick Turner, John Usher, Hugh Watson, John Watson, Gibson Watt, Percy Wigan, Grant Wilkinson, Evelyn Williams, Montague Scott-Williams, Walter Womersley, John Woods, Hugh Wyld and Robert Williams Wynn.

Miss Beryl Colman.

The presentations at this Court will be published in due course.

SOME OF THE DRESSES

DEBUTANTES' FASHIONS

We print below descriptions of some of the gowns worn last night at Their Majesties' Fourth Court.

THE ROYAL CIRCLE

THE QUEEN.—A gown of pearl-grey and silver tissue with an overdress embroidered with silver pearls. A train to match, with silver and pearl embroidery. Jewels: A diadem of diamonds with the Lesser Stars of Africa as centre stones; rows of diamonds forming a collar; and diamond ornaments. The Order of the Garter.

Lady Maud Carnegie.—A gown of yellow and gold brocade with a train to match. Ornaments: A diamond and turquoise tiara and pearls.

Lady Patricia Ramsay.—A gown of fine champagne-tinted lace over pink satin veiled with chiffon, the corsage trimmed with diamanté and the long lace skirt having two flounces at the back. A train of silver lace and tissue, trimmed with diamanté. (Enos, Mount-street, W.)

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

The Marquesa de Merry del Val.—A gown of gold tissue brocade. A train of gold covered with old lace. A veil of old Spanish lace. Ornaments: Pearls and diamonds and a tiara. The Order of Marie Louise of Spain.

The Contessa Di Sant Elia (presented by the Marquesa de Merry del Val).—A Florentine gown of peach blossom de soie, embroidered in a mesh design of rosy pearls, silver thread and diamanté on an underdress of shell-pink crêpe satin, the hem flounced with pale rose tulle. A train of fifteenth-century point de Venise, hung from a cape of old Italian lace and clasped with jewelled knots, mounted on silver and rose lamé and lined with pastel pink Genoese velvet. Ornaments: Diamonds, Royal Insignia conferred by the King of Italy, and the Italian Royal Cypher. A fan of peach-pink ostrich feathers.

Mme. Régis de Oliveira.—A gown of embroidered silver-grey satin held at the waist and shoulders by a diamanté chain. A train of silver lace and lamé, embroidered with diamanté motifs. Ornaments: Pearls and diamonds.

Mme. Paravicini.—A gown of white Chantilly lace with shaded mauve tulle hanging from the shoulders. A train of silver brocade embroidered with diamanté. Ornaments: A diamond tiara, a necklace of gold filigree with amethysts and aquamarines; earrings to match. Mauve orchids on the shoulder.

Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.—A gown of silver-grey satin with embroidery. A train of silver-grey lamé, lined with rose chiffon.

Mme. de Reyes-Guerra.—A gown of silver lace over lamé. A train of silver lace to match. Ornaments: Aquamarines and pearls.

Mme. Sze.—A long brocaded native tunic of blue and gold, with faint touches of lilac colour and Chinese embroidery, fastened with jade buttons. A train of blue velvet, lined with lilac silk and bordered with silver galon. Jade ornaments and a diamond tiara. (Jay's, Limited, Regent-street, W.1.)

THE GENERAL COMPANY

The Countess of Macclesfield.—A picture gown of daffodil yellow satin with an underdress of chiffon. A train of gold lamé. (Handley-Seymour.)

The Countess of Bective.—A lace gown of tea-rose pink, the design embroidered in graduated tinted pearls, with a close-fitting bodice and full skirt and a girdle of pearls at the waist. A train of the same lace, embroidered with pearls. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Viscountess Weymouth.—A gown of parchment-coloured satin and lace appliqued with lace roses outlined in gold thread, the satin skirt having a deep flounce of lace edged with tulle. A train of parchment satin, edged with tulle and finished with a spray of fearose and leaves of satin and lace. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Lady Augusta Inskip.—A gown of pervenche-blue lace, embroidered with silver. A train of blue and silver to match the gown. (Marthe Dion, 11, Dover-street, W.1.)

Lady Elphinstone.—A picture gown of mauve duchess satin. A train of an old lace veil, lined with chiffon. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

The Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone.—A gown of cream net and lace with a full skirt. A train of lace and tulle. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Lady Napier and Ettrick.—A gown of peach georgette, the bodice and long flowing lines of the skirt heavily embroidered with diamanté. A train of silver lamé, lined with peach georgette, and attached at the shoulders by diamanté clasps. A peach feather fan. Ornaments: A diamond tiara and necklace. (Jenners, Edinburgh.)

Lady Bolton.—A gown of mauve satin oriental, the décolletage outlined with delicate diamanté embroidery. A train of mauve chiffon, embroidered with shaded sequins. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Lady Dunboyne.—A gown of black crêpe satin, with flesh-pink chiffon in the front of the bodice, embroidered with cut steel. A train of black crêpe satin, edged with net and heavily embroidered in steel. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Editha, Lady Glanusk.—A gown of grey chiffon, embroidered with silver and diamanté. A train of silver lamé. A shaded yellow ostrich feather fan. (Sarlette, 11, George-street, Hanover-square.)

The Hon. Lady Chichester.—A gown of ivory satin, the bodice fitted at the waist and tied with a sash falling to the ground and the skirt cut in one with the bodice. A train of silver lace. (Handley Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

The Hon. Lady Abdy.—A gown of heavy black satin beauté, jet fringe forming castellations at the edge of the bolero bodice and the skirt having sweeping side-trains. A train, hung from the shoulders, of black Spanish lace, embroidered all over with jet beads. Ornaments: A diamond tiara. Black feathers and veil. (Maison Revient, 44, Ebury-street, S.W.1.)

The Hon. Mrs. Algernon Ferguson.—A gown of black satin with insets radiating from the right shoulder and widening into folds from the left hip. A train of black satin, embroidered with pink pearls and bugles in a leaf design on one corner and lined with pink and silver shot tissue. (Victoire, Limited, 30, Sloane-street, S.W.)

Miss Ferguson.—A gown of white net, with a small cape, the skirt made of four flounces, over a double slip of georgette and crêpe de Chine. A train of chiffon shading from white to pink diagonally. (Victoire, Limited, 30, Sloane-street, S.W.)

The Hon. Mrs. Orde-Powlett.—A gown of pink crêpe Josette, with a soft corsage of net, the back embroidered with diamanté. A train of pink satin beauté, embroidered to match the gown. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

The Hon. Mrs. Van de Weyer.—A gown of pale emerald-green chiffon mounted on darker green satin, embroidered with silver-green bugles forming a yoke piece on either hip and continuing to the feet from a high-waisted line. A train of green velvet, lined with silver tissue, and having wings of green chiffon. Jewels: A tiara and ornaments of emeralds. (Amy Soeurs, 77, Welbeck-street, W.1.)

Miss D. Van de Weyer.—A picture frock of cream spotted net mounted over pink chiffon, the close-fitting bodice and flowing skirt covered with petals of net, with a waistband of diamanté and beads. A train of net and pink chiffon made to match the gown. A pearl necklace. (Amy Soeurs, 77, Welbeck-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Mrs. James Rutland.—A gown of ivory net, embroidered with silver thread and diamanté, mounted over silver tissue. A train of silver veiled with net and embroidered with silver and diamanté. (Isobel.)

The Hon. Mrs. Gretton.—A gown of blue satin Hélios. A train to match, embroidered with diamanté and shaded blue bugles. Ornaments: Diamonds and sapphires. (Maison Poutz, 27, Dover-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Mrs. M. Talbot.—A gown of black ring velvet. A train of heirloom lace. (Maison Poutz, 27, Dover-street, W.1.)

Lady Rigby.—A gown of soft yellow silk made with panniers, the very full skirt veiled at the foot with the net, and the bodice opening over real lace and edged at the neckline with diamanté embroidery. A train of gold net, edged with gold guipure. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Lady (Lionel) Alexander.—A sheath gown of ivory satin, embroidered with pearls and diamanté. A train of silver lamé, lined with ruched chiffon. A shaded ostrich feather fan. Ornaments: Pearls. (Madeleine Blake, Limited, 15, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.)

Lady Lennard.—A draped gown of gunmetal dentelle de Calais. A train of oxidized embroidered net, lined with parma-violet chiffon. (Geene Glenny.)

Miss Lennard.—A gown of orchid-pink lace, with a close-fitting bodice and a full skirt reaching the ground. A train of orchid chiffon and lace lined with silver net. (Geene Glenny.)

Mrs. Ronald Campbell.—A princess gown of gold lace, embroidered with diamanté. A train of gold lamé, lined with soft net of the same shade. (Geene Glenny.)

Lady (Page) Wood.—A gown of white crêpe satin banded with crystals and embroidered with silver thread. A train of primrose-yellow panne velvet, lined with satin and bordered with embroidery of crystals and diamanté. A shaded yellow ostrich feather fan. Ornaments: Pearls. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Lady Bowen.—A gown of heavy crêpe samita trimmed with silk fringe in hydranges shades. A train of lamé in the same shades as the gown, woven with gold, forming two panels, and lined with gold net. (Marcel, 44, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Lady Hart.—A gown of black georgette and tulle, the bodice embroidered with diamanté and pearls. A train of old Brussels duchess lace. (Elsmere, Ltd.)

Lady Cockerill.—A gown of ripple golden lamé, with the bodice shirred to a point in front and arranged into a small divided bolero at the back, and the long skirt having shaped flares on each side. A train of maize-coloured panne velvet, lined with golden lamé and bordered with diamanté. Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls. (Elspeth Fox Pitt, 25, Sloane-square, S.W.1.)

Lady Shepperson.—A long draped gown of ivory and gold brocade. A train of gold lamé, embroidered with diamanté and lined with lily-leaf-green. A green feather fan to match.

Lady (Edwin) Cooper.—A gown of shell-pink georgette, the corsage embroidered with diamanté on shot-pink lamé. A train of shot-pink lamé and georgette. (Marshall and Snelgrove.)

Lady Cadman.—A gown of cloudy-grey net, with embroidered bands of grey crystal beads. A train of silver lamé, lined with mauve chiffon. (Isobel.)

Miss Nancy Cadman.—A presentation gown of ivory net, embroidered with silver thread and diamanté. A train of ivory net, embroidered to match with gown with silver and diamanté. (Isobel.)

Lady (Crawford) Maxwell.—A gown of pastel-green silk georgette, embroidered with diamanté. A train, heavily encrusted with jewels, of green velvet. (Geene Glenny.)

Lady Merriman.—A gown of leaf-green satin beauté, the corsage of green chiffon embroidered with diamanté and pearls. A train of silver lamé, embroidered with diamanté, and lined with green chiffon. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Miss V. Merriman.—A presentation gown of white tulle with incrustation of silver tissue baby ribbon, with a close-fitting bodice, the full skirt reaching to the ground. A train of white tulle with deep ruchings, edged with silver embroidery. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Lady Birchall.—A gown of lily-of-the-valley-green satin embroidered with diamanté, with a long skirt. A georgette train. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

Constance Lady Arbuthnot.—A gown of petunia chiffon velvet. A train of black Chantilly lace, lined with silver lamé. (Christine, 3, Graham-street, Eaton-square.)

Mrs. Sykes.—A gown of malmaison-pink chiffon, with a long godet skirt, the V-corsage embroidered with diamanté. A train of pink and silver lamé, lined with beauté and edged with Brussels lace. A bouquet of malmaisons. (Fifinella, 43, Buckingham Palace-road, and 69, Welbeck-street, W.1.)

Lady (Percy) Sykes (presented by Mrs. Sykes).—A gown of cyclamen georgette, with a skirt of sunray pleating. A train of cyclamen and silver lamé.

Mrs. Frank Sykes.—A gown of ivory satin beauté reaching the ground, the bodice held at the waist by a sash and the low décolletage outlined by scarf ends at the back, the skirt made of long pointed pieces of satin looped up at the sides and forming a little train at the back. A train of a shawl of Brussels lace. (Elspeth Fox Pitt, 25, Sloane-square, S.W.1.)

Miss Rachel Sykes.—A gown of tulle and faille over a lamé slip. A train of silver lamé. A bouquet of coral pink carnations and sweet peas.

Mrs. Guy Darell.—A gown of burnt-maize ciré lace, the skirt falling in godets from a close-fitting hip-yoke, and the bodice made with a cape effect and a spray of flowers on the shoulder. A train of satin to tone, lined with chiffon of the same colour. (Marion Lambert, 13, Davies-street, Mayfair.)

Mrs. Arthur Phillips.—A gown of ivory-tinted lace over an underdress of gold tissue. A train of gold tissue and lace. A bouquet of gold and silver lilies. (Septimus, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Miss Barbara Phillips.—A gown of white georgette, with a large silver flower on the shoulder and a belt of silver tissue. A train of white georgette, embroidered with silver. A bouquet of deep crimson roses. (Septimus, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Bethell.—A simple gown of flowered gold brocaded georgette over a pink georgette slip. A train of gold lamé, lined with pink chiffon. (Diana Purse, 52, Walton-street, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Henning.—A draped gown of deep écru leaf-design embossed velvet on chiffon lined with gold. A train of gold thread needle-run ivory net bordered and lined with dull gold. (Diana Purse, 52, Walton-street, S.W.3.)

Mrs. James Coates (presented on her marriage by Mrs. Henning).—A picture gown of soft ivory satin with a medieval girdle of pearls and gold. A train of gold lamé, edged with ivory satin in a medieval design. Ornaments: Pearls. A fan of shaded gold.

Mrs. Philip F. Patterson.—A gown of heavy green georgette, embroidered with diamanté. A lace train, lined with green net. (Harvey Nichols, Limited, Knightsbridge.)

Mrs. Washington Singer.—A gown of ashes-of-roses-pink lace mounted on satin, embroidered with pale and natural coral stones. A train of the same lace, with coral chiffon velvet appliquéd in a feather design on to the lace, the lace being also embroidered with coral and diamanté. A pink and coral ostrich feather fan. Ornaments: Sapphires and diamonds. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Miss Jean Longsden.—A gown of white crêpe Josette, embroidered in an Empire design of silver and strass, the long flowing skirt reaching to the ground. A train of silver and crêpe Josette, embroidered to match the gown, with the shoulders forming a bolero effect. A white feather fan. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Miss Mary Pringle.—A gown of malmaison-pink crêpe georgette, the close-fitting bodice being gauged at the waist, and the narrow skirt having narrow spiral flounces. A train of the same georgette, with a deep graduated border of silver lamé, appliquéd with georgette shell motifs. Ornaments: Pearls. A bouquet of white and pink malmaisons. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Debenham.—A gown of mother-of-pearl-pink satin beauté, the bodice delicately embroidered with diamanté and the long, flowing skirt having an uneven hemline. A train of the same satin, lined with orchid-coloured georgette. Ornaments: Diamonds. A bouquet of orchids. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Miss Jean Gordon.—A draped gown of pale apricot satin beauté, with a tightly swathed bodice and long, flowing skirt. A train of gold lamé, lined with apricot chiffon and edged with narrow gold lace. Ornaments: Pearls. A shaded apricot feather fan. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Fitzpatrick.—A gown of deep apricot-coloured satin moiré, the full godet skirt having a jewelled clasp at the waist, and the bodice embroidered with diamanté in a floral design. A train of deep apricot satin moiré, edged with narrow silver lace. A shaded feather fan. Ornaments: Pearls. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. R. J. Colman.—A gown of black and deep pink crêpe georgette, the bodice, of pink, appliquéd to the black with fine cut jet embroidery. A train of deep pink georgette, embroidered in a palm-leaf design in shaded pink paillettes, and having a deep graduated border of black chiffon velvet, lined with shell-pink chiffon. A pink shaded feather fan. Ornaments: Diamonds and a diamond tiara. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Miss Colman.—A gown of deep flesh-pink lace, the design of the lace on the bodice embroidered with diamanté, and the deep hem of the skirt finished with full volants of pink tulle. A train of deep flesh-pink lace appliquéd to chiffon with diamanté embroidery and lined with chiffon. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. T. Ruding Davey.—A gown of delphinium blue moiré, embroidered with diamanté and beads. A train of Alençon lace over blue chiffon, finely embroidered with diamanté. (M. Maytum, 2, Inverness-place, W.2.)

Mrs. Richard Davey (presented on her marriage by her mother-in-law, Mrs. T. Ruding Davey).—Her wedding gown of oyster-coloured satin. A train of Limerick lace over soft shell pink. (M. Maytum, 2, Inverness-place, W.2.)

Mrs. Theobald Matthews (presented by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Russell).—A princess gown of peach satin beauté. A train of gold net, bordered with lamé. A bouquet of shaded sweet peas. (Blaze, 4, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square.)

Mrs. Michael Ellison (presented by Mrs. Theobald Matthews).—A princess gown of white crêpe roma, with the bodice forming a bolero. A train of the same material, lightly ornamented with diamanté. (Blaze, 4, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square.)

Miss Twee Ellison (presented by Mrs. Michael Ellison).—A gown of white duchesse satin, embroidered with diamanté. A train to match the gown. Ornaments: A pastel crystal and diamanté head ornament and necklace. A sheaf of lilies. (Blaze, 4, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square.)

Mrs. N. J. G. Carbutt.—A draped gown of white georgette, embroidered with diamanté. A train of the same material lined with pink chiffon, and embroidered to match the gown. A pink feather fan. (Miss Gray, Ltd., 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street.)

Mrs. Michael Kenyon (presented by Mrs Charles Kenyon).—A gown of peach duchesse satin, with a close-fitting bodice, a three-tier basque and a flared skirt. A train of panne velvet to tone, lined with satin, and embroidered with gold galon. A peach-coloured ostrich feather fan. Ornaments: A crystal and diamanté head ornament and necklace. (Blaze, 4, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square.)

Mrs. Bean.—A gown of fine black lace over silver tissue, delicately embroidered with diamanté. A train of silver tissue, veiled with black lace. A white ostrich feather fan. (Enid M. Knight, 37, Sloane-street, S.W.1.)

Mrs. Marchant (presented by her mother, Mrs Bean).—A gown of peach-coloured silk moiré. A lace train of the same shade, the scalloped edges outlined in beads to match. An ivory feather fan. (Enid Knight, 37, Sloane-street, S.W.1.)

Miss Muriel Bean (presented by her mother, Mrs. Bean).—A gown of duck-egg-blue georgette embroidered with silver and crystal beads to tone. A train of the same georgette, trimmed with pastel shaded silk flowers. A bouquet of pink carnations. (Enid M. Knight, 37, Sloane-street, S.W.1.)

Miss Bowen.—A presentation gown of finest ivory lace over shell-pink, with a long cape at the back. A train of shell-pink net, falling from underneath the cape, bordered with scallops of the same lace and finished with a large pink net bow at the hem. (Marcel, 44, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Miss Joan Forsyth (presented by Lady Gertrude Lawford).—A gown of white georgette with a full petalled skirt. A train of white georgette, lined with shell-pink. A bouquet of shaded sweet peas. (April, Limited, 29, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Miss Gwendolen Barnard (presented by her mother, Mrs. H. Barnard).—A gown of ivory chiffon, the skirt formed by semi-circular inserts widening to a flowing skirt. A train of ivory net, embroidered with tiny silver beads and galon. (April, Limited, 29, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Miss Wyld.—A simple gown of white chiffon, with a close-fitting bodice, the full skirt, with an uneven hem, falling from a tight basque. A train of white chiffon, lined with flesh chiffon. (April, Limited, 29, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Greenfield.—A picture gown of parma violet net with long graduated flares of satin appliquéd. A train of net and satin to match the gown. (April, Limited, 29, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Edward Standish.—A gown of Italian blue satin beauté made on classical lines. A train of satin with blue net appliquéd to match. (Maison Poutz, 27, Dover-street, W.1.)

Mrs. W. F. Stancombe.—A gown of silver satin, embroidered with pearls and diamanté in a feather design. A train of velvet, lined with silver lamé. (Maison Poutz, 27, Dover-street, W.1.)

Miss Stancombe.—A gown of pearl white satin made on classical lines, caught with a diamanté ornament. A train to match, lined with shell pink chiffon. (Maison Poutz, 27, Dover-street, W.1.)

Mrs. A. H. Lechmere.—A gown of petunia velvet georgette. A train of velvet, to tone, caught with pearl and diamanté ornaments, and lined with silver shot lamé. (Maison Poutz, 27, Dover-street, W.1.)

Miss Joan Lupton.—A gown of pink taffeta with pleated frills and diamanté shoulder straps. A train of pink tulle, gauged into a pearl band. (Maison Poutz, 27, Dover-street, W.1.)

Mrs. D. C. Lindsay.—A gown of chartreuse and gold brocade. A train of gold brocade, with a chartreuse satin back. (Norah Crampton, Ltd., 29, Davies-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Symonds.—A gown of mushroom-pink satin, the back of the bodice crossing to form a high-waisted belt. A train of tulle and satin, embroidered with pearls and diamanté. (Jean Lorraine, Regent-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Frank Verdon.—A princess gown of ivory satin, heavily fringed. A train of shaded ivory and gold lamé, hung in a cape effect from the shoulders. An ivory and gold fan. (Jean Lorraine, Regent-street, W.1.)

Miss Nesta Evans.—A gown of soft green lace, the frills falling in two tiers. A train of lace over chiffon, with a full godet frill. (Jean Lorraine, Regent-street, W.1.)

Miss Elwen Evans.—A gown of palest pink net, with a draped bodice and large hand-painted velvet roses appliquéd on to the skirt. A train of tulle, edged with velvet and with roses appliquéd to match the gown. (Jean Lorraine, Regent-street, W.1.)

Mrs. George Arbuthnot.—A gown of parchment crêpe romaine and point d'Alençon lace. A train to match. Ornaments: Pearls. A feather fan. (Viola, Limited, 18, Albemarle-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Maurice Pope.—A gown of pale beige, orange and black chiffon printed in a delicate feather design, the skirt trimmed with petal-shaped flounces and forming a short train at the back. A train of the same material, lined and bordered with orange chiffon and trimmed with chiffon petals. (Enos, Mount-street, W.)

Miss Pope.—A gown of soft silver crêpe lamé with a long skirt, the tight-fitting bodice gathered at the front waistline into a narrow strip of the same material. A train of white and silver lamé. (Enos, Mount-street, W.)

Mrs. Ingham.—A sapphire-blue satin gown. A train of the same colour, lined with mauve. A fan of the same shade. (Maison Alexander, 11, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Clifton Brown.—A gown of pale grey chiffon and lace. A train of old Limerick lace, lined with palest pink. A bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. (Maison Alexander, 11, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Stafford.—A gown of gold embroidered lace and chiffon. A train of gold tissue, lined with a contrasting colour. A fan to match. (Maison Alexander, 11, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Miss R. Stafford (presented by her mother, Mrs. Stafford).—A gown of ivory satin. A train of the same material, embroidered with silver and lined with rose-pink. A sheaf of pink carnations and lilies-of-the-valley. (Maison Alexander, 11, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Miss Sittwell.—A gown of white net appliquéd with white satin beauté flowers on the bolero bodice and skirt, and mounted on white beauté. A train of white net with appliquéd beauté flowers on one corner. (Harrods, Limited.)

**Mrs. Peter

SOME OF THE DRESSES—continued from page 21

Mrs. Cruickshank.—A gown of ivory crêpe romain, embroidered with white and green diamanté. A train of green net and silver and green lamé, trimmed with white diamanté. A white feather fan. (Darlings, Edinburgh.)

Mrs. Charles Dempster.—A gown of grey chiffon, embroidered with diamanté. A train of salome velvet. A shaded feather fan. (Busvines, Ltd., 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Miss H. Dempster.—A gown of white romain. A train of soft apple green moiré. (Busvines, Limited, 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Miss M. Dempster.—A gown of white romain. A train of soft blue satin and cascades of silver net. (Busvines, Limited, 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Lonsdale.—A gown of sapphire blue lace. A train of salome velvet to tone, lined with gold lamé. Ornaments: Diamonds. (Busvines, Limited, 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Miss Pamela Wellesley.—A gown of ivory peau de soie. A train of soft frilled ivory net. (Busvines, Limited, 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Swabey.—A gown of palest matrix-blue soft satin, the corsage finished with diamond ornaments. A train of Honiton lace, mounted on chiffon of the same blue as the gown. (Ira.)

Mrs. Spilman.—A gown of hyacinth blue georgette. A train of silver lamé, lined with blue georgette to match. A shaded hyacinth blue fan. (Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge.)

Miss Patricia Sayers.—A petal gown of blue shot taffeta, trimmed with silver lace and embroidered with diamanté. A train of lace to match the gown, hung from the shoulders. (Geene Glenny.)

Mrs. Ormonde.—A princess gown of pale apple green satin beauté, with narrow shoulder straps of gold cabochons. A train of green and gold brocade, lined with green chiffon, (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Mrs. Edward Evans.—A gown of black crêpe beauté, the draperies caught by ornaments of smoked paste. A lace train hanging from the shoulders. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Miss Sylvia Evans.—A gown of yellow net with panels of moiré. A train of real lace, caught at the shoulders with ornaments of diamanté. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Miss D. Hutton Wilson.—A gown of pink net, made in tiers bound with taffeta. A net train finished with frills to match the gown, and attached with diamanté buckles. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Mrs. Nicholson.—A gown of rose-pink satin beauté, with crystal embroidery. A satin train embroidered to match the gown. (Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Charles.—A princess gown of silver-grey satin beauté, embroidered with diamanté. A train of silver-grey lace over pink chiffon. (Marshall and Snelgrove.)

Mrs. Ivens.—A gown of Chanel pink georgette. A train of gold lamé, lined with pink chiffon. (Marshall and Snelgrove.)

Miss Joan Terry.—A gown of ivory satin beauté, embroidered with diamanté. A train of satin beauté, embroidered to match the gown. (Marshall and Snelgrove.)

Mrs. Percy Wigan.—A gown of raisin-coloured satin beauté, the bodice having a bolero outlined with fine embroidery in bugles and jewels in the same colour and the skirt hanging in long folds to the ground. A train of raisin velvet, lined with lamé of green shot with gold. (Elspeth Fox Pitt, 25, Sloane-square, S.W.1.)

Miss Philippa Wigan (presented by her mother, Mrs. Percy Wigan).—A gown of palest primrose satin beauté, the skirt falling to the feet in long circular panels from a plain bodice. A train of pale gold tissue, lined with primrose satin to match the gown. (Elspeth Fox Pitt, 25, Sloane-square, S.W.1.)

Miss Diana Tower.—A presentation gown of maize satin, the skirt cut in petals with thick ruchings of net round the hem. A train of satin and net, lined with amber chiffon and held on the shoulder with shaded amber roses. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Miss Molly'Gibson.—A picture gown of white taffeta moiré, the close fitting corsage having a fichu of white mousseline caught with an old paste buckle. A train of mousseline, delicately embroidered with iridescent and silver paillettes. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Mrs. Rowland Rank.—A gown of shell pink satin and net, the net cape appliquéd with satin flowers and embroidered with crystals to tone. A train of satin with net appliqués to match the gown. (Isobel.)

Mrs. Stokes-Rees.—A gown of ivory net, embroidered with silver thread. A train of silver tissue and silver lace, mounted on a foundation of ivory net. (Isobel.)

Mrs. Colin Edmond.—A gown of rose pink satin cut on classical lines. A train of rose pink satin and net appliqué. (Isobel.)

Mrs. Watkin Williams.—A gown of real lace mounted on self-colour net. A train of silver lamé and real lace, lined with blue chiffon. A lace fan. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

Miss G. Williams.—A picture gown of white net and taffeta. A net and taffeta train. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

Mrs. George Calvocoressi.—A gown of embroidered cream chiffon. A train of panne to match, lined with satin. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

Mrs. Lonsdale.—A gown of grey georgette, lightly embroidered with grey beads, the bodice cut as a bolero and the skirt in two tiers, the lower tier forming a small train. A train of embroidered georgette to match. A bouquet of shaded mauve orchids. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

Miss Mary Lonsdale.—A picture gown of white tulle with a close fitting bodice and very full skirt, reaching the ground, trimmed with graduated petals of the tulle. A train of tulle and petals to match. A posy of moss roses, mignonette, and forget-me-nots. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

Mrs. Peter Finch.—A gown of ivory satin, with a closely swathed bodice, the skirt falling in long godets to the ground. A train of the same satin, lined with folds of chiffon. A bouquet of pink roses. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

Mrs. Hoffman Nickerson.—A gown of opaline rose duchess satin, the bodice trimmed with bows and the flared skirt falling in folds to the ground. A train of satin, lined with folds of chiffon to match. A bouquet of pale mauve orchids. Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street.)

Miss Nicholson.—A gown of pale pink tulle, the full skirt embroidered with rings of velvet and silver thread, a berthe of tulle round the shoulders with a scalloped edging of silver, and the skirt edged in the same way. A train of pink tulle, embroidered with silver to match the gown. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Miss Wild.—A gown of white net made in three full flounces, embroidered with motifs of silver roses. A train of white net with a narrow width of yellow velvet down the centre and appliqué all over with silver roses. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Mrs. Quentin Agnew.—A gown of oyster-coloured marquisette with motifs to match of fine lace. A train of gold embroidered net and silver lace. (Marthe Dion, 11, Dover-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Douglas Agnew (presented by Mrs. Quentin Agnew).—A gown of pervenche-blue marquisette, delicately embroidered with shaded rhinestones and pearls. A train of point à l'aiguille lace shaded through with pervenche-blue marquisette. A white ostrich-feather fan. (Marthe Dion, 11, Dover-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Artemus Jones (presented by Mrs. Arthur Henderson).—A gown of peach-pink silk lace over satin, the bolero bodice caught at back and front with diamond ornaments. A train of satin, bordered with a scalloped lace flounce. A shaded feather fan. Ornaments: Diamonds and opals. (Jays, Ltd., Regent-street, W.1.)

Miss Marguerite Barty King.—A classical gown of parchment satin with a full skirt, held by a narrow stitched parchment satin belt fastened with a diamond ornament. A train of antique lace. A pink ostrich-feather fan. Ornaments: A damond head-band and a string of pearls. (Jays, Ltd., Regent-street, W.1.)

Mrs. F. N. Beardmore.—A gown of grey crêpe georgette, embroidered with rhinestones, crystal, and silver. A train of grey crêpe georgette, lined with powder-blue ring velvet. A shaded blue lancer feather fan. (Sarlette, 11, George-street, Hanover-square.)

Miss Adelaide Beardmore.—A gown of aquamarine luminous satin. A train of the same material, embroidered with satin and silver convolvulus. An aquamarine feather fan. (Sarlette, 11, George-street, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. T. Cunningham.—A gown of brown and gold brocade. A train of bronze and gold lace. A pearl and crystal headdress. An amber feather fan. (Sarlette, 11, George-street, Hanover-square.)

Miss Jean Campbell.—A gown of pink Ducharne brocade embossed with silver. A train of crystal pleated chiffon, embroidered with pearls and strass. An Empire headdress of Lalique glass and pearls to tone with the gown. (Peter's Studio, Ltd., 82, Park-road, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.)

Mrs. B. Sangster Simmonds.—A gown of corn-coloured net, embroidered with fine gold thread. A train of soft net, embroidered to match the gown and edged with bands of gold tissue. (Frederick Gorringe, Ltd., Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.)

Mrs. S. E. Harvey.—A gown of apple-green chiffon and lace, the corsage embroidered with diamanté. A train of old lace, lined with chiffon to tone. (Frederick Gorringe, Ltd., Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.)

Mrs. Robert Harvey (presented by Mrs. S. E. Harvey).—A gown of silver lamé, with a full skirt and a wing cape. A train of silver brocade. Ornaments: Pearls and diamonds.

Miss Katherine Taylor.—A gown of soft ivory satin with a border of net on the hem and on the corsage. A train of satin and net insertions. A sheaf of Harrisii lilies. (Miss Gray, Ltd., 9, 11 and 13, Brook-street.)

Mrs. Scott Lindsay.—A gown of ivory marocain cut on classical lines. A train of gold and ivory brocade, lined with gold chiffon. A fan in shades of gold. (Ann Blake, 45, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Davey.—A gown of white satin with shoulder-straps of white roses, the bodice rucked in front and made in Victorian style at the back. A train of white satin, lined with pink chiffon. (Harrods Limited.)

Miss Nicholson.—A gown of white net mounted on beauté and trimmed with appliquéd beauté flowers. A train of white net. (Harrods Limited.)

Mrs. M. Saville.—A gown of black net, with a skirt of two deep circular frills appliquéd with black shadow lace. A train of black and gold brocade held on the shoulder with gold tissue roses. A feather fan. Ornaments: Diamonds. (Annette, 55, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Maitland.—A draped gown of warm beige satin, the bodice embroidered with diamanté. A train of Nottingham lace, lined with georgette to match the gown. An ostrich feather fan. Ornaments: Diamonds. (Annette, 55, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Mrs. A. Davey.—A gown of blue net with a stitched bodice and horizontal frills on the very full skirt. A train of the same net, frilled to match the gown. (Evo Valère, Ltd., 83-9, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Mrs. Edmund Boyle.—A picture gown of ivory satin embroidered with pearls. A train to match, lined with white chiffon. Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls. (Viola, Ltd.)

Mrs. F. H. Sitwell.—A gown of black and pink georgette, studded with diamanté. A train of black ring velvet, lined with pink crêpe romaine and trimmed with diamanté. (Elliston and Cavell, Ltd., Oxford.)

Mrs. Walter Middleton.—A gown of shot rose and silver faille. A train of ivory velvet, lined with rose pink chiffon. A bouquet of roses. (Gazzano, 7, rue Florian, Cannes.)

Mrs. Hugh Gladstone.—A gown of Titian red and gold brocade with draperies of red chiffon. A velvet train in the same shade, lined with gold net and bordered with ermine.

Miss Jean Gladstone (presented by her mother, Mrs. Hugh Gladstone).—An Empire gown with a white satin bodice, and a three-tiered net skirt, each flounce stitched with silver thread. A train of silver lace, lined with net. (Blaze, 4, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square.)

Mrs. McConnell.—A flowing gown of black Calais lace. A train of the same lace with a cluster of black ostrich plumes across the left corner. An ostrich feather fan. (Helen Drew, Ltd., 10, Berkeley-street, W.1.)

Mrs. F. V. McConnell (presented by her mother-in-law, Mrs. McConnell).—A gown of delicate parchment chiffon. A train of Brussels lace over chiffon. An ostrich feather fan. (Helen Drew, Ltd., 10, Berkeley-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Stawell (presented by Mrs. Jolly).—A gown of gold and white brocaded ninon. A train of ivory georgette and brocade. A white feather fan. (Rosa Brown, 24, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Miss Cormack.—A gown of ivory satin with scalloped georgette flares, embroidered with heavy silk thread in a design of flowers inlet with georgette and with diamanté centres, the bodice made with a bolero. A train, falling from the shoulders, of ivory satin edged with georgette and embroidered. An ostrich-feather fan. (Elsie Leventhal, Ltd., 1-3, Mortimer-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Harry Bell Johnstone.—A gown of silver embossed marquisette. A train of embroidered cloth of silver, lined with rose-pink chiffon. A rose-pink feather fan. (Peter Russell of Peter's Studio, 82, Park-road, N.W.1.)

Miss Catherine Johnstone.—A gown on classical lines of pleated cream chiffon and satin. A train of pale gold lamé, lined with pale turquoise chiffon. A shaded blue feather fan. (Peter Russell of Peter's Studio, 82, Park-road, N.W.1.)

Mrs. John Woodin.—A gown of eau-de-nil marquisette. A train of old Brussels lace. (Brenda, 38, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Mrs. John Graham Osborne (presented on her marriage by Mrs. John Woodin).—A high-waisted gown of white marocain, lined with pink. A train, hanging from the shoulders, of old Brussels lace, lined with pink. Ornaments: Pearls and diamonds. (Kate McLaughlin, Bournemouth.)

Mrs. Charles Grey.—A lamé gown in colourings of olive-green, gold and silver. A train of gold lamé, lined with silver. Ornaments: Diamond tiara and pearl necklace. (Marguerite, 24, Old Bond-street, W.1.)

Miss Iris Hoare (presented by Mrs. Charles Grey).—A gown of white tulle, with a flounced skirt. A silver train, veiled in tulle. (Marguerite, 24, Old Bond-street, W.1.)

PRESENTATIONS ON TUESDAY

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLE

At the Court held by her Majesty the Queen on Tuesday the following presentations were made in the Diplomatic Circle:—

By the Argentine Ambassador, SENOR DON JOSÉ VIRASORO.

By the Japanese Ambassador, MARQUIS TOKUGAWA.

By the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, SENOR OSVALDO BAZIL (Dominican Chargé d'Affaires).

By the Marquesa de Merry del Val, MME. PHOCAS.

Br. Mme. de Fleuriau, MLLE. ANNE DU HALGOUËT.

By Mme. de Uriburu, MME. DE VIRASORO.

By Mme. Matsudaira, MARCHIONESS TOKUGAWA.

By Mme. Masaryk, MME. RUDIS.

By Mme. Mendez Pereira, MLLE. RAMONA LEFEVRE.

By Mrs. Arthur Henderson, MME BAZIL.

THE GENERAL CIRCLE

The Presentations in the General Circle were:—

ADAM, Miss Phoebe, by the Hon. Mrs. Cooper; AGNEW, Mrs. Peter, on her marriage, by the Lady Athlumney; ANDERDON, Mrs. Henry, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Herbert Anderdon; ANDREWS, Miss Bridget, by Mrs. Howard Lewis; ANSON, Mrs. Anthony, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, the Lady Clodagh Anson; ANSON, Mrs. Henry, by the Lady Clodagh Anson; ARBUTHNOT, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Reierson Arbuthnot; ASKE, Miss Margaret, by the Mistress of the Robes.

BACKHOUSE, Mrs. Miles, by the Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson; BACKHOUSE, Miss Patricia, by her mother, Mrs. Miles Backhouse; CONYERS-BAKER, Mrs. Arthur, by Mrs. Winston Dugan; BAKER BAKER, Miss Mary, by Dowager Lady Lennard; BALFOUR, Miss Nancy, by her mother, Mrs. Alexander Balfour; BALFOUR, Mrs. Harold, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Harvey; BARRETT, Mrs. Alfred, by Mrs. Arthur Maitland; BARRY, Mrs. Ivor, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ernest Barry; BAYNES, Mrs. Ronald, on her marriage, by Mrs. Fleetwood-Hesketh; BEATTIE, Mrs. Francis, by Mrs. Hubert Grant-Suttie; BEAUCLERK, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Gerald Greig; BELL, Mrs. Moberly, by Lady Malet; BELLVILLE, Mrs. Anthony, by the Dowager Countess of Darnley; WILBERFORCE-BELL, Mrs. Frederick, by Mrs. John Chaworth-Musters; BEVAN, Miss Favell, by Mrs. Cosmo Bevan; WELLESLEY-BIGSWORTH, Mrs., by the Viscountess Plumer; BILLSON, Mrs. Walter, by Mrs. Fetherston-Dilke; BINNEY, Miss Rowena, by Mrs. John Stirling; BLOOM, Miss Vera (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; BOWLY, Miss Esther, by her mother, Mrs. W. A. T. Bowly; BOX, Miss Doreen, by Mrs. Donald Cory; BRADFORD, Miss Katharine, by her mother, Lady Bradford; BRADNEY, Lady, by Mrs. George Brudenell; BRERR, Miss Ione, by Mrs. Maurice FitzGerald; BRINTON, Mrs. Denis, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. James Hood; CLOSE-BROOKS, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Monckton Tunnard; BROWN, Miss Jean, by her mother, Mrs. James Brown; PIGOTT-BROWN, Lady, by the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham; PIGOTT-BROWN, Miss Joan, by her mother, Lady Pigott-Brown; WEBER-BROWN, Mrs. A. M., by the Baroness Zouche; BROWNE, Mrs. Clendinning, by Mrs. George Dyer; BROWNE, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Clendinning Browne; BRUCE, Miss Veronica, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; BUCHANAN, Miss Bridget, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Bannerman; BULLER, Mrs. Eric, on her marriage, by Mrs. Charles Phillips; BULLOCK, Mrs. Osmund, by Mrs. Cecil Brownhill; BURGOYNE, Mrs. Vere, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Mackenzie; BURKE, Miss Rachel, by her mother, Mrs. Roland Burke; BURRA, Miss Susan, by Mrs. James Reid; BURRELL, Mrs. Thomas, by her mother, Mrs. Wylie Hill; BURTON, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Mrs. Percy Burton.

CAMPBELL, Miss Jean, by her mother, Lady Campbell; CAMPBELL, Mrs. Neill, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Ian Campbell; CAMPBELL, Mrs. Ronald, by her mother, Dowager Lady Lennard; CARR, Mrs. George (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; SMITH-CARINGTON, Miss Betty, by her mother, Mrs. Francis Smith-Carington; SMITH-CARINGTON, Mrs. Francis, by Mrs. Neville Smith-Carington; CHALMERS, Lady, by Lady Dick; CHALMERS, Miss Helen, by her mother, Lady Chalmers; CHAMBERS, Mrs. Holroyd, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Lady Chambers; CHANCE, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Kenneth Chance; CHETWYND, Miss Joan, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Wentworth Chetwynd; CHICHESTER, Miss Delphine, by her mother, Mrs. Claud Chichester; CHICHESTER, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Claud Chichester; CLAPHAM, Miss Alison, by Mrs. Frederick Palmer; CLARKE, Mrs. William, by Mrs. Ian Dundas Orr; COHEN, Miss Margot, by Lady Myers; COLDWELL, Mrs. Vincent, by the Lady Norah More; COLEBROOK, Mrs. Leonard, by Lady Campbell; COOKE, Mrs. Harold, by Mrs. Alfred Dunphie; PAGET-COOKE, Mrs. Dayrell, by Mrs. Godfrey Hutchinson; COOPER, Mrs. Henry, by Mrs. George Keane; COOPER, Miss Ursula, by her mother, Mrs. Henry Cooper; CRANAGE, Mrs. David, by Mrs. F. H. Mellor; CRAWLEY, Miss Anstice, by her mother, Mrs. Stafford Crawley; CREMER, Mrs. George, on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Ferguson; CROSS, Mrs. Kynaston, on her marriage, by Mrs. Arthur Eden; CUNARD, Miss Virginia, by her mother, Mrs. Walter Curran.

DALRYMPLE, Miss Georgina, by Beatrice, Countess of Eglinton and Winton; DANE, Mrs. John, by Lady Dane; DANE, Miss Patricia, by her mother, Mrs. John Dane; DANIEL, Mrs. David, by Mrs. Arthur Northen; DANIEL, Miss Prudence, by her mother, Mrs. David Daniel; DANLEY, Countess of, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, the Dowager Countess of Darnley; DE LANDA, Mme., by Mrs. Percy Burton; DENNIS, Miss Joan, by Mrs. John Dennis; DES GRAZ, Mrs. Edward, on her marriage, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Lloyd-Mostyn; D'EYNCOURT, Mrs. Tennyson, by the Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour; DICKIE, Mrs. Hugh, on her marriage, by Mrs. Hugh Rayner; DICKINSON, Mrs. Robert, by the Lady Cynthia Colville; DICKINSON, Miss Marjorie, by her mother, Mrs. Robert Dickinson; DOWDING, Mrs. Walter, by Lady Fulton; DRAKE, Mrs. Hamlyn, on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Leese; DREW, Mrs. Geoffrey, by Mrs. Walter Stuart-Menteth; DREW, Miss Daphne, by her mother, Mrs. Geoffrey Drew; DUNCAN, Mrs. Walter, by the Viscountess Goschen; DUPEN, Miss Aline, by her mother, Mrs. Kynaston Cross; DUPEN, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Kynaston Cross.

EDGAR, Miss Margaret, by Mrs. Gilbert Edgar; EDWARDES, Miss Clare Hope-, by her mother, Mrs. Vincent Coldwell; EMMOTT, the Hon. Mrs. St. Barbe, on her marriage, by her mother, the Lady Donington; ENGLAND, Mrs. Abraham, by the Mistress of the Robes; EVELEIGH, Mrs. Aldridge, by Mrs. Roland Burke; WELBY-EVERARD, Mrs. Philip, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Welby-Everard; EWART, Miss Geraldine, by her mother, Mrs. Lee Ewart; EYRE, Mrs. Wilfred, by the Countess of Gainsborough.

FARRER, Mrs. Elphinstone, by Lady Chalmers; FENWICK, Mrs. Montagu, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Hugh-Peacock; FERGUSON, Miss Norah, by her mother, Lady Ferguson; FERGUSON, Mrs. John, by Mrs. Arthur Forman; FINLAY, Mrs. George, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Wylie Hill; FITZWILLIAMS, Miss Deborah, by her mother, Mrs. Cuthbert Fitzwilliams; FOOT, Mrs. R. Cunningham, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Richard M. Foot; FOSTER, Mrs. MacNeece, on her marriage, by Mrs. Charles Round; FOULERTON, Mrs. Harry, on her marriage, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Bertram Mitford; FURNESS, Lady, by her mother-in-law, Dowager Lady Furness; FURSE, Miss Melanie, by Mrs. Paget Hoskyns.

GAINSBOROUGH, the Countess of, by the Hon. Mrs. Cooper; GARDNER, Miss Helen, by her mother, Lady Gardner; GARDNER, Miss Amy, by her mother, Lady Gardner; GIBBS, Mrs. Evan, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. A. Hubert Gibbs; GIBBS, the Hon. Mrs., on her marriage, by the Lady Wraxall; GIROUARD, the Lady Blanche, on her marriage, by her mother, the Lady Osborn Beauclerk; GOFF, Mrs. Guy (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; GOOCH, Lady, by Lady Harris; GORE, the Lady Barbara, by her mother-in-law, the Lady Constance Gore; GOVAN, Miss Pamela, by her grandmother, Lady Henry; GRAY, Miss Hermione, by Mrs. George Henderson; GREGORY, Mrs. Leslie, by Lady Wimble; GREIG, Mrs. Gerald, by Mrs. Talbot Clifton; GRISSELL, Miss Rosemary, by her mother, Mrs. Astley Cubitt; GUTMAN, Mrs. Paul, by Mrs. Claude Marzetti; GWYNNE, Mrs. David, by Lady Gooch.

HAGGIE, Mrs. William, by Mrs. Ian Dundas Orr; HAGGIE, Miss Sybil, by her mother, Mrs. William Haggie; HAMILTON, Mrs. Anthony, by Mrs. Arthur Maunsell; HARDING, Mrs. Charles, by the Duchess of Hamilton; HARDING, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Charles Harding; HARDING, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Charles Harding; HARE, Mrs. Robert, on her marriage, by Mrs. Hugh Peacock; HARRISON, Miss Ivy, by her mother, Mrs. Cholmeley Harrison; WOOLLEY-HART, Mrs., by the Lady Southwark; HARTOG, Mrs. Simon, by the Lady Cynthia Colville; HARVEY, Mrs. Percival, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. George Harvey; HASKOLL, Mrs. T. J. Erskine, by Mrs. Richard Magor; HAUGHTON, Mrs. Steele, by Mrs. Sydney Pope; DRUMMOND-HAY, Lady Margaret, on her marriage, by the Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Drummond; HAZLERIGG, Miss Edith, by her mother, Lady Hazlerigg; HENDERSON, Miss Verena, by her mother, Mrs. George Henderson; HENDERSON, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Ronald Henderson; HENRY, Lady, by Mrs. Sampson Handley; HERBERT, Mrs. Alan, by the Hon. Lady Quilter; FLEETWOOD-HESKETH, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Fleetwood-Hesketh; HEWITT, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Heathcote Hewitt; HIGGINS, Miss Sally, by Mrs. Robert Newall; HILL, Mrs. John, by Mrs. Arthur Kemmis-Betty; HOLDEN, Miss Evelyn, by Mrs. Arthur Floyd; HOOD, Miss Jean, by her mother, Mrs. James Hood; HOSKYNS, Mrs. Henry, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Paget Hoskyns; HOWARD, Miss Ann, by her mother, Mrs. Joseph Howard; HOWARD, Mrs. Ewen, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Howard; HOWELL, Miss Helen (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; HUBERT, Mrs. de Barque, by her mother, Mrs. Guy Kindersley; HUBERT, Miss Nancy, by Mrs. Guy Kindersley; HURT, Miss Bridget, by her mother, Mrs. le Fowne Hurt; HELY-HUTCHINSON, Mrs. Maurice, by Mrs. Hely-Hutchinson; HUTCHISON, Miss Beryl, by her mother, Lady Hutchison.

MACLEAN, Jack, Miss Margaret, by her mother, Mrs. Maclean Jack; JENKINS, Miss Marjorie, by her mother, Mrs. Walter Jenkins; JESSEL, Miss Ruth, by her mother, Mrs. Albert Jessel; JESSEL, Lady, by the Dowager Countess of Airlie; JOHNSTONE, Mrs. Granville, by her mother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Louis Johnstone; JOHNSTONE, Mrs. Robin, by her mother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Louis Johnstone; GRIFFITH-JONES, Mrs. Stanley, by Mrs. Hawdon; GRIFFITH-JONES, Miss Lily, by her mother, Mrs. Stanley Griffith-Jones.

KEANE, Miss Sheila, by her mother, the Lady Eleanor Keane; KEANE, Miss Ann, by her mother, Mrs. George Keane; KIDSTON, Miss Janet, by her mother, Mrs. George Kidston; KIMMINS, Mrs. Brian, by Mrs. Smith Grant; GIDLEY-KITCHIN, Mrs. Edward, by Mrs. Denis Carew Robinson; KNOX, Miss Anna, by her mother, Mrs. Vicesimus Knox; KNOX, Miss Vera, by her mother, Mrs. Vicesimus Knox.

LACHLAN, Mrs. Austin, by Mrs. William Maxwell; LANGDALE, Mrs. Hugh, on her marriage, by Mrs. Ernest Goward; LANGMAN, the Hon. Lady, by the Dowager Countess of Airlie; LEAROYD, Mrs. Geoffrey, by Mrs. Roger Conant; LECHE, Mrs. John, by Mrs. Arthur Henderson; LEESE, Lady, by the Lady Cynthia Colville; LENNARD, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, the Dowager Lady Lennard; LESLIE, Miss Olga Murray, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Murray Leslie; LEWIS, Mrs. Howard, on her marriage, by Mrs. Denis Brinton; LINDSELL, Mrs. Arthur, by the Lady Mostyn; LORD, Mrs. John, by Mrs. George Brudenell; LOWE, Mrs. Richard, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Cyril Lewis; LUBBOCK, Mrs. Michael, by her mother, Mrs. Ernest Crawley.

MAXWELL-LYTE, Miss Prudence, by her mother, Mrs. Walter Maxwell-Lyte; MACDONALD, Mrs. Kenneth, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Gordon Lawson Johnston; MACDOUGALL, Mrs. Alastair, on her marriage, by the Lady Donington; MACKAY, Miss Frances, by Mrs. Ian Stewart; MACKENZIE, Mrs. Fleming, by the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; MACKINTOSH, the Lady Jean, on her marriage, by her mother, the Duchess of Hamilton; MACPHERSON, Miss Alexa, by Lady Fulton; MAGOR, Miss Prudence, by her mother, Mrs. Richard Magor; MAITLAND, Miss Cicely, by Mrs. Whitaker Maitland; MALET, Miss Helen, by her mother, Lady Malet; MARRYAT, Mrs. J. R., by Lady Archer; MARTIN, Mrs. Graham, by Mrs. Duncan McDougal; CHESTER-MASTER, Mrs. William, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Richard Chester-Master; MAULE, Mrs. St. John, by Mrs. Burton Mouncey; MAULE, Miss Wendy St. John, by her mother, Mrs. St. John Maule; MAULE, Mrs. William, by Mrs. Lindsay Nicholson; MAUNSELL, Mrs. Boyd, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Leith Boyd; MAXWELL, Miss Ursula Constable, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Constable Maxwell; MAXWELL, Mrs. David Constable, by her mother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Constable-Maxwell; MCLAREN, Mrs. Donald, by her mother, Mrs. Frank Morley; STUART-MENTETH, Miss Lucy, by her mother, Mrs. Walter Stuart-Menteth; MICKLEM, Miss Joyce, by her mother, Mrs. Geoffrey Micklem; MICKLETHWAIT Mrs St. John, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Welby-Everard; MILDMAY, Miss Lorna St. John, by her mother, Mrs. Walter St. John Mildmay; MINTO, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Abraham England; MOINET, Mrs. Cyril, by the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Hills; MOINET, Miss Anne, by her mother, Mrs. Cyril Moinet; MONEY, Mrs. Bruce, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Augustus Brandt; MONTGOMERIE, the Lady Betty, by her mother, Beatrice, Countess of Eglinton and Winton; MOORE, the Lady Patricia, by her mother, Mme. de Landa; MOORE, Miss irene, by Mrs. Walter Maxwell-Lyte; MOREL, Miss Bettina, by Mrs. Lionel Glasbrook; MORLEY, Mrs. Frank, by Mrs. Cecil Pickthall; MORRISON, Mrs. Nathaniel, by the Duchess of Devonshire; MOSTYN, the Lady, by the Hon. Lady Lloyd-Mostyn; MYER, Mrs. Leonard, by Mrs. Albert Jessel; MYERS, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Lady Myers; HAY-NEAVE, Mrs. Reginald, by Mrs. Arthur Maxwell-Lyte; HAY-NEAVE, Miss Rosemary, by her mother, Mrs. Reginald Hay-Neave.

NETTLEFOLD, Mrs. Archibald, by Mrs. Dunn Black; NICHOLETTS, Miss Isolde, by her mother, Mrs. Edward Nicholetts; NICHOLL, Miss Pamela, by her mother, Mrs. Charles Nicholl; NICHOLSON Miss Joan, by her mother, the Lady Margaret Nicholson; NICHOLSON, Mrs. Humphrey, on her marriage, by the Lady Margaret Nicholson; NICHOLSON, Mrs. Francis Lothian, by Lady Pigott-Brown.

OAKLEY, Miss Joan de Bressac, by Lady Fulton; OLDFIELD, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Carlton Oldfield; OLDFIELD, Miss Elisabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Carlton Oldfield; OPPENHEIMER, Lady, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Harvey; ORR, Miss Margaret, by Mrs. Ian Dundas Orr; ORR, Mrs. George, by Mrs. William Clarke; HUMPHREYS-OWEN, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Humphreys-Owen.

PACKER, Mrs. Herbert, by Mrs. Herbert Fitzherbert; PAKENHAM, the Lady Violet, by the Lady Dynevor; PALAIRET, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Richard Palairet; PALMER, Miss Myrtle, by her mother, Mrs. Godfrey Palmer; PRIOR-PALMER, the Hon. Mrs., on her marriage, by her mother, the Baroness Zouche; PARAVICINI, Mrs. Jean, by the Dowager Countess of Airlie; PARSONS, Mrs. Mary, by the Hon. Lady Parsons; PEARSON, Mrs. Bernard, by Mrs. W. Alexander Paton; PECKITT, Mrs. Cyril, by Mrs. Ernest Wallinger; PETERS, Miss Ezit, by Mrs. Edward Nicholetts; PHARAZYN, Mrs. W. F., on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Peters; PHELPS, Mrs. George (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; PHILLIMORE, Miss Mary, by the Lady Eleanor Keane; PICKTHALL, Mrs. Colin, on her marriage, by Mrs. Charles de Roemer; PINNEY, Miss Margaret, by Lady Pinney; PLANKINTON, Miss Elizabeth (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; PLUMER, Viscountess, by the Dowager Countess of Airlie; POPE, Mrs. Sydney, by Mrs. Heathcote Hewitt; PORCELLI, Mrs. Ernest, by Mrs. Astley Cubitt; POTTER, Miss Sybil, by Mrs. Edward Bramhall; POWELL, Miss Diana, by Mrs. Richard Chester Master; PREVITT, Mrs. Kenneth, on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Capper.

QUILTER, Miss Zoe, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Quilter.

RANKIN, Mrs. Robert, by the Lady Thurlow; RANKIN, Miss Corise, by her mother, Mrs. Robert Rankin; READ, Miss Sheila, by her mother, Lady Read; RENNIE, Mrs. Alick, by her mother, Lady Campbell; RIDDELL, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Wilfrid Gandell; RIDOUT, Mrs. Percival, by Lady Dobell; RIDSDALE, Miss Esther, by her mother, Lady Ridsdale; ROBINSON, Mrs. Gerard, by Mrs. Charles Nicholl; ROBINSON, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Gerard Robinson; ROSE, Lady, by Lady Hutchison; ROSE, Miss Audrey, by the Lady Victoria Villiers; RUSSELL of KILLOWEN, the Lady, by the Hon. Lady Romer; RUSSELL, Mrs. Charles, by the Countess of Hardwicke.

ST. CLAIR, the Hon. Patricia, by her mother, the Lady Sinclair; SAMUEL, Miss Eva, by Mrs. Cyril Lewis; SELIGMAN,

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .. $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
STERLING $6,500,000
SILVER $8,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. A. PLUMMER, Chairman.
C. G. S. MACKIE, Deputy-Chairman.
W. H. BELL | J. J. PATERSON
A. H. COMPTON | T. E. PEARCE
R. LANDER LEWIS | T. H. E. SHAW
G. MISKIN | J. P. WARREN
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.
V. M. GRAYBURN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
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COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., Chairman | Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
H. Barlow | The Rt. Hon. Lord Revelstoke
D. G. M. Bernard | Sir Geo. Sutherland
C. A. Campbell | C. F. Whigham.
A. M. Townsend
MANAGERS IN LONDON:
Sir Newton Stabb, H. D. C. Jones.
Sub-Manager: R. E. N. Padfield.
Accountant: A. Moscur.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £480,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY | BAGHDAD
CALCUTTA | BASRA
KARACHI | AMARA
MADRAS | KIRKUK
COLOMBO | MOSUL
SINGAPORE | BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
SIR JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
JAMES H. BATTY, Esq.
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq.
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SIR THOMAS J. STRANGMAN.

The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
CAPITAL .. £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND .. £4,000,000
Chief Manager: W. K. PRESTON.
Managers: F. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Air Star (Mair States)	Hong-kong	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
Bangkok	Karachi	Seremban
Bhamdi	King	Shanghai
Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala Kangsar	Sourabaya
Canton	(Perak)	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Cawnpore	Kuala Lumpur	Tavoy
Cebu	Kuching	(Lower Burma)
Chiumbo	(Sarawak)	Tientsin
Darjeeling (Manchuria)	Madras	Tokyo
	Manila	Tongkah (Bhuket)
Delhi	Medan	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Yokohama
Hamburg	Peiping (Peking)	Zamboanga
Hankow	Penang	(Philippine Islands)
Harbin	Pontianak	

The Corporation's smart drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, buy and collect Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.
Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. The bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

THE
MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA
LIMITED.
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorised £3,000,000
Capital Paid-up £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .. £1,646,506

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Ryrie, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bart. (Deputy Chairman).
Patrick E. Chalmers, Esq. | C. D. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. | W. H. Shelford, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
India, Burma and Ceylon: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Karachi, Kandy, Rangoon.
China: Hong-kong, Shanghai.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Sourabaya.
Malaya: Ipoh, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Kedah, Kuala Lipis.
Siam: Bangkok.
Mauritius: Port Louis.
NEW YORK AGENCY .. Bank of Montreal

TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.
Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.
HEAD OFFICE,
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000

BRANCHES.

Aden	Lahore	Eldoret	Kenya Colony, British East Africa
Amritsar	Madras	Kisumu	
Bombay	Mandalay	Mombasa	
Calcutta	Newera Eliya	Nairobi	
Cawnpore	Rangoon	Nakuru	
Chittagong	Steamer Point, Zanzibar	Entebbe	Uganda Territory
Cochin	Aden	Jinja	
Colombo	Tuticorin	Kampala	
Delhi	Zanzibar		
Kandy	Dar-es-Salaam		Tanganyika Territory
Karachi	Tanga		

The Bank conducts every description of banking business.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application; interest payable 30th June and 31st December.
Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

BANK of NEW ZEALAND
Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
London Office: 1, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £7,561,238.

Paid-up Capital as at 31st March, 1929 .. £6,858,119
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .. £4,042,591
£10,900,704
Aggregate Assets at 31st March, 1929 .. £54,561,908

Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange, Grants Drafts on its offices in New Zealand, Australia, Fiji and Samoa. Remittances made by telegraphic transfer.
ROBERT MILL, Manager.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

METAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION

CAMMELL LAIRD PLAN REVISED

It was officially announced yesterday that the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, which holds all the shares of the British Metal Corporation and Henry Gardner and Co., is about to effect a substantial exchange of shares with the Metallgesellschaft, of Frankfurt. The object of the transaction is to secure cooperation in certain directions, while the provision of raw material needed by the smelters and refineries associated with the two groups should be facilitated. It is intended that each company should have the right to representation on the board of the other. Negotiations are stated to be in an advanced stage to bring about a similar arrangement between the Amalgamated Metal Corporation and the Société Générale des Minerais of Brussels. The Amalgamated Metal Corporation at present holds a leading place in the non-ferrous metals industry, controlling practically all the production within the British Empire. What is now proposed is that it shall extend its influence in Europe by cooperating with a German and Belgian combine, each of which is predominant in its own country. It is understood, however, that no question of control is involved. Steps have, in fact, already been taken to ensure that the Amalgamated Metal Corporation shall remain a British undertaking. It is understood that the exchange of shares between the Amalgamated Metal Corporation and the Metallgesellschaft will be about 15 per cent., and a somewhat similar arrangement is intended as between the company and the Belgian combine. The agreements will involve an increase being made in the authorized capital of the British company, and doubtless the shareholders will shortly be asked to give the necessary sanction.

Amended Cammell Laird Scheme

Amended proposals affecting all three classes of Debenture holders have just been submitted by the directors of Cammell Laird and Company. At the meeting on May 16 the terms offered to the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stockholders were not approved by the requisite majority, and it has therefore been found necessary to reconsider the scheme as a whole. The principal modification affects the holders of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock. Instead of being asked to extend the date for the repayment of the whole of their stock for five years from July 1, 1930, they are asked to extend the date for payment of one-half only, the rate of interest being increased from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. If this scheme is carried it is proposed to repay in cash on the due date—namely, July 1 next—one-half of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock at the present redemption rate of 102½ per cent. The money is to be found by the sale of Government securities and other assets on which the stock is charged. It is further proposed that the half which is not repayable until 1935 shall be then repaid at the rate of 110 per cent. This provision is qualified by the permissive power given to the board to redeem earlier at prices varying from 104 to 110, the intention being that such sums shall be added to the redemption figure of 102½ as will raise the yield on the stock to approximately 7 per cent. during the period of its actual currency.

A More Attractive Plan

As regards the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, the holders will be asked as before to extend the date for repayment for five years from July 1, 1930, the rate of interest being increased from 5 to 5½ per cent. In order, however, to meet the contention that the rate of interest should be still further increased it is now proposed that this stock shall be repayable in 1935 at 110 instead of 103, which is the present price payable on redemption. The premium payable on the redemption of the Five per Cent. Debenture stock (the junior stock) is also to be increased. The company will be bound as at present to repay this stock by April 1, 1947, but the price of redemption is to be 110 instead of 103½. In the event of earlier repayment, the price will be 105 up to and including April 1, 1935, and 107½ between that date and April 1, 1940. It will be seen that the latest proposals of the board are distinctly more attractive to the Debenture-holders, and there is consequently ground for expecting that they will meet with a favourable reception.

Canadian Banking Figures

Some contraction is apparent in the figures of the interim balance-sheet of the Bank of Montreal, made up to April 30, the total of the balance-sheet being $822,000,000 (£164,400,000), against $965,000,000 on October 31 last and $915,000,000 on April 30, 1929. In view of the trade reaction in Canada it would have given no cause for surprise if the tendency had been more marked. Current loans and discounts in Canada at $335,000,000 are actually $21,000,000 larger than a year ago. In explanation of this movement it is stated that a part of the increase may be attributed to the wheat situation in Canada, but that there is also known to be an increased tendency among large customers to avail themselves of banking accommodation. The October balance-sheet showed current loans and discounts in Canada at the high level of $370,082,000. Call loans show a sharp decline. Considerable contraction has taken place in deposits, which stand at $688,000,000, comparing with $733,000,000 a year ago and $772,000,000 on October 31. Liquid assets are equal to 51.03 per cent. of the public liabilities. Since April, 1929, the bank's capital and "Rest" have been substantially increased. This has affected the figures and is doubtless responsible for an increase from $3,491,651 to $3,543,017 in profits for the six months to April 30.

New Capital Issues

We learn that there was placed privately yesterday £250,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture stock, 1933-43, of the Metropolitan District Railway. This stock was afterwards on offer at about 97, ex dividend and free of stamp duty. Payment for the stock has to be made at the end of June. Another issue that has been made privately is on behalf of the Standard Trust, Limited, which has sold 150,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1. These shares are convertible into stock and were on offer yesterday at 97½ per cent., free of stamp duty. The Standard Trust is also issuing an additional 100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. These are to be offered to stockholders on June 6 at 30s. per share, each holder of Ordinary stock being entitled to one new share for every complete £3 of stock held. As the price of issue is equal to 150 per cent. and the company's Ordinary stock is quoted at 180, the issue involves a bonus. Reports circulated during the last day or two regarding a coming issue by the City of Johannesburg while well founded appear to be slightly premature: arrangements for this loan are not yet quite complete, and the issue is not expected for a few days.

Cordoba Central Troubles

Holders of the Five per Cent. Debenture stock of the Cordoba Central Railway have already been informed of the company's inability to meet the half-yearly interest due on July 1. They are now asked to allow the company as a temporary measure 12 months within which to pay the interest falling due from time to time on the understanding that no interest will be paid on the Income stock while any interest on the Five per Cent. Debenture stock is in arrear. The proposal is supported by the whole of the board, including Mr. W. Sandford Poole and Mr. J. H. Clifford Johnston, the two directors specially representing the holders of the Five per Cent. Debenture stock. Keen disappointment is naturally felt by stockholders at the severe reverse which the company has suffered. There has also been some criticism of the board, it being contended that the change in the company's fortunes should have been foreseen earlier and that larger amounts should have been placed to reserve in recent years. Examination of the facts suggests that these criticisms are not well founded. In the past seven years the company's appropriations from revenue have included £1,165,000 to renewals reserve and £120,000 to general reserve, besides the setting aside of £350,000 under the 1919 arrangement, one-half of which was used to redeem Income Debentures, the balance being applied for capital purposes. Thus, in seven years a total of £1,635,000 has been taken from revenue for purposes of a capital nature, and by this means, plus the proceeds of one or two windfalls, the company has throughout this period filled its capital programme without adding to its capital account.

A Temporary Setback

It is true that for the past four years dividends of 2 per cent. were paid on the Ordinary stock. Whether even this meagre rate would have been continued in the past year or two had the board been aware of the crisis that was to overtake the company may be a matter of conjecture. But the figures quoted acquit it from the charge of reckless financing, and after 13 years of no dividends, the board's anxiety to mete out some reward to the Ordinary stockholders is understandable. The fact is that the total failure of last season's wheat and linseed crops and the subsequent commercial depression that followed, involving a loss on exchange as well as a heavy decrease in traffic receipts, came as a bolt from the blue. The company's troubles were aggravated by new labour regulations involving a serious increase in the pay-roll and by an increase in the cost of coal. The board refer to this combination of adverse factors as exceptional; it would certainly be rather surprising if there were to be a total crop failure two years in succession, and hence stockholders have grounds for hope that an improvement in the situation, if only of a partial character, will not be long in coming.

Sir Gerald Ryan on Insurance

Sir Gerald Ryan, presiding at the meeting of the Phoenix Assurance Company yesterday, could not claim that the results of the fire and accident and general departments were equal to the usual standards, and he recounted some of the adverse influences. The essence of insurance was, he pointed out, the assumed true working of the normal law of average and the protection of those on whom the adverse fluctuations of the law happened to fall. As it was with the individual so it must be with the company insuring the individual, and if a poor return in any year was submitted it did not mean that the business was unsound or that the management was inefficient. He had, he said, looked through the accounts of many leading offices, and in almost every case an increase in the fire loss ratio had occurred during each of the three years 1927-29. The lower earnings of last year had been attributed, variously, to unfavourable climatic conditions at home, unsettled financial conditions at home and abroad, and an inferior moral hazard arising from deep-seated unrest and abnormal competition. Some part of the misfortunes could certainly be ascribed specifically to one or other of these reasons, but the rising loss ratio over the three-year period was not so easily explained, and he feared that, while some of the causes that made 1929 a lean year might be transitory, others might be of a more permanent character, and he suggested that the shareholders should be prepared for an era of more modest profits than those which they were accustomed to expect some years ago.

Marine and Life Business

Discussing marine insurance Sir Gerald Ryan suggested that the sources of weakness which arose from abuses that had crept into the practice of underwriting had been removed, or largely mitigated, and that there was now a healthier spirit about and a sounder view of the common interest. Yet marine insurance throve on the full employment of shipping and an abundance of cargoes passing from port to port all over the world—in short, on a healthy and vigorous activity in industries, and, he asked, who could predict when this would come about or even say if there were hopeful signs of its recurrence? Respecting life assurance Sir Gerald could be more cheerful, for the figures of the company were of a "highly satisfactory character." Yet he pointed out that an excellent rate of interest on the funds must be affected by the increase in the income-tax. He referred with pleasure to the marked growth in the volume of new life assurances effected with British life offices. Individual offices published figures year by year far in excess of the standard of some time ago and the aggregate increase for all the companies was "remarkably large." He suggested that perhaps the welcome growth of life assurance was, to some extent, due to the strong competition among the offices for public support, which had awakened the interest of the community and had enlarged the field of productivity.

MARKS AND SPENCER

In their recently-issued report the directors of Marks and Spencer, Limited, made a passing reference to the proposed issue of First Mortgage Debenture stock. Meetings are now called for June 17 for the purpose of creating £1,000,000 of such stock, and also £1,000,000 of 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference share capital. The 1,000,000 new 7 per cent. Preference shares of £1 each (raising the authorized capital to £2,200,000) will rank for dividend and capital immediately after the existing 350,000 10 per cent. Preference shares of £1 each, and in priority to the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary shares. They will be entitled in a winding up to return of capital with a premium of 2s. 6d. per share. It is proposed to extinguish the Preference share reserve fund, and to transfer the £30,000 standing to its credit to the general reserve fund.

The £1,000,000 of First Mortgage Debenture stock to be created will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and will be redeemable by an annual cumulative redemption fund beginning August 1, 1935, calculated to complete the redemption (at par or at such premium as may be fixed by the board) on or before August 1, 1970. Power is also sought by the directors to create further First Mortgage Debenture stock.

STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER RISE IN BRITISH FUNDS

NEW SCRIPS FIRMER

The Stock Exchange as a whole remained quiet and dull yesterday. British Funds, however, were an exception to the general rule, for in these a fair amount of business was transacted, and prices advanced further. In the foreign market the weakness of Peruvian Corporation stocks remained the principal characteristic. Home railway stocks were steady, but South American railway securities weakened again. In the miscellaneous market rather lower prices prevailed for international securities, and standard British industrial shares remained dull. Carreras, however, was stronger owing to the maintenance of the interim dividend on a larger capital.

With the exception of the Four and Five per Cent. War Loans, which were both rather easier, BRITISH FUNDS advanced generally. Old Consols (5½) gained ¼, the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan rose nearly a point to 98¼, and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan closed ¼ higher at 103¼. Smaller rises were recorded in the Funding Loan, Four per Cent. Consols, Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, and Irish Land and Local Loans stocks. New scrips were firmer; L.C.C. reached par for the first time, New Zealand advanced to 1 3-16 premium, and Bristol strengthened to 2 premium. India loans were dull in the absence of business. There were scarcely any changes in HOME RAILWAY prices, though L.M.S. was a little firmer. The traffic returns compared with Whit-week last year, which explains the decreases shown in passenger receipts and the increases in goods and coal traffics. The L.M.S. and Great Western each reported increases of £11,000 in gross receipts, the L.N.E.R. a decrease of £11,000, and the Southern a decrease of £49,000.

The FOREIGN market remained quiet. Peruvian Corporation stocks weakened further, the Ordinary falling to 8½, the Preference to 48½, and the Debenture to 94½. The new Japanese scrip was harder at 1½ premium. Greek bonds were firmer. City of Riga Bonds advanced to 32. The ARGENTINE RAILWAY traffics were again mostly adverse. A decrease of £82,000 was reported by the Central Argentine, of £29,000 by the B.A. Great Southern, of £45,000 by the B.A. and Pacific, and of £22,000 by the B.A. Western; on the other hand, small increases were shown in the traffics of the Entre Rios and Argentine North Eastern. B.A. Great Southern closed without net change at 87½, after being 88 in the morning, B.A. and Pacific fell ¼ to 79, and Central Argentine ½ to 71, while Entre Rios was easier at 81½. Cordoba Central stocks declined on the directors' statement regarding the fall in earnings, the First Preference being marked down 2½ to 33-37.

OIL shares were very idle, and derived no benefit from the figures showing a small reduction in the American production of crude oil in the past week. Anglo-Persian was easier at 4 19-32, having been 4¼, while V.O.C. hardened to 2¼.

The price of RUBBER was slightly easier, and the shares remained quiet.

CARRERAS HIGHER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market international shares generally closed rather lower on balance. Brazilian Traction finished without net change at 5½, while Barcelona Traction reacted 36. International Nickel fell to 34½. Columbia Graphophone closed slightly lower at 5 27-32, after being down to 5½. Kreuger and Toll and Swedish Match were easier. In the tobacco group Carreras shares advanced on the dividend, the "A" rising 5-16 to 9, but Imperial, Imperial of Canada, and Godfrey Phillips were rather easier. British Celanese finished 7½d. higher on balance at 15s., while Celanese of America receded to 4½. Coats fell 8d., and Bradford Dyers and Bleachers were not so firm. British Aluminium declined to 4 1s. 3d. British Oil and Cake fell 1s. to 30s. 6d. Unilever shares weakened further, the new shares being 2s. 9d. discount.

In the MINING market there was less activity in Rhodesian copper shares. Bwana M'Kubwa closed slightly higher on the day at 17s. 1½d., having been down to 16s. 9d., N'Changa showed no change on balance at 3½, while Congo Border declined to 19½. Consolidated Gold Fields hardened. Tin was £2 2s. 6d. lower, and the shares were mostly easier. Ashanti Goldfields fell 1s. 3d. to 29s. 6d. on the receipt of a telegram which the market regarded as disappointing.

GLANZSTOFF RESULTS

NO DIVIDEND

BERLIN, May 28.—No dividend will be paid by the Vereinigte Glanzstoff, of Elberfeld, nor by the Dutch associated company (Algmeene Kunstzijde Unie), commonly known as the Aku, for the year 1929.

Aku shows a gross profit of 11,960,000 florins and a net profit of 7,140,000 florins, which will be used to strengthen the liquid resources, in view of the difficult position in the artificial silk market.

The Vereinigte Glanzstoff, which for 1928 paid a dividend of 18 per cent., shows, as a result of considerable writing off of capital, a total loss of 58,320,000 marks.—*Reuter.*

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

PAST WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and Coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Western ..	211,000	220,000	120,000	551,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 55,000	+ 27,000	+ 39,000	+ 11,000
L.M. & S. ..	464,000	544,500	231,500	1,240,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 140,000	+ 71,500	+ 79,400	+ 11,000
L. & N. Eastn. ..	515,000	306,000	254,000	965,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 81,000	+ 13,000	+ 57,000	— 11,000
Southern ..	290,000	80,500	28,500	397,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 58,000	+ 6,500	+ 2,500	— 49,000

RECEIPTS FOR 21 WEEKS TO MAY 24-25
(000's omitted)

Gt. Western ..	4,302	4,488	2,681	11,471
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 171	— 146	— 8	— 325
L. M. & S. ..	9,583	11,502	5,713	26,800
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 451	— 211	— 319	— 1,111
L. & N. Eastn. ..	6,495	8,491	5,877	20,863
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 238	— 192	— 37	— 467
Southern ..	5,585	1,589	650	8,124
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 82	No change	— 70	— 152

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1
Belfast & C. Down	£3,122	— 319	— 2,522
Gt. N. (Ireland) ..	£24,900	— 2,750	— 28,950
Gt. S. (Ireland) ..	£66,478	— 1,838	— 27,102
Mersey ..	£4,404	+ 151	+ 2,791
Metropolitan ..	£37,000	— 2,000	+ 19,200
Underground Elec. of London :—			
Comm. Fd. Cos. ..	£310,500	— 27,300	+ 422,400
Ldn. and Sub. Tramcn. Group ..	£45,500	— 6,600	+ 74,400.

* The receipts compare with the week including Whitsun holidays.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Antofag. & Bolivia	£25,980	— 6,380	— 227,195 (Jan. 1)
Argen. N. Eastn.	£18,000	+ 1,100	No change
Argen. Transandino	£3,456	— 1,382	— 8,866
B.A. & Pacific ..	£135,000	— 45,000	— 1,095,000
B.A. Central ..	£12,222	— 2,851	— 67,958
B.A. Gt. Southern	£211,000	— 29,000	— 731,000
B.A. Lacroze Trams	£11,786	+ 162	— 42,623
B.A. Western ..	£80,000	— 22,000	— 807,000
Cent. Argentine ..	£192,000	— 82,000	— 2,173,000
Entre Rios ..	£24,300	+ 800	— 140,200
Gt. West. of Brazil	£10,500	— 3,100	— 50,500 (Jan. 1)
Leopoldina ..	£32,153	— 4,485	— 35,944 (Jan. 1)
Do., Terminal ..	Rs.272,000	+ 13,000	+ 296,000
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	£5,838‡	+ 908	— 11,858 (Jan. 1)
Salvador	£3,574	— 2,547	— 27,845
Shire Highlands, Nyasaland (April)	£10,500	+ 915	+ 5,559 (Jan. 1)
United of Havana	$48,206	— 11,375	— 471,149

* Unless otherwise shown. ‡ Exchange calculated at 1.034 P. piastres to £ (year ago at 999 piastres).

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½–2⅝	2–3
New York	3	2½–2¾	3
Paris	2½	2¼	2
Berlin	4½	3½	3½–5½
Swiss Bank places	3	2½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	2⅝	1
Brussels	3	2¼	1½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, May 28.—The stock market has continued to show irregularity to-day under continued narrow professional trading, interest centring chiefly in specialities. Sales were returned at 2,402,000 shares.

Overnight buying orders for public utility issues attracted by yesterday's display of strength by this group made the opening steady. American and Foreign Power was a feature, the report for the past year showing a substantial increase in earnings. Support for Steel Common was encouraged by the announcement that the production of the corporation was maintained at 80 per cent., despite the generally unfavourable conditions in the steel industry. The market subsequently became dull with an irregular tendency. Support continued to be given to a few specialities, notably food stocks which investment trusts and banks were reported to be accumulating, a favourable view being taken of earnings prospects in view of the cheap raw products coupled with fixed selling prices. Other sections of the list, however, showed indications of scattered liquidation.

The ready absorption of sectional liquidation encouraged renewed buying of leading industrial and public utility stocks in the early part of the afternoon, but rallies were checked by continued liquidation in specialities and renewed pressure against railroad stocks following the publication of further poor net earnings for April, notably in the case of Atchison and New York Central. The close was irregular.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 28	May 27
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85¼
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.86⅛
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.83²³/₃₂	4.83¹¹/₁₆
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85⅜
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.23¾
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.18	40.17
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85⅛	26.84
Copenh'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Prague, cheques ..	100cr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85¼	23.85½
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.95⅛	13.95½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.35½	19.35¼
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	12.20	12.21
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.11¼	14.11¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49	17.49
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.76¾	1.76¼
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.19	38.17
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.85	11.82

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices May 28	May 27
Atchison ..	222	227
Atl. Coast ..	167¼	167
B. & O. ..	112⅝	113
Do., Pref.	82⅜	83
Brooklyn Manhat. Tr.	70	69½
Can. Pac. ..	206¼	205½
Cent. N.J. ..	255¼	255¼
Ches. & O. ..	218½	221
Ch., G. W. ..	14¼	14¼
Ch., M. & St. P.	19	18¾
Ch., N.W. ..	81⅝	81½
Ch. Rock Is. ..	115½	115
Del. & Hud. ..	173⅝	174
Del., Lack. ..	125	126
Erie	46¼	46¼
Do., 1st Pref.	63	63½
Do., 2nd Pref.	87	86
Gt. Nor. Pf. ..	128¼	127½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30	29½
Lehigh Valley ..	75½	75
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	53	54⅞
New York Central	176¾	176
N.Y., Chic. & St. L.	103¼	103⅜
N.Y., N. Haven & Hartford	50¼	50
N.Y., Ont. & West.	41	41¼
Norfolk & West.	199	199
Northern Pac. ..	63	63½
Pennsylvania ..	49¾	49⅝
Reading ..	116	116
Southern Pac. ..	113¾	114⅛
Southern Ry. ..	73½	72
St. L. & S.F. ..	113¾	114⅛
St. L. & S.W. ..	73½	72
St. Paul ..	12¾	12⅝
Do., Pref. ..	20¼	20⅛
Toledo, St. L. & W.	25⅜	25⅝
Union Pacific ..	257½	257
Wabash	50	51
Wheeling & L.E.	83	83

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct. ..	145½	145
Allied Chem. ..	315	310
Am. Agric. Chem., Pref.	30¼	30
Am. and F. Pwr. ..	84⅝	83
Am. Can. ..	146¾	145½
Am. Loco. ..	56	56
Am. Rolling Mills ..	69	72⅝
Am. Smelt. ..	72¼	72
Am. Sug. R. ..	61¼	61¼
Am. Tel.	230⅞	230⅞
Am. Tob. ..	259	256
Am. Wool n	14	14
Anaconda ..	60	59¾
Armour, D. ..	76	75¼
As. Dry Gds. ..	43½	43¾
Atlic Ref. ..	43	42¾
Baldwins ..	27½	27⅞
Barnsdall A. ..	27½	27
Bethl. Steel ..	55	55¼
C. de Pasco ..	54¼	54¼
Chile Copp. ..	50	50
Chrysler	36¼	36⅞
Col. Fuel	61½	62⅝
Colum. Gas ..	83⅝	83¾
Col. Graph. ..	27⅞	28⅛
Cons. Gas ..	129⅞	129½
Cont. Can. ..	67½	65
Cont. Oil ..	27¼	27
Corn. Prod. ..	107⅞	106½
Crucible	76½	76½
DavisonCh. ..	35⅝	35½
Drug. Inc. ..	81¼	81¼
Du Pont	131½	131¼
Eastman K. ..	241	239
Elec. P. & L. ..	94⅝	93¾
Electric Storage ..	70	70
Fox Films ..	53	51
Gen. Elec. ..	83¼	82½
Gen. Foods ..	58¾	58½
Gen. Motors ..	50¼	50⅜
Gillette	86	85½
Goodrich ..	40⅛	41
Goodyear ..	84½	84¼
Hou. Oil 'Tx.	100	97½
Hud. Mtr. ..	43½	43½
Ind. Rayon ..	101	101
Int. Harv. ..	96¼	94¼
Int. Match ..	82½	82½
Int. Nickel ..	33¼	33¼
Int. Paper ..	26	26
Int. Tele. ..	62⅝	62⅝
Kennecott ..	47½	46½
Kresge S.S. ..	31	30⅝
K'ger, S. & R.	32⅛	32¼
Liggett & M.	105½	105¼
Loose Wiles ..	66	65⅞
MackTrcks. ..	70	72
Montg'y W. ..	44⅜	43⅝
Nash Mtrs. ..	41	41¼
Nat. Biscl. ..	91⅝	91
Nat. CashR. ..	60	59
Nat. Dairy ..	59⅜	59
N. Amer. ..	125	122¾
Packard	17	17⅛
Pan. Am. Pet.	63	62½
Pub. Ser. N.J.	115¼	114¾
Pullman	75¼	75

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE HIGHER

FRESH FALL IN SILVER

In Lombard-street yesterday money continued in short supply. Some borrowers were able to satisfy their requirements at 2½ per cent., but others found it necessary to pay 2¾ per cent. and even 3 per cent. for fresh advances for the night. As a rule old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 2½ per cent. To-day and to-morrow there will be no maturities of Treasury Bills owing to February being a short month, but on Saturday bills dated March 1 will be payable, June 1 being a Sunday. Discount rates were inclined to weaken slightly owing to the few bills obtainable at $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent., and the competitive rate for three months' fine bank bills became $2^{5}/_{32}$ per cent. A small demand was reported at this rate but the market was a reluctant seller owing to the restricted supply of bills available at higher rates. A limited forward inquiry was in evidence from certain banks for July maturities for to-day at 2½ per cent. Apart from the New York exchange which again moved up, closing at $4.86^{1}/_{32}$, leading foreign exchanges remained adverse to London, the German rate being slightly lower at 20.36¾m.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.):	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.):				
Day to day	For short periods.	60 days, 2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2—3	2—2¼	$2^{5}/_{16}$	$2^{5}/_{32}$–$2^{5}/_{16}$	$2^{1}/_{4}$—$2^{5}/_{16}$	$2^{7}/_{16}$–$2^{5}/_{16}$

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
$2^{5}/_{16}$	$2^{5}/_{16}$	3—3⅛	$3^{1}/_{4}$—$3^{5}/_{16}$	$3^{1}/_{2}$—4	

HUNGARIAN BANK RATE REDUCED

The Hungarian National Bank announces the reduction of its rate from 6 to 5½ per cent. The change comes into force to-day.—*Reuter.*

YUGOSLAV DISCOUNT RATE

The Banque Nationale du Royaume des Serbes, Croates, et Slovenes has lowered its discount rate from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and the rate on advances from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF PORTUGAL

—	May 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion	8,577,180	unchanged
Balances abroad	180,358,144	+ 3,522,915
Discounts	327,000,826	+ 2,282,426
Government loan	1,540,665,644	unchanged
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	1,578,653,484	— 22,426,157
Deposits	65,364,886	— 6,428,546

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange responded in the afternoon to some bidding for sterling on New York account, and rose to $4.86¼, closing at 4.86^{1}/_{32}$, compared with 4.85^{31}/_{32}$ on Tuesday. The discount on forward dollars became narrower, being finally $^{1}/_{32}$–$^{1}/_{16}$c., one month, and $^{3}/_{16}$c., three months. At $4.86¼ the Canadian rate was slightly higher. There was again no alteration in the Paris rate, which closed at 123.94f. Italian lire continued to be offered, the Milan rate closing at 92.81l., compared with 92.78¾l. Swiss currency was also cheaper, the Zurich rate being 25.11¼f., against 25.11¼f.; while the Swedish rate rose to 18.11kr. Spanish pesetas were in good demand during the earlier hours, the Madrid rate being at one time 39.70p., but in the afternoon they were offered, and the final quotation was 39.83p., against 39.85p. on Tuesday. The Berlin rate moved slightly against sterling, closing at 20.36¾m. There was a slight weakening in the Indian exchange to 1s. $5^{13}/_{16}$d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate was lower at $42^{13}/_{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchge	May 28	May 27
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.86–4.86$^{1}/_{32}$	4.857–4.86
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.86$^{1}/_{2}$–4.86$^{13}/_{16}$	4.86–4.86$^{5}/_{16}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.92–123.94	123.93–123.96
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81$^{3}/_{4}$–82$^{1}/_{4}$	34.81$^{3}/_{4}$–82$^{1}/_{4}$
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.77–92.82	92.74–92.79
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11–25.11$^{1}/_{4}$	25.10$^{1}/_{4}$–11$^{1}/_{2}$
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374$^{3}/_{4}$–375$^{1}/_{4}$	374$^{3}/_{4}$–375$^{1}/_{4}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.25	192$^{7}/_{8}$–193$^{1}/_{4}$	192$^{7}/_{8}$–193$^{1}/_{4}$
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.70–39.83	39.80–39.96
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108$^{1}/_{8}$–108$^{3}/_{8}$	108$^{1}/_{8}$–108$^{3}/_{8}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07$^{7}/_{8}$–08$^{1}/_{8}$	12.07$^{7}/_{8}$–08$^{1}/_{4}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36–20.36$^{3}/_{4}$	20.36$^{1}/_{4}$–36$^{3}/_{4}$
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.44–34.47	34.44–34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.79	27.79–27.83	27.79–27.83
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163$^{3}/_{4}$–164	163$^{3}/_{4}$–164
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.33–43.38	43.32–43.37
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18–25.25	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0251
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.25	274$^{7}/_{8}$–275$^{1}/_{8}$	274$^{7}/_{8}$–275$^{1}/_{8}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48$^{5}/_{8}$–48$^{7}/_{8}$	48$^{5}/_{8}$–48$^{7}/_{8}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	665–675	665–675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.22–18.27	18.22–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15$^{3}/_{4}$–16$^{1}/_{4}$	18.15$^{1}/_{2}$–18.16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10$^{1}/_{2}$–18.11	18.10$^{1}/_{2}$–18.11
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16$^{1}/_{2}$	18.16–18.16$^{1}/_{2}$
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97$^{1}/_{2}$	97$^{7}/_{16}$–97$^{9}/_{16}$	97$^{7}/_{16}$–97$^{9}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{15}/_{16}$	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–$^{27}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{15}/_{16}$	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–$^{27}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{15}/_{16}$	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–$^{27}/_{32}$
Hong-kong	Per dollar	—	1/4$^{3}/_{4}$–1/5$^{5}/_{16}$	1/4$^{3}/_{4}$–1/5$^{5}/_{16}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01$^{31}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{16}$	2/01$^{31}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{16}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/8$^{1}/_{2}$–1/9$^{1}/_{4}$	1/8$^{1}/_{2}$–1/9$^{1}/_{4}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$–$^{3}/_{32}$	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$–$^{3}/_{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06$^{7}/_{8}$–07$^{1}/_{8}$	12.06$^{7}/_{8}$–07$^{1}/_{8}$
Manila	Per dol.	24.66d.	2/0$^{5}/_{16}$	2/0$^{5}/_{16}$
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	—	55$^{3}/_{4}$–55$^{5}/_{8}$	55$^{3}/_{4}$–55$^{5}/_{8}$
R. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42$^{3}/_{4}$–42$^{7}/_{8}$	42$^{13}/_{16}$–$^{15}/_{16}$
Valpar'so†	$ to £	40	39.94	39.95
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	44$^{7}/_{8}$–45$^{3}/_{8}$	45–45$^{1}/_{2}$
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.81‡	12.81‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15–10.30	10.15–10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

‖ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 13 6	92 14 6	92 15 6	92 16 6
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 18 6	93 19 6	93 20 6
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 16 3	98 17 6	98 18 9

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 18 9
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 8 9
South Africa	99 15 0	99 16 3
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 17 6

The Bank of England yesterday announced the setting aside of £100,000 in SOVEREIGNS, the withdrawal for export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS, and the sale of £163 in BAR GOLD. For the week to May 28 there has been a net efflux of £316,679, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS			WITHDRAWALS	
		£		£
May 22	..	Nil	May 22—	
			Sovs.	3,000
			Bar gold	195
May 23—			May 23—	
Bar gold	..	1,550	Sovs. set aside	100,000
			Bar gold	12,026
May 24	..	Nil	May 24	Nil
May 26	..	Nil	May 26—	
			Sovs. set aside	100,000
			Bar gold	618
May 27	..	Nil	May 27—	
			Bar gold	207
May 28	..	Nil	May 28—	
			Sovs. set aside	100,000
			Sovs.	2,000
Net efflux	..	316,679	Bar gold	163
Total	..	£318,209	Total	£318,209

Net influx for 1930 to date, £10,754,738; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market a very small amount of bar gold was available, and the price was lowered ½d. to 84s. 11d. per oz.

Silver continued to fall on weak advices from the China markets, the price being fixed at 18d. per oz. for cash and 17$^{15}/_{16}$d. for forward delivery, a decline of ½d. in each case. There are indications that much of the recent offering has been in the nature of Chinese speculative sales and a considerable "bear" account is believed to have been created in the London market. America continues to offer the metal, though sales from that quarter have been less extensive in view of the lower price.

INDIA GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1 to May 24 were £4,720,000 by means of purchases of sterling in India.

BOMBAY STERLING TENDERS

An official *communiqué* issued in Bombay yesterday states that there were no offers for sterling. Fifty thousand sterling is being offered on June 4.—*Reuter.*

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER EASIER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), MAY 28.—WHEAT.—Owing to lower closing North and South American advices, the market had a quiet tone and quotations were 3d. to 6d. per qr. easier. Pacific white, June and July, was obtainable at 39s. 3d., and Aug. at 39s. 6d., while Rosafe 62½lb. (new), June 15, was offered at 38s. 6d. For sellers of Australian arrived, 41s. 3d. was required; 41s. 9d. for steamer, shipping-shipped, and 40s. 6d. for choice white Karachi, June. Parcels were in small request at mostly 6d. per qr. decline. No. 3 Northern Manitoba, per Bengloe, afloat, sold at 40s. 3d. net; No. 5 (Atlantic), due early June, per Minnetonka, at 37s. 1½d. net; and Baruso 62½lb., June, at 37s. Liverpool paid 38s. for Rosafe 62½lb., per Thistlegarth, shipping-shipped, and to Manchester choice white Karachi, May-June, made 40s. 4½d.

The wheat futures market closed firm and 3d. over yesterday's final values.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	39 8	39 8	39 8	39 9	39 6
July ..	39 3	39 3	39 3	39 4	39 1
Nov. ..	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 1	39 10
		LONDON GRADE			
May ..	36 8	36 8	36 8	36 9	36 6
July ..	36 9	36 9	36 9	36 10	36 7

MAIZE was quiet on the more favourable weather in Argentina, and weak option closing and quotations were 5d. to 6d. per quarter easier. La Plata, 5,530 tons, per Truth, B/L. May 5, sold to U.K. at 24s. La Plata, afloat, and loading, was offered at 24s. 4½d.; May-June at 24s. 6d., and June-July at 24s. 3d.; Dan-Gal-Fox, shipping-shipped, was obtainable at 23s. Parcels were in quiet request and closed 1½d. per quarter under the best of the day. La Plata, May-June, sold at 23s. 7½d. and 23s. 6d., and June-July at 23s. 1½d. and 23s.

BARLEY was quietly steady. Danubian, June, sold late yesterday to West Coast ports at 16s. 6d.

OATS were steadier. La Plata, June, was held for 12s. 3d. and July for 12s. 6d. German qualities were nominal owing to advices that the bounty will be repealed on or about June 5.

MARK-LANE was moderately attended, and trading was of a quiet nature at fully late rates. English wheat was maintained at 41s. to 43s., 38s. 6d. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was mostly 3d. to 6d. harder to buy. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 45s.; (Vancouver), 44s. 9d.; No. 2, 43s. 9d.; (Atlantic), 44s. 3d.; No. 3, 44s.; (Vancouver), 43s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 42s. 9d.; No. 5, 39s. 9d.; No. 6, 39s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 38s. 6d.; No. 2 hard winter, 41s. 9d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., 40s. 6d.; Baruso, 62½lb., 39s. 9d.; Australian, 43s. 3d., and choice white Karachi, 41s. 9d. per 496lb. Flour was firm. London straight run, 36s. to 37s., and country straight run, 30s. to 32s. per 280lb. Maize was quiet and lower. La Plata, ex ship, 26s. 3d.; landed, 28s. 3d., and No. 2 white flat African, landed, 28s. per 480lb. Barley continued quiet. English malting, 29s. to 35s.; English feed, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian, 34s. to 40s.; Chilean brewing, ex store, 33s. to 37s.; and Smyrna, landed, 34s. to 36s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 17s. 9d.; Russian, 18s. to 19s. 3d.; ex ship, 17s. 3d.; and Danubian, 18s. per 400lb. Oats were steadier on reports of an early repeal of the German bounty. English, 19s. to 20s., and Scotch, landed, 20s. 6d. per 336lb. La Plata landed, 13s. 9d.; ex ship, 12s. 9d.; mixed feed, landed, 12s. 6d.; Chilean tawny, 15s.; Chilean white, 20s.; and German, 17s. 3d. per 320lb. Wheat feed continued quiet. Middlings, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; fine middlings, 3s. 6d.; and bran, 4s. to 4s. 9d. per cwt. Oatmeal was quietly steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. 9d.; American, 15s.; and rolled oats, 16s. to 16s. 3d. per 112lb.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand at 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, June, was quoted 42s.; No. 2, 41s. 3d.; No. 3, 41s.; No. 4, Manitoba, June, 39s. 10½d.; No. 5, 36s. 10½d.; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, May, 38s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, May-June, 35s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, June, 41s. 3d.; Western white Pacific, June-July, 38s. 9d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., June, 38s. 6d.; Barli, 62½lb., June, 38s.; Baruso, 62½lb., June, 37s. 7½d.; Chilean, Northern ports, May-June 10, 37s. 3d.; ditto, all ports, London contract, May-June 10, 37s. 3d. Business comprised French, garlicky, June 1-15, at 33s. 3d., and Rosafe, 62½lb., loading, at 38s. Spot parcels were quiet. Graded wheat futures closed quiet, but unchanged, but advanced steadily on reported cargo sales to the Continent over-night, unfavourable crop news from the United States and fair outside buying. In the afternoon higher opening Argentine and American advices gave additional firmness, and on active values were 4d. to 1½d. per cental up. Sales were 150 loads. Tenders against current month one load, making a total of 1,045,981 original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period 187,200 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 1001b.	Open'g values	Business done: Highest	Business done: Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	7 11½	7 11½	—	8 0	7 11½	7 11½
*July ..	7 11½	8 0⅜	7 11½	8 0	8 0⅜	7 11½
*Oct. ..	8 0⅛	8 1	8 0⅛	8 1	8 1	8 0⅛
*Dec. ..	8 1⅜	8 2⅝	8 1⅜	8 2	8 2⅛	8 1⅜

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were quiet and easier. La Plata, afloat, sold at 24s. Sellers offered La Plata, afloat and shipping, at 24s. 6d.; May-June, 23s. 9d.; June-July and July-Aug., 23s. 3d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., afloat, 24s. 3d.; June-July, 23s. 9d.; No. 2 white flat African, June-July, 24s. 3d.; No. 4 flat yellow African, 23s. 9d.; No. 6 round yellow African, 23s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet with La Plata 1d. per cental lower.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull and unchanged.

FLOUR was quiet at late rates.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Spot business continued on a restricted scale. Quotations of American were advanced 5 points for middling, 0.544; Brazilian and Peruvian were also 5 points dearer; Pernam fair, 7.89d.; g.f. smooth, 8.89d. and g.f. Tanguis, 9.14d. Egyptian remained at previous rates; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 13.85d. and f.g.f. Upper, 10.11d. African advanced 5 to 10 points; middling West, 9.49d. and g.f. East, 9.14d. East Indian were unchanged; fine m.g. brooch, 6.20d. and fine No. 1, Oomra, 5.55d.

American futures opened quiet, but steady at unchanged prices to 1 point advance, favourable crop and weather reports being offset by a lack of selling pressure. Conditions throughout the morning were inactive with little further change and at midday values were 2 points higher to 1 point lower. Firmer New York advices together with restricted offerings resulted in a moderate advance during the afternoon, the close being steady at a rise of 5 to 8 points. Liverpool closing prices :—July, 8.07; Oct., 7.88; Jan., 7.89; March, 7.93. New York, 11 a.m. prices :—July, 16.11; Oct., 15.11; Jan., 15.17; March, 15.08.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 2 points higher, but later eased on local and foreign selling and closed quiet at 5 points decline to 1 point advance. Closing prices :—May, 13.53; June, 12.66; July to Sept., 12.67; Oct. and Nov., 12.41; Dec., 12.42; Jan., 12.50; Feb., 12.65; March, 12.61; April, 12.66; May, 12.71. Upper contracts closed quiet, unchanged to 2 points higher. Closing values :—May, 9.83; June, 9.77; July, 9.76, Aug., 9.71; Sept., 9.51; Oct., 9.36; Nov., 9.37; Dec. 9.44; Jan., 9.49; Feb., 9.54; March, 9.59; April, 9.67; May, 9.71.

Empire futures finished steady and generally 6 points higher on the day. Closing prices :—May, 7.96; June, 7.93; July, 7.91; Aug., 7.89; Sept., 7.88; Oct. and Nov., 7.74; Dec. and Jan., 7.76; Feb., 7.75; March to May, 7.78.

Description	Sales: To-day	Sales: So far this week	Export: To-day	Export: So far this week	Imports: To-day	Imports: So far this week
American	600	3,200	100	150	1,728	5,418
Brazilian, &c.	200	1,000	—	150	—	2,282
Peruvian, &c.	400	900	—	—	—	63
African, &c.	500	2,100	200	1,600	119	3,319
Egyptian, &c.	250	550	—	—	—	11,925
E. Indies, &c.	150	210	—	—	—	6,038
Totals—						
This week	2,000	8,000	300	1,900	1,847	29,045
Last week	2,000	9,000	100	400	12,187	21,503

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery—	High'st	Low'st	Closing	High'st	Low'st	Closing
May ..	8.20	8.12	8.20	8.13	8.08	8.12
June ..	—	—	8.12	—	—	8.06
July ..	8.08	8.00	8.07	8.01	7.96	8.01
August ..	—	—	7.98	—	—	7.92
September	—	—	7.93	—	—	7.87
October ..	7.88	7.81	7.88	7.83	7.78	7.82
November ..	—	—	7.87	—	—	7.81
December ..	7.89	7.83	7.88	7.81	7.80	7.82
January ..	7.89	7.82	7.89	7.84	7.80	7.83
February ..	7.83	7.83	7.90	—	—	7.85
March ..	7.94	7.87	7.93	7.89	7.86	7.87
April ..	—	—	7.95	—	—	7.89
May ..	7.91	7.91	7.97	7.91	7.89	7.91

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day: 1st report	To-day: Close	Prev. Close
Ashmouni, June ..	—	19.80	19.80
,, August ..	—	18.25	18.13
Sakellaridis, July ..	—	28.09	28.13
,, November ..	24.70	24.61	24.63
,, January ..	—	24.79	24.87

Receipts to-day 1,473 bals., against 658 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, May 28.—No improvement was reported in demand, purchases in most directions being of a retail character. It was stated in a letter from Calcutta by air mail that British goods only were being boycotted and that Japanese manufacturers were selling freely. A few small orders were placed in light fabrics, but there was no buying of any importance. News of the China auctions reported a slightly improved tone, but the quantities disposed of were not mentioned. Java and Singapore made a few small purchases, and Egypt and the Near East took an occasional lot of whites. West and South Africa and Morocco operated to a moderate extent, and South America bought a few lines of finishing cloths. Home trade demand was unimportant. Business in yarns continued irregular. The quantities mentioned were rather trifling and price-cutting was still prevalent.

WOOL

LONDON, May 28.—The offerings of Colonial wool at the auctions to-day mainly consisted of crossbred descriptions in the joint supplies of 6,450 bales from New Zealand and South America. Both greasy and slipe grades were well represented from the first-mentioned source, which came in for a brisk sale, the lower grades of slipe meeting particularly active bidding. Yorkshire and other home buyers were prominent operators, a fair percentage at the same time being secured for the Continent; prices ruled fully on a par with the recent level, the finest half-bred lambs of the "C M C/Eclipse" brand realising 14½d., also similar descriptions marked "Tomoana/Oakleigh," while "G F Co/Oakleigh" made 14½d., and several bales of "N C F/Kaipoi" type 15d.; greasy crossbred qualities sold within the range of 8¼d. to 12d. The liberal assortment of greasy crossbred from Punta Arenas and Patagonia attracted most attention from the Continental sections at full previous values; the best from 325 bales of the "Estancia Sara" clip made 14½d. for fine half-bred combing and 13½d. for super crossbred combing. The Australian merino selection comprised chiefly fine greasy qualities, which were secured mostly for the Continent at full current rates; the best from the New Zealand district, marked "W C/Uralla," sold at 21d. for clothing and 20d. for combing; the small supply from Tasmania also realised 21d. for super greasy merino farked "Cranbrook" and 17½d. for "Normerino wood" super greasy comeback. The small supply of Cape wool was mostly withdrawn, the limits being above buyers' views. The total offerings included 932 bales from New South Wales, 223 Queensland, 762 Victorian, 139 West Australian, 168 Tasmanian, 3,023 New Zealand, 3,428 Punta Arenas and Patagonia, and 60 bales from the Cape.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, May 28.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at unchanged prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 6d.; T L granulated, 21s. 3d. Home grown granulated, prompt, ex Elv, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 20s. 6d. 22d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 7½d. to 21s., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 4½d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; white Java, July-Sept., quoted 8s. 10½d.; Oct.-Dec., 9s., sellers, c. and f., India. Czech, granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 9d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was easier; preferential, 95%, May-June, quoted 10s. 6d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban 96%, June, quoted 6s. 10½d.; July cargo sold at 6s. 10½d., and sellers, c.i.f. White sugar futures were inactive. Calls :—

Month	10.30 a.m.: Sellers	10.30 a.m.: Buyers	3.15 p.m.: Sellers	3.15 p.m.: Buyers	4.15 p.m.: Sellers	4.15 p.m.: Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	8 3	8 1½	8 4½	8 0⅞	8 3	8 0¾
Aug. ..	8 5¼	8 4½	8 6	8 3⅜	8 5¼	8 3¼
Dec. ..	8 11¾	8 9	8 11¼	8 8⅛	8 9¾	8 9

RAW sugar futures were barely steady; August delivery sold from 6s. 3¾d. to 6s. 4d.; December from 6s. 8½d. to 6s. 7½d.; March at 7s. 8½d.; May, 1931, at 7s. 10½d. to 7s. 9¾d. Calls (88 per cent. beet) :—

Month	10.30 a.m.: Sellers	10.30 a.m.: Buyers	3.15 p.m.: Sellers	3.15 p.m.: Buyers	4.15 p.m.: Sellers	4.15 p.m.: Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	6 3	5 10½	6 1½	5 9	6 1½	5 9
Aug. ..	6 3¾	6 3	6 3	6 2¼	6 2¼	6 1½
Oct. ..	6 6	6 5¼	6 5¼	6 3¾	6 5¼	6 3¾
Dec. ..	6 9	6 8¼	6 8¼	6 7½	6 7½	6 6¾

NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Jan. ..	7 5¼	7 3¼	7 4½	7 3	7 3¾	7 3
March	7 9	7 8¼	7 8¼	7 7½	7 8¼	7 7½
May ..	7 11¼	7 10½	7 11¼	7 9¾	7 10½	7 9¾

COFFEE.—At auction, 4,142 packages were offered and met a fair demand at steady rates. Kenya sold over-night chiefly fine greasy qualities, which were secured mostly for the Continent at full current rates; the best from the New Zealand district, marked "W C/Uralla," sold at 21d. for clothing and 20d. for combing; the small supply from Tasmania also realised 21d. for super greasy merino farked "Cranbrook" and 17½d. for "Normerino wood" super greasy comeback. The small supply of Cape wool was mostly withdrawn, the limits being above buyers' views. The total offerings included 932 bales from New South Wales, 223 Queensland, 762 Victorian, 139 West Australian, 168 Tasmanian, 3,023 New Zealand, 3,428 Punta Arenas and Patagonia, and 60 bales from the Cape.

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METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, May 28.—COPPER.—There was no improvement in the demand for standard, and values were inclined to ease. The close was steady, with cash and three months 3s. 9d. lower. Sales, 400 tons; June at £53 17s. 6d.; July at £54; and three months at £53 17s. 6d. Settlement price, £53 15s. In the afternoon June sold at £53 17s. 6d. The market for refined remained quiet but steady.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 250 tons sold at £145 12s. 6d. c.i.f., a fall of 27s. 6d. Easier advices were received from the Straits, and discouraging trade reports from South Wales. There was a fair demand at the reduced level, but sellers were continually in evidence, and the close was barely steady. On balance cash was 42s. 6d., and three months 43s. 9d. lower. Sales, 400 tons; cash at £142 2s. 6d.; June, £142 5s. to £142 15s.; July, £143 to £143 15s. to £142 15s.; August, £143 to £143 15s. to £143; and three months at £143 10s. to £144 to £143 5s. Settlement price, £141 5s. In the late trade three months sold at £143 to £142 15s. to £143

CENTRAL MINING AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION

DIVIDEND AND BONUS MAINTAINED

FEATURES OF A DIFFICULT YEAR

SURVEY OF ENTERPRISES AND OPERATIONS

SOUTH AFRICAN MINING INDUSTRY

QUESTION OF CONTRACTION AND FINAL DISAPPEARANCE

THE UNION'S FUTURE PROBLEM

NEED FOR REDUCTION IN COSTS

OIL AND RAILWAY INTERESTS

SIR R. SOTHERN HOLLAND'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at No. 1, London Wall-buildings, E.C.

SIR R. SOTHERN HOLLAND, Bt. (chairman of the corporation), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. A. Macqueen) read the notice convening the meeting and also the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the business before us this morning I should like, with your permission, just to say how very much I regret—a regret which, I am sure, will be shared by all of you—that our friend and colleague Sir Evelyn Wallers is not in his usual place this morning. Sir Evelyn was seized by an acute attack of appendicitis yesterday and was operated on last night. I am glad to say that the operation was wholly successful and that he is going on very well. (Hear, hear.) I am sure it will be a great disappointment to Sir Evelyn not to have been here. We all wish him a speedy and complete recovery to health. (Hear, hear.)

I should also like to make a sympathetic reference to our old friend Sir Frederick Eckstein. As you know, Sir Frederick at one time occupied the chair of this corporation, but I suppose he is better known, shall I say, as the father of that successful undertaking, Sudan Plantations. Sir Frederick has lain in a serious condition for some weeks, and underwent a further operation this week, which I am told was satisfactory. I am sure that in his case, too, we all wish him a complete recovery to health and that he may have many years to enjoy a comfortable retirement. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen,—I presume that it is your wish to follow the usual course of taking the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.) The accounts for the year 1929 have been made up in accordance with the provisions of the new Companies Act, and the balance-sheet differs from previous ones in setting out separately your interests in companies which, in the definition of the new law, fall under the category of subsidiary companies. It may be convenient to refer to them first, although our major interests are in what I might describe as associated companies.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

In South Africa two of our companies are subsidiary companies—namely, the Transvaal Lands and Mines Proprietary Syndicate, Limited, and Town Properties, Limited. The assets of the former are about £68,000 in cash, and only some £300 represent certain mineral rights. The assets of Town Properties consist of about £29,000 in cash, and £14,000 in house property and real estate conservatively valued. The loss of £702 5s. 2d. by a subsidiary company disclosed in the balance-sheet refers to this company. Some of the houses owned by it are let to members of our staff at nominal rents, and the depreciation and maintenance expenses exceeded the income. On the other hand, as the corporation holds the entire share capital in both companies, no purpose would be served by allowing interest on the cash on deposit with the corporation. The total of £94,000 due under this head to the two companies rightly appears in the balance-sheet as a liability, but is, in effect, money belonging to the corporation.

The head office accounts deal with three more subsidiaries: London Wall Estate, Limited, Messrs. Bernhard, Scholle and Co., Limited, and the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company, Limited. The London Wall Estate owns this building in which, together with a considerable number of other tenants, we are suitably housed on satisfactory terms of lease. We hold debentures and the majority of the Ordinary shares, both of which are sound and valuable securities. The shares yield a good return which, moreover, is expected to rise considerably in a few years' time after complete redemption of the second debentures.

We do not own a majority in the share capital of Bernhard, Scholle and Co., but our voting rights bring that firm within the definition of a subsidiary company under the Act. In the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company we hold debentures and shares and, in addition, have made the advance of £1,445,000 referred to in the balance-sheet, repayable from the company's assets in Spain. I shall refer to both companies when dealing in detail with our various interests.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The transfer of our holdings in subsidiary companies to separate headings naturally affects the comparison with previous years. The change to be noted on the debit side of the balance-sheet is the reduction of our liabilities by £982,000. On the assets side fixed interest-bearing securities show a decrease of £1,234,000 and an increase in other investments of £794,000. This increase is spread over a very large number of items. In gold mines we have added, among others, to our holding in Rand Mines, Crown Mines, and New Modders. In oil shares we have considerably increased our investments in all the companies under our administration, while the interest taken in Bolivia, referred to in the report, and minor acquisitions in Northern Rhodesia account for the heading "base metals." The total of debtors, loans, and cash is down by about £542,000.

To recapitulate shortly:—

Decrease of liabilities	£982,000
Plus increase of investments ..	794,000
Together	£1,776,000
Accounted for by:—	
Decrease of fixed interest-bearing securities	£1,234,000
and reduction of cash assets ..	542,000
Making	£1,776,000

The addition to what may be called our permanent investments has been on a larger scale than for some years, and, while reducing to some extent our liquid resources, a sound position is maintained.

The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of £668,000. A slight and, I fear, only temporary reduction in general expenses is offset by increased Dominion taxation, leaving the net profit at £563,000, compared with £725,000 in the previous year. The reduction is severe, but fluctuations in the rate of profit are unavoidable, especially in these times. The result enables us to maintain the rate of dividend and bonus to which you have become accustomed for some years past. We recommend a final distribution of 8s. dividend and 4s. bonus, making a total of 20s. for the year, free of income-tax. For the first time for a number of years we are unable to recommend an allocation to the reserve fund, which, however, remains at the substantial figure of £1,800,000.

SERIOUS LOSSES AVOIDED

The period covered by the accounts has been a difficult one. Months of great activity, particularly in America, resulted in excessive speculation, over-production and exaggerated prices for securities and commodities. A reaction was bound to occur, and, long before the autumn, when the American boom collapsed in a spectacular fashion, our view of the situation led us to adopt a cautious attitude. As a consequence, we were fortunate in avoiding serious losses. It was, however, a matter for regret that, while gold and oil shares—in which we are more particularly interested—were not favoured by the public during the active period, in the subsequent general decline their prices also gave way. The fall accorded us, as already stated, the opportunity of adding to some of our holdings at attractive prices, but considerable depreciation—affecting not only our holdings in mining and oil shares but also gilt-edged securities, in fact the whole of our large portfolio—had to be met at the end of the year. After a careful revaluation of our holdings, I am glad to be able to say that the value of our investments at market prices on December 31 last was considerably in excess of book prices. Since the beginning of the year there has been a satisfactory appreciation in a great many stocks.

It is gratifying to record that our income from the regular sources of revenue of our business was highly satisfactory. The result shown on balance has not benefited to any extent from casual profits. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I feel that you will not be dissatisfied with the results achieved during a difficult period.

OUTPUT AND SALES OF GOLD

During 1929 the South African producers forwarded their gold for treatment to the Rand refinery as in previous years, and the realization was effected on similar lines to those in 1928.

The details of disposal are as follows:—

10,227,037 fine oz. valued at .. were sold to the Reserve Bank locally under the agreement.	£43,377,745
585,445 fine oz. valued at .. were sold in London to India, of which 517,419oz. were shipped from Durban to Bombay and 68,026oz. from Durban to Madras, making a total of:—	2,484,482
10,812,482 fine oz., valued at ..	£45,862,227

The average selling price obtained for the total production was, therefore, 84s. 9.984d., from which have to be deducted the expenses on bullion railed to Durban. The average price for 1928 was 84s. 9.828d. The sterling-dollar exchange during 1929 did not favour exports of gold from America to India, and hence there was no necessity to adjust the f.o.b. Durban price, which remained at 84s. 10½d. per fine oz. throughout the year.

In addition to the producers' bullion shipments to India, about 3½ million sovereigns were imported into that country by the South African commercial banks; furthermore, consignments of over 1½ million sovereigns were made on competitive terms during 1929 from Australia to India. The output of silver in the Transvaal Province during 1929 amounted to 1,031,779 fine ozs., of which 694,091oz. were shipped to India by the Rand Refinery, and the balance was sold to the Royal Mint, Pretoria.

THE GROUP'S GOLD MINES

The South African gold mines under the administration of the Central Mining/Rand Mines Group again experienced a satisfactory year, the results for the period under review being very similar to those of 1928, though there was a slight decrease in average working revenue. There were several noticeable features in the year's operations. An average reduction of a little over 6d. per ton milled was effected in working costs, due in a considerable measure to a reduction in the cost of stores consumed; a further marked improvement was recorded in machine efficiency for development work, the average advance per machine shift being increased from 1.98ft. in 1928 to 2.12ft. during 1929, while the cost per foot advanced was reduced by 2s. 2d.; a record fathomage was again broken in stopes, and the jackhammer efficiency was more than maintained; shovelling and tramming efficiency increased during the year from 1.72 ton per native to 1.85 ton. On the metallurgical side, the average reduction costs were reduced by 1.4d. per ton milled, while the average residue was practically the same as during 1928. But for the considerable increase in the residue at the Modderfontein East Mine, due to the plant being taxed beyond its capacity, there would have been an appreciable improvement in the latter figure. In this connexion the additions being made to the reduction plant are nearing completion.

NATIVE LABOUR

I mention the above facts to show that the work carried on by the Investigations Committee is being actively pursued and is being attended by valuable results. It is interesting to record that the use of mechanical appliances in handling broken ore is proving very effective on the flat dip mines of the Far East Rand, and they are being installed as rapidly as conditions permit. They have not been found, however, to be economical on the steep dip of the Central Rand. I might also mention that during the year an investigation was made within the group into the methods of control, training and payment of natives, and, subsequently, a report was issued to all the mines under our administration with the object of initiating a vigorous campaign to increase native efficiency and improve the existing methods of training "boss boys." This has already proved of definite value, especially in extending the application of piece work to lashing and tramming boys, which has proved very popular with them.

The question of an adequate supply of native labour for the mines has continued to engage the attention of the industry. During the first three months of 1929 the supply increased from 187,970 at the end of 1928 to 197,646 at the end of March. From this date the supply declined month by month, until at the end of December, 1929, there were only 184,280 natives in employment. In the current year there has been some improvement in the figures, though they are still below the figure of 206,000 estimated to be the number required for the full operating capacity of the mines' existing plant.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PROBLEM

I should like to digress here for one moment to refer to the impression I gathered on my recent visit to South Africa. I was greatly disturbed to find, in spite of so many warnings from those responsible for the management of the mining industry, what little thought or concern was being given to the problem which South Africa will have to face of the steady contraction and final disappearance of the great gold mining industry, on which the prosperity of the country has rested for so long a period of time.

Let us glance at conditions in the world at large to-day. It is suffering from an actual glut of commodities—wool, grain, cotton, artificial silk, diamonds, copper, platinum, tin, rubber, nitrates, oil—in fact almost the whole range of minerals, agricultural and other products—while gold, on the other hand, is wanted in greater and greater quantities. There is no limit to its market; it is not subject to economic depression, to fashion, or to a surfeit of production, and always commands a standard price. In the period of depression through which the Union of South Africa, in common with other countries, is now passing, the goldmining industry is the one stable factor. The prosperity of the Union is founded on its goldmines (though this fact has tended to become obscured by the development of manufacturing and other activities which have grown up in order to satisfy demands created largely by the mines themselves), and South Africa will continue to be dependent on the steady flow of wealth which the mines contribute. The future of the mining industry is, therefore, of the greatest importance to the country, and any contraction in its operations must react on the economic welfare of the Union as a whole.

FUTURE OF PLATINUM MINING

I even found that the belief was held that the mining of platinum ore will in the near future expand so rapidly that it will largely take the place of a diminishing gold industry. This is a fallacy, which can be clearly seen by a glance at the statistics in regard to platinum. I think it may be accepted that a figure of about 200,000oz. represents the annual world consumption of new platinum, and that the average price during 1929 was between £13 and £14 an oz., and is now much lower. It has been suggested that at a price of, say, £9 an oz., consumption might expand to some 300,000oz. annually.

To take the best case for the platinum producers of the Union, if one assumed that new uses could be found for the metal at this lower price and that consumption could be stimulated to, say, 400,000oz. per annum, and if South Africa supplied the whole of this amount, it would derive a revenue of some £3,600,000 only, which is actually slightly less than the value of the output of the Crown Mines. To produce such an amount of platinum from the Rustenburg district, provided the average contents of the ore so far developed persist, would require the crushing and treatment of less than 2,000,000 tons per annum. This tonnage would be considerably less than that of the Crown Mines, and would probably serve to employ some 1,000 white men and 10,000 natives, while the costs of the plant employed and stores used would certainly be less than half those necessary for the equipment and running of a goldmine such as the one mentioned.

While I would urge that every encouragement should be given to increase the scale of platinum production, in the development of which industry, I may say, we ourselves are interested, I think it is as well that the position should be clearly understood in order that lack of knowledge and appreciation of facts may not give rise to false hopes.

AN URGENT MATTER

Now, as regards the goldmines of the Witwatersrand, there are immense tonnages of low-grade ore, and such tonnages are to be found not only in the so-called low-grade mines, which are responsible for 60 per cent. of the total ore mined, but also in the richer mines of the far East Rand. A reduction of costs would have the effect of lengthening the lives of all the mines, rich or poor. A mine which has once been closed down, whose workings have been abandoned, and whose plant and machinery have been dispersed, can rarely be profitably reopened. Certain mines to-day are on the border-line of payability, and under existing conditions must cease operations in the comparatively near future. The problem is thus one of immediate importance, one for consideration and settlement to-day, and one which cannot safely be deferred.

Gentlemen, I feel it should surely not be beyond the bounds of human ingenuity to devise the necessary means. By the sacrifice on the part of the Government of some revenue to-day, by a modification of the colour bar restrictions, and by other measures to be sought for by those in authority in collaboration with the responsible leaders of the industry, it undoubtedly should be possible to bring about a reduction of working costs to an extent that will ensure the incorporation of the large bodies of low-grade ore into the region of payability and thus ensure a continuance of the prosperity of the Union for a considerable time to come. Failure to take timely measures to this end will result in a collapse which the country will find it difficult to face.

I speak as a South African deeply concerned in the future welfare of the Union, and as one having a full consciousness of the dangers that must inevitably befall the country if supineness, or present political considerations, result in a policy of *laissez-faire* and the inevitable closing down of mine after mine as their present payable ore reserves become worked out. It is a question on which all parties might agree to cooperate in order to work out a national policy to prolong the life of this great source of wealth so important to the Government and to every individual living within the Union. (Hear, hear.)

VILLAGE DEEP AND DURBAN DEEP

I will now refer briefly to a few individual mines:—

VILLAGE DEEP, LIMITED.—During December, 1929, negotiations between this company and the Robinson Deep, Limited, which had been proceeding for some time, had advanced sufficiently far for a provisional agreement to be entered into for the sale of the company's undermining rights and certain plant and equipment. Since the close of the year this agreement has been ratified by the shareholders of both companies, and approved by the Union Government.

As you are aware, this mine has reached a very great depth; it is the deepest working mine in the world. With its single main hoisting shaft, the difficulties of ventilation and efficient working at great depth, and with its inadequate ore reserves, the margin of working profit was necessarily small. The directors of the company, therefore, had little hesitation in recommending agreement to the proposed sale to its neighbouring company, by which mining operations could be carried on with greater facility, and the acceptance of a cash offer which was based on past working results and was calculated to amount to a present value of 14 half-yearly dividends of 2½ per cent. each.

DURBAN DEEP, LIMITED.—The capital of this company was recently reconstructed. After cancelling 10,000 unissued shares and 15,912 ex-enemy shares, the nominal value of 424,358 £1 shares was reduced to 10s. per share. 325,642 new shares of 10s. each were created and offered to shareholders. This issue was underwritten jointly by the corporation and the Rand Mines and received a gratifying response from shareholders considering the unfavourable market conditions.

The total capital of the company will, therefore, now be £375,000 in 750,000 shares of 10s. each. The additional funds have been provided for the purpose of enlarging the reduction plant, and of liquidating the outstanding debentures and loan indebtedness. The future prospects of the company appear favourable, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, it is hoped dividend payments will be resumed in the current year.

CROWN MINES

CROWN MINES, LIMITED.—A record tonnage of 2,643,000 was milled, in spite of native labour shortage during the greater part of the year. The profit at £947,000 was slightly less than that of the previous year on account of a fractional decline in the yield. The available ore reserves were increased by nearly 100,000 tons, and the value was maintained at 6.4dwts. Certain additions to the reduction plant were recently completed, and the capacity of the three mills is now 245,000 tons a month. During one month a record tonnage of 240,000 was milled.

Since the close of the year the company has acquired 2,084 morgen of the farm Diepkloof, together with a mynpacht thereon, situated on its south-western boundary. The Consolidated Main Reef Mines have purchased from the company that portion of the mynpacht which adjoins the southern boundary of their property. The company's No. 17 vertical shaft is located about 500ft. north of the Diepkloof mynpacht, and from this shaft the new area will be developed. The consideration given for the farm is 40,000 shares of the company, and to meet this payment it is proposed to issue the whole of the ex-enemy shares, totalling 34,087, held by the company, and the balance out of shares in reserve. The acquisition of this additional ground will naturally give increased length to the life of the mine, whose general lay-out places it in as favourable a position as possible to work at great depth.

NEW MODDERFONTEIN AND CITY DEEP

NEW MODDERFONTEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—New records were established by the mine during the year ended June 30, 1929. The tonnage crushed at 1,713,000 tons exceeded that of the previous year by 87,000 tons. The working profit at £2,252,000 was greater by over £10,000. Development footage was increased from 58,565ft. to 74,982ft., with gratifying results. The ore reserves at 7,857,600 tons of 8.9 dwts. show a slight decline in tonnage and value. The prospects for the current year are favourable, and our confidence in the future prosperity of the mine remains unabated.

CITY DEEP, LIMITED.—As I pointed out to you last year and the year before, this mine has been going through a lengthy period of drastic underground reorganization, rendered necessary by the serious and steady decline of the grade of ore developed and percentage of payability. During the year ended December 31, 1929, an increased operating loss was shown in spite of an increased tonnage milled and a reduction in working costs of 1s. 11d. per ton.

I am glad to say that the strenuous efforts of the management at last appear to be reaping their reward, and in this connexion I cannot speak too highly of the work performed by those responsible for the management of this mine. During the quarter ended March 31 of this year working costs were reduced to an average of 22s. 9d. per ton milled, as compared with 25s. 10d. for 1929, and 37s. 9d. for 1928. The working loss for the quarter was greatly reduced.

I cannot do better than quote the opinion of the consulting engineer as to the present position and prospects of the mine: "The outlook at the mine to-day is better than it has been during the past two years. More stable working conditions have been established and costs satisfactorily reduced. The prospects are favourable, with adequate labour, for the maintenance of a mill tonnage approximating plant capacity, and some improvement in the results of future development may be reasonably anticipated. At the same time, in view of the difficulties and heavy fixed charges inevitable with mining at great depth, only small profits can be expected without considerable improvement in the grade of ore available for stoping."

Before passing from our South African interests, I wish to pay a tribute to the splendid work of our colleague, Mr. John Martin, who represents us with such distinction and ability in that country. In addition to his other important duties he has just concluded a most successful term of office as President of the Chamber of Mines. (Hear, hear.)

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS

Turning to our oil interests, the results of Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, for the year ended June 30 last, were very satisfactory, and a dividend of 30 per cent. was distributed. For ten months of the current financial year production and purchases of that company amount to 793,100 tons, being an increase of 63,450 tons compared with the same period last year. The extensive capital programme, on which the company embarked some years ago, for the modernization of refineries and field equipment, is now almost completed, and the company will, in the near future, derive the full benefit of these important improvements. Despite the increased tonnage handled, the revenue for the current financial year shows a considerable falling off, due to the unsatisfactory prices which have prevailed since August last, and as a result the interim dividend has been reduced from 12½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. World over-production of crude oil, which is entirely responsible for the low prices of products, has, for a considerable time past, received the close attention of all important oil interests, and the success of their concerted action is reflected in the substantial reduction of approximately 400,000 barrels per day in the United States production from the peak figure reached at the end of August, 1929. Recently, oil prices have shown a tendency to harden, which is a further hopeful sign of success in the efforts which have been made to reduce production to a figure more nearly approximating consumption.

A new company, called Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Limited, with an authorized capital of £500,000, is about to be formed to acquire the freehold land and oil rights of the Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields, Limited, in the Palo Seco district in Trinidad, together with Government oil rights to be granted over 4,000 acres in the Siparia district. Development results in the Palo Seco area are distinctly promising, and since January last an average production of approximately 4,000 tons per month of high-grade oil has been secured. The Siparia area is considered to possess good prospects. Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, has secured a controlling interest in the new company and has in turn ceded participations to our corporation and to Rand Mines, Limited.

VENEZUELAN COMPANIES

Our corporation and the other interested parties have continued to finance the operations of the North Venezuelan Petroleum Company, Limited, the issued capital of which to-day stands at £740,000. Unfortunately drilling operations at Aguide have not, so far, been successful, but in the light of the experience gained from the two wells already drilled further test drilling is about to be undertaken. Geological operations throughout the concession are being vigorously pursued and are now augmented by very active geophysical investigations, which we believe may lead to important results.

I am pleased to tell you that the progress made by the Tocuyo Oilfields of Venezuela, Limited, has been very satisfactory. When the company was floated in October, 1928, it was not anticipated that the revenue-earning stage would be reached for about two years. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying, and a testimony to the energy and efficiency with which operations have been carried on by the general manager and all members of the staff, that the company will be shipping its first consignment of oil within the next few weeks. A pipeline approximately 20 miles in length from the field to the shipping port was recently completed, together with the necessary tankage and loading facilities. The programme of test drilling has been continued with satisfactory results.

SPANISH RAILWAY INTERESTS

As I indicated would be the case, when referring last year to our railway interests in Spain, the whole of the line from Calatayud to Cidad, a distance of approximately 366 kilometres, is now very near completion. Towards the end of last year the two sections—namely, Soria to Calatayud southwards and Peñahorada to Trespaderne northwards, totalling 144 kilometres—were put into exploitation. The remaining portion from Trespaderne to Cidad should be finished next month or the month following, when the work of construction and equipment of this railway as at present defined by the Spanish Government will have been completed by the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company.

As regards the section which in the future may be built from Cidad northwards, the Government last August intimated their decision of a change of route, and gave instructions to the proper authorities for the preparation of a survey to Renedo, where the line would link up with the Norte Railway to Santander. This survey, we understand, has not yet been completed, but you will remember that in the terms of the Royal Decree of 1927, under which the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company has carried out its work, it was provided that should the Government wish to vary the route, the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company would not be called upon to construct that portion of the line if the distance or cost of the proposed new route were greater than the original plan. The position, therefore, in this connexion, is uncertain, as, in addition to this fact, the Government now in power has stated in its policy of economic reform that it is unlikely that any new works of this nature will be undertaken at present. Thus it seems clear to us, as regards this particular section of line, that the route to be taken, the time when the work is to be carried out, and the conditions and terms on which it will be carried out are deferred indefinitely and will call for consideration anew.

The construction work and general operations under the general manager and those associated with him have been pushed throughout the year with great ability and judgment, and our regular visits to the line have confirmed our confidence in this aspect of the enterprise. First-class work has been done expeditiously and efficiently and at a cost in accord with the estimate framed for the construction and equipment of the line Calatayud-Cidad.

METHOD OF FINANCING THE ENTERPRISE

For the two completed sections put into exploitation towards the end of last year the payment due from the Government to the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company was approximately 93,000,000 pesetas. This amount has been confirmed by the Government, and payment of 25,000,000 pesetas has been received on that account. The balance remaining of 70,000,000 pesetas should be settled in the course of the next few months, and in the meantime interest accrues at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The method of financing this enterprise has been referred to before by me, but it may be well just to repeat that we have made advances to the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company, Limited, who, in turn, have financed the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company with such sums as have been necessary to complete the work.

A portion of the last payment received in Madrid by the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company from the Santander-Mediterraneo Company on account of partial refund of loan has remained on deposit in Madrid, it being, in our opinion, undesirable at the present time to incur the loss that would be sustained by transferring funds to London at the depreciated rate of exchange as ruling to-day. And while these conditions prevail, I fear it will be necessary to carry out the same procedure in regard to the balance of 70,000,000 pesetas that should be paid by the Government in the course of the next few months.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Recent political events in Spain, coincident with a heavy depreciation in the country's exchange, have naturally caused us considerable anxiety. As you know, the dictatorship which had prevailed for the last six years was abolished last January, and a provisional Government was appointed with the intention of bridging over the period until Constitutional Government is resumed. The present Government commands respect and is pursuing steadily a policy of economy and the restoration of confidence, but the political situation of necessity appears at present somewhat confused and uncertain. I have referred to the political situation because it will be clearly realized that the governing factor in this important industrial interest of ours at this juncture is the matter of the country's rate of exchange.

The position is naturally not free from anxiety, and we have endeavoured to obtain from those qualified to express an opinion the probable reason for the present depreciation in Spanish currency, and the course the exchange is likely to follow. We are unable to find in the existing Spanish financial and industrial conditions any justification for the depreciation. Trade, broadly speaking, has remained on fairly steady lines, the adverse visible balance of trade has, similarly, remained steady, and there has been no appreciable currency inflation. In seeking a reason, therefore, one can find it only in the fact that a period of political uncertainty has prevailed in Spain for some time past, and that operations in pesetas, both on capital account and for speculation, may have been coincident with that uncertainty.

I feel that there is reasonable ground for believing in an appreciation of the peseta if the present Government is able to develop a steadiness in the general political situation, pursue its policy of national economy, and thus enable the great financial strength possessed by the country and the Bank of Spain to function effectively.

BERNHARD, SCHOLLE AND BRITISH METAL CORPORATION

Both the profits and the balance-sheet totals of Bernhard, Scholle and Co., Limited, were smaller than those of the previous year. This was the natural outcome of the reaction in trade; the world-wide contraction of business and the heavy decline in security prices which were the outstanding features of 1929. Dividends were paid at the same rate which has obtained in the past, and a small addition was made to the carry-forward.

As regards the British Metal Corporation, Limited, it was decided early this year to amalgamate the interests of that corporation with those of Messrs. Henry Gardner and Co., which has in the past carried on business of a similar nature in many parts of the world. The advantages of such a fusion of interests under present-day conditions will be apparent. Our holding in shares of the British Metal Corporation has been exchanged for shares in the new company, the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Limited, and, representing as it does an amalgamation of two of the most important and successful metal enterprises in this country, the future of that corporation can be regarded with confidence.

BOLIVIAN TIN HOLDINGS

You will have been interested to see from the directors' and the consulting engineer's reports that we have acquired an interest in two tin companies in Bolivia, following a favourable report made to us by Dr. Malcolm Maclaren. Associated with us in the business are French friends, the Société Alsacienne et Lorraine de Recherches Minières, and Messrs. Mauricio Hochschild y Cia., Limitada, of Valparaiso, an important firm operating in South America which has a large experience of metal business. I am glad to be able to inform you that one of our mining engineers from the Rand has been appointed general manager of the companies. He arrived on the properties last month, and is now engaged in preparing a comprehensive development and mining programme. With the modernization of mining and metallurgical methods, and the benefit of experienced management, the prospects of satisfactory returns on our investment appear promising.

Lastly, you will have seen recently that the corporation have become shareholders in the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, a company formed under the ægis of the Bank of England to assist and finance the reorganization of groups of British companies engaged in important industries.

Now, gentlemen, that completes my review of our affairs. Our annual meetings afford the opportunity of giving you a general survey of the enterprises and operations in which we are engaged in many parts of the world, and in covering this wide field I consider it my duty neither to stress nor to minimize the difficulties which we encounter. We have had a difficult year, and looking ahead conditions are not encouraging. The world is at present passing through a phase in which supply exceeds demand, and the effects are felt the more acutely because this condition extends to almost every country and covers almost every commodity. Neither capital nor labour has escaped the consequences. I can only express the hope that before we meet again an improvement will have been effected in the general condition of affairs and that we may share in the benefits of such improvement.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICIALS AND STAFF

In conclusion, it is my privilege to testify to the loyalty and efficiency with which all officials and members of the staff, not only of this corporation, but also of the various enterprises in which we are interested, have discharged the duties assigned to them. As I have said, during the early part of this year I paid a visit to South Africa, with the object of making an inspection of all our mining and other industrial undertakings, and I made a special point of getting into close touch with the *personnel* of our organization. I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the splendid body of workers that serve our interests in that country, and of the great efficiency which characterizes their work. I firmly believe that it would be impossible to find a more expert, competent, and loyal body of mining and industrial managers and men in any part of the world. (Hear, hear.) Your interests are in good and capable hands. I am sure that shareholders will wish to be associated with the board in assuring all those directly or indirectly in the service of the corporation of our appreciation of their continued efforts to promote its success and welfare. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as printed and circulated among the shareholders, be, and they hereby are, received, approved and adopted; and that the payment of a final dividend of 8s. per share and a bonus of 4s. per share, both free of income-tax, to shareholders registered on the books of the company at the close of business on May 20, 1930, and to holders of Coupon No. 36 attached to share warrants, in respect of the year ended December 31, 1929, be, and the same is hereby, sanctioned."

Mr. F. HEIM seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, before submitting the resolution I shall be glad to answer any questions which shareholders may care to ask.

No questions being asked, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I beg to announce that the dividend warrants will be posted this evening and will be payable to-morrow, May 29.

Mr. F. R. PHILLIPS, M.C., proposed the re-election of Sir R. Sothern Holland and Mr. F. Heim, the retiring directors.

LIEUT.-COLONEL S. H. POLLEN, C.M.G., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. TWEEDY, seconded by Mr. T. E. PADDON, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. were reappointed auditors of the corporation until the next ordinary general meeting.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS MERGER

With reference to the proposed scheme for the absorption of the South African Gold Trust in the Consolidated Gold Fields Company, particulars of which were published in our issue of May 19, the boards of the two companies, owing to the large proportion of Preference shares required by the respective articles of association to be represented at a meeting of shareholders to form the necessary quorum, are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining the requisite number. Unless this can be secured it will be impossible to hold the necessary meetings to consider and, if thought fit, to adopt the scheme. Preference shareholders are therefore urged in their own interest not to fail to send their proxies either for or against the scheme to 49, Moorgate, E.C., without delay.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY

AGREEMENT WITH NYASALAND GOVERNMENT

THE ZAMBESI BRIDGE SCHEME

FORMATION OF A NEW COMPANY

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., yesterday.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

Mr. LIBERT OURY, the chairman, said:—Gentlemen,—The notice convening this meeting set out very clearly the business before the meeting, and the circular letter to the shareholders, copies of which were sent to registered holders, and were obtainable at the office of the company and its solicitors by holders of bearer shares, explained very fully, I think, the proposals, the carrying out of which are dependent upon the passing by this meeting of the resolutions set out in the notice.

In the terms of the first resolution you are asked to approve the conditional agreement dated May 15, 1930, made between the company and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting for and on behalf of the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. No doubt, any of you who may have wished to do so have seen copies of this conditional agreement, which has been open for inspection during the last week at the offices of the company and its solicitors, and I think I need do no more than briefly recapitulate the main features of the agreement.

PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL

For the purpose of enabling the following works to be carried out:—

(*a*) The bridge across the Zambesi River to connect the railway systems of the T.Z.R. and the C.A.R.;

(*b*) The south approach line to the bridge from the existing terminus of the T.Z.R. at Murraca; and

(*c*) The extension of the Shire Highlands Railway northwards from Blantyre, its present terminus, to Kasanga, on Lake Nyasa,

the Nyasaland Government will provide the requisite capital for a new company to be formed in England by the Central Africa Railway, to be called the Nyasaland Railways, Limited, which company will advance to the Trans-Zambesia Railway the funds required for the construction and equipment of the south approach line up to a total amount which shall not, without the written consent of the Government, exceed £361,000. To secure the repayment of the funds so advanced by the new company the Trans-Zambesia Railway will create and issue to the new company Five per Cent. Income Bonds to an amount not exceeding £400,000. The Income Bonds are to be secured by a specific first charge on the southern approach line to the bridge to be built by the company connecting its line with the bridge and the net earning of such approach line (but no charge on the rest of the undertaking of the company). They will be redeemable by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to commence five years after the opening of the bridge for public traffic, such interest and sinking fund to be cumulative and to be payable only out of such earnings.

IMPROVEMENTS AND BETTERMENTS OF EXISTING LINE

For the purpose of providing additional rolling-stock and carrying out certain improvements and betterments of the Trans-Zambesia Railway line, up to a total amount which shall not, without the written consent of the Government, exceed £157,000, and making provision for expenditure of a capital nature including working capital already incurred, or with prior approval of the Government to be incurred, up to a total amount which shall not, without the written consent of the Government, exceed £143,000, the Government will advance to the Trans-Zambesia Railway sums not exceeding in all £300,000. To secure these advances the Trans-Zambesia Railway will create, and from time to time issue to the Nyasaland Government, additional Debentures at par to the nominal amount of the advances, such additional Debentures ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Debentures, including the guarantee of the Government.

THE NEW COMPANY

The agreement is conditional upon the formation of the new company and the financial arrangements being concluded in respect of the construction and equipment of the Zambesi Bridge, the northern approach line to it, and the northern extension of the Shire Highlands Railway, and upon all necessary consents by the Portuguese Government, the Companhia de Moçambique, and the share and Debenture-holders of the Trans-Zambesia Railway to the carrying out of the operations contemplated by the agreement being obtained within six months from its date or such extended period to which the Government may agree.

With regard to the formation of the new company and conclusion of financial arrangements in respect of the construction and equipment of the Zambesi Bridge, the northern approach to it, and the northern extension of the Shire Highlands Railway, a conditional agreement for this purpose has been made between the Central Africa Railway, the Shire Highlands Railway, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting for and on behalf of the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. This agreement is subject to the formation of the new company, the acquisition by it of the undertaking of the Shire Highlands Railway and not less than 90 per cent. of the share capital of the Central Africa Railway, the consent of the Portuguese Government and the Companhia de Moçambique, and the agreement between the Trans-Zambesia Railway and the Crown Agents becoming unconditional—all within the period of six months or such extended period to which the Government may agree. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in acquiring the requisite proportion of the share capital of the Central Africa Railway or in obtaining the necessary consents from the Portuguese Government or the Companhia de Moçambique. The purpose for which our meeting is now being held is to obtain the consent of the shareholders, and with regard to the Debenture holders a meeting was called for to-day, but, owing to the requisite quorum not being present, was adjourned until June 6 next, when it is anticipated that the necessary consents will be obtained.

In order to provide for the issue of the Income bonds and further Debentures to which I have referred it is necessary that the borrowing powers of the directors, as prescribed in Article 97 of the company's articles of association, be increased, and it is to effect this and at the same time make provision for future contingencies that you will be asked to pass the second resolution set out in the notice.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECT OF PROPOSED NEW WORKS

There cannot in my opinion be any doubt whatsoever as to the advantageous effect on the position of the company of the carrying out of the large constructional works comprised in the proposals forming what has come to be known as the Zambesi Bridge scheme. The fact that the Nyasaland Government is finding capital to the amount of approximately £3,200,000 to be spent on works of vital importance to the railway system, of which the Trans-Zambesia Railway forms an important part, is strong proof of the faith of the Nyasaland Government in the future development of the Protectorate, and obviously the development of the Protectorate, as also of the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique, will be of the utmost importance to the Trans-Zambesia Railway.

In the circular-letter of the 17th inst. there occurs the following passage:—

"The advantages of an unbroken line of railway from the Port of Beira to Lake Nyasa are obvious, and it is anticipated that not only will the completion of the scheme benefit the Debenture holders and shareholders of the T.Z.R., but the opening up and development of the vast territory which will be served by the railways will be of national advantage both to the Nyasaland Protectorate and to the Portuguese territories in East Africa."

In support of our anticipation there is a large amount of outside evidence. The Ormsby-Gore Commission which visited the country in 1924 in their report quoted from the report of the Phelps-Stokes Commission as follows:—

"The inevitable conclusion of the facts presented concerning Nyasaland is, first, that the Colony has great resources which have not been adequately developed; and, second, that the million and a quarter native people with capacities above the average have not been able to take full advantage of the unusually effective type of mission education provided for them, almost entirely independent of Government aid. Nyasaland, with greater possibilities than any African Colony of equal size

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE DEPARTMENTAL RESULTS

FIRE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

"A FINE AND WELL-SPREAD PORTFOLIO OF RISKS"

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY LIFE FIGURES

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

BALANCES AND RESERVES STRENGTHENED

SIR GERALD RYAN ON THE INSURANCE POSITION

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Phœnix Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Phœnix House, King William-street, London, E.C., to receive the report and accounts for the 148th year of the company's existence.

SIR GERALD H. RYAN, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. K. W. Elder) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—In submitting the report and accounts for the year 1929 I will first ask whether it is your wish that, as they have been duly issued to all the shareholders, they be taken as read. (Agreed.) This being agreed to, it gives me much pleasure to move that they be received and adopted.

In accordance with custom, I will first touch upon the changes that have occurred in the directorate since last I addressed you. Mr. Pybus, M.P. for Harwich, who joined the board in March, 1927, has been elected joint deputy chairman in succession to our deeply lamented colleague the late Mr. E. G. Buxton, and the Earl of Bessborough has accepted a seat on the board. The varied experience and high standing of these gentlemen warrant us in believing that the company will benefit greatly by their counsels and influence in their respective positions.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929

An important event of 1929 affecting insurance companies as a whole was the passing of the Companies Act, 1929. That Act requires a modification of practice in that it stipulates for a balance-sheet to be published in a form different from that which we and other insurance companies have adopted. I should explain that insurance companies have been regulated by a special Act—the Assurance Companies Act, 1909—and that an amended Act was to have been passed which would have applied to them alone. Unfortunately for us, the general Act was placed upon the Statute-book last year while the amended Assurance Companies Act has not yet received Parliamentary sanction. We therefore have no option this year but to comply with the law and issue a separate balance-sheet, in the form applicable to companies in general, to which we have added one following the precedent of past years.

But for this explanation, which I apologize for having wearied you with, you might be mystified to notice that under one balance-sheet we give our assets as £36,304,768, whereas under the other they are stated at £30,941,791. The former includes the total liabilities and corresponding assets of our subsidiary companies, whereas the latter omits the liabilities and assets applicable to the underwriting transactions of the subsidiary companies, and only includes the assets in excess of underwriting liabilities, and shows the total of these under the heading of "Shares in Subsidiary Companies." This does not, of course, mean that we do not hold the shares we claim and always have claimed to possess, but simply that we are bound to present the figures in a different form. It is very annoying, but we hope we shall not again be in the position of issuing two balance-sheets which require such an elaborate reconciliation. Last year we were compelled to change the date of our annual meeting and dividend payments; this year we find it necessary to issue two differing balance-sheets. Our Governments do not make the path of commerce easy.

PROPOSED NEW SET OF ARTICLES

Another point is that the Act overrides the articles of association under which individual companies work, and in certain matters is inconsistent with them. In our own case we have operated under articles drawn up by eminent counsel about 20 years ago, and then deemed quite up-to-date and suitable for the time and purpose. It is clear, however, that we shall have to bring our articles into conformity with the new statute, and the board will give this matter their early and earnest attention. While we are about it, we shall take the opportunity of going carefully over the document and shall propose such other amendments as our past experience may suggest to be desirable. We hope to bring these proposals before the shareholders at the next general meeting, if not before.

EXTENSION OF HEAD OFFICE PREMISES

Still dealing with matters outside the accounts themselves, I may mention that we have in hand a scheme for extending our head office premises. A large area of ground has been acquired between our present offices and St. Mary Abchurch, between Abchurch-lane and Sherborne-lane, upon which a building following the lines of our fine office will be erected. This will enable us to bring the entire staff of the London Guarantee and other members of our accident staff from Lincoln's Inn-fields and give them accommodation under our own roof. We think we shall derive a great benefit, both as to economy and convenience, in having our full staff working side by side. We have obtained the new site on advantageous terms, and are advised that the building in Lincoln's Inn-fields will sell well. Another point is that we shall have plenty of room for expansion, and it is always good to look ahead.

INSURANCE BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

Before passing the departmental figures in review, I may be allowed to make a few discursive remarks on the insurance position. First, let me say that we maintain our dividend, add largely to our balances and reserves, and can claim that our prestige never stood higher. This achievement does, I submit, illustrate the soundness of the main principle upon which our insurance companies are conducted—namely, a wise husbanding of resources in days of plenty so that unfavourable vicissitudes can be met with equanimity when they occur. But even then 1929 was a lean year judged by its contributions to our profit and loss account.

After all, insurance reflects unswervingly general trade conditions. It is a barometer which registers, and reacts to, current influences and fluctuations, and so regarded it cannot but record a low reading at a time when the whole world is moving so unstably and so unpropitiously. Whether we look abroad, at the disturbances in China, at the financial troubles in America, at the trade depression in our Dominions, or at home in the reduced values of commodities, the diminution of stocks in warehouses and in bond, and the deep unrest caused by the deplorable amount of unemployment, the picture is the same. There is no buoyancy, no expansion, no stimulus for enterprise. In such circumstances the business of insurance cannot flourish exceedingly, and this is largely why we have failed in 1929 to reach the high level of profit which past years have shown. But in spite of the falling off in this respect of some of our departments, the net result is not one we have any right to regard as unsatisfactory.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Passing on to the details of our business in 1929, the first section to claim attention is our fire department. It is the oldest part of our business and has always provided the bulk of our profits except in the War years 1916, 1917, and 1918, when the marine department outstripped it. Last year unfortunately many adverse causes operated against our providing as satisfactory a result as usual. The premium income, which amounted to £3,235,202, was nearly £130,000 less than the preceding year's figure, the losses, totalling £1,692,486, were about £54,000 higher, the expenses were heavier as a percentage of the premiums, and the profit was £120,808 against £204,493, or 3.7 against 6.1 per cent. Such a bare recital, though true at every point, would carry a totally misleading impression without some explanation. First, we must remember that the very essence of insurance is the assumed true working of the normal law of average, and the protection of those on whom the adverse fluctuations of such law happen to fall; and as it is with the individual so equally it must be with the company insuring the individual. Adverse influences will tell upon an insurance company just as an accidental deviation will affect the individual. And you must not be surprised if the results shown by any insurance company differ considerably year by year. It does not mean that the business is not sound or that the management is not efficient if a poor return in any one year is submitted.

I pass by the question of the increase in the expenses with the frank admission that much as we regret the fact there appears no finality in sight even in the present high ratio. We have to bow to legislative enactments in foreign lands and forces quite beyond our control in our own country. Keen as we are to reduce expenditure, I have to confess I cannot hold out the prospect of any material success being soon achieved in this direction.

LOSS EXPERIENCE OF FIRST-CLASS BRITISH COMPANIES

Now, I believe it is an indisputable fact that all the British insurance companies of premier rank had a less successful loss experience in 1929 than in 1928, and this proves that the operating conditions were a common feature. I have looked through the accounts of many leading offices, and what disturbs my mind is that in practically every case there has been an increase in the fire loss ratio during each of the three years 1927-1929. The lower profit of 1929 has been variously attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at home, unsettled financial conditions at home and abroad, inferior "moral hazard" arising from deep-seated unrest and abnormal competition. Some part of our misfortunes can certainly be ascribed specifically to one or other of these reasons, but the rising loss ratio over the three-year period is not so easily explained, and I fear that, while some of the causes that made 1929 a lean one may be transitory, others may be of a more permanent character, and we should be prepared for an era of more modest profits than we were accustomed to expect some years back.

It would weary you and be of little avail if I were to go through an elaborate analysis of our experience in the several classes of our fire business in all the scattered places of the world where we operate. All I think I need say is that we have a fine and well-spread portfolio of risks, most cautiously selected and scrutinized, and that the whole business is under watchful and most skilful management. This with the parting words, "Better luck next time," concludes my few words on the fire account.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

In this department combining the three separate sections we record a small increase in the premiums, which aggregated £3,940,664, compared with £3,889,752, showing an addition of £51,000 approximately. This denotes that there has not been any diminution of activity in our efforts. But the losses amounted to £2,270,700 (57.6 per cent.), against £2,205,639 (56.7 per cent.), and with expenses practically stationary the yield to profit and loss comes out at £54,027 (1.37 per cent.), compared with £116,325 (3 per cent.). Frankly, we have not been so successful as in the previous year, or as we had reason to hope.

The outcome of our total operations has been largely dependent upon the working of the business in the United States, where a very high proportion of our accident insurance is transacted. In recent years this particular branch of business has shown barely any underwriting profit. Some of our strongest American competitors keep their dividends to their shareholders well within the interest received upon their invested funds, and are less concerned with the results obtained upon a strict underwriting basis. How intensely difficult it must be for British companies operating in open competition with them to realize any material profit from pure underwriting you will at once understand. We are, however, doing our best, and are constantly introducing new methods to control expenditure or improve the selection of accepted risks.

MANAGEMENT CONSOLIDATION IN AMERICA

We have lately effected a consolidation of management and organization in America of the Phœnix Indemnity Company (one of our subsidiaries), with the London Guarantee and Accident Company, another allied company. This should lead to greater economy and a more successful handling of the joint organizations both as regards the acceptance of risks and control of claims. Our experience of motor risks—an important and increasing part of our business—continues to be favourable, though there are doubtful features in prevailing conditions that need extreme care. I am happy to say that a suggested interference by the Government with the freedom of the companies to transact the business upon accredited lines has been averted. There can be no justification for the State to interfere with a branch of business so capably conducted and with such moderate returns, and I am sure that the interests of the community can never be jeopardized while competition among the companies remains as acute as it now is.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

In our marine figures there is little to which I need call your attention. It has been a year in which we have marked time, with some improvement in general conditions and on the whole a better outlook for the future. A slight decline in the premiums which amounted to £707,448 will indicate that we are keeping a tight hold on the position and are not pushing for expansion. No profit has been passed to profit and loss this year, owing largely to the exceptional fire which materially damaged the new German Atlantic liner the s.s. Europa, but I believe the position is sounder than before. The difficulties through which marine insurance has been passing for some years may be described as twofold—self-made and external. We may, I think, freely admit that those sources of weakness which arose from abuses that had crept into the practice of underwriting have been removed or largely mitigated, and that a healthier spirit and a sounder view of the common interest have arisen. But when we come to the larger influence, that of the trade position, it is hard to see how an immediate improvement can be expected. Marine insurance thrives upon the full employment of shipping, abundance of cargoes passing from port to port all over the world—in short, upon a healthy and vigorous activity in our industries. Who is there who can predict when this will come about, or even say whether there are hopeful signs of its recurrence? Meantime, the world cannot do without marine insurance, and we must do the best we can to protect those important clients of ours who look to us for this as well as other safeguards against risks incidental to commerce.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

I pass now to our life department, in regard to which the figures are of a highly satisfactory character. The volume of new assurances, amounting to about £3,000,000, is practically on the same high level as in 1928, the premium income at £1,181,712 shows a moderate increase, and the rate of interest on the fund comes out at £4 15s. 6d. per cent., free of tax, and shows an improvement of about 2s. 6d. per cent. I should, however, remind you that we can scarcely hope to keep up this high yield in the face of the increased income-tax which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has levied upon incomes. One specially noteworthy feature about the account is that, for the first time since the "Phœnix" has been a composite company, the life department has made the largest contribution of all departments to profit and loss—that is, £123,174 out of a total profit of £293,442. (Hear, hear.) This is due to two causes—first, the incidence of a quinquennial profit from our law life fund in addition to the normal profit from the working account; and second, the coincidence that the other departments failed to show their proper form. Be this as it may, the life department is entitled to our hearty congratulations on this rare achievement. (Hear, hear.) Our actuarial advisers can forecast the future better than most people, but it would puzzle them to predict when the life department will again take the lead in our interdepartmental competition.

GROWTH OF LIFE ASSURANCE

One thing that gives me distinct satisfaction is the marked growth in the amount of new insurances effected with our life offices. Individual offices put forth figures year by year far in excess of what used to be the standard some time back, and the aggregate increase for all companies is remarkably large. There was once a feeling that the new life business should bear some proportion to the business already on the books, and a restriction was often placed on new acquisitions. But the companies now wisely recognize that sound business should be sought whenever obtainable, and the needs of the community fully provided for. Perhaps the welcome growth of life assurance is to some extent due to the strong competition among the offices for public support, which has at once awakened the interest of the community and enlarged the field of productivity. Among the social movements of the time which we may regard with the greatest gratification, I place in a high position the National Savings Certificate scheme and the increase of life assurance. We can keep these at the back of our minds as a proof that the spirit of thrift has not wholly departed from the nation.

PROFIT AND LOSS

Having spent so much time in dealing with the individual departments, the channels through which contributions to profit and loss are made, I need not detain you at any great length in speaking of this account. Free interest (on our general funds and reserves) amounted to £607,983, an increase of some £8,000 on the preceding year's figure, and here I must repeat what I mentioned in connexion with the life account, that the higher rate of income-tax will press more hardly upon us next year and may make it difficult to maintain the amount. But if we compare the interest receipts with the dividend and interest on Debenture stock, totalling £632,056, we shall see how small a draft is necessary on our trading profits to make good the dividend, and if we deduct from the total profit of £293,442 the corresponding tax of £17,669 we see that we require only £24,000 out of £276,000 besides the interest to keep up our usual declaration: under 9 per cent. You will admit, I am sure, that this shows a position of great strength and a policy of great restraint. Your board propose appropriations to certain reserves which will leave a balance to carry forward of £1,600,000, or about £86,000 more than last year.

GENERAL

You will doubtless be interested to hear how the movements of markets at home and in America have affected our assets. There was a substantial decline in the values of Stock Exchange securities during the year, as I suppose you all regretfully know, and on December 31 last I could not have spoken so favourably of our concealed strength as I have usually done. But even then, while a panic in New York was still influencing the world position, we had large margins in hand over the book-values of our assets; and I am advised that the shrinkage occurring in 1929 has to a very large extent been made good since the close of last year, and we are strongly buttressed with inner reserves.

There is, in fact, on the closest scrutiny of our position, no weak spot in our company, no hidden skeleton, no ground for other than a confident and optimistic belief in a great and prosperous future. Anxieties there are and always will be concerning one or other classes of business, in one or other part of the world; but this is the common lot, and we are quite well equipped to grapple with all such obstacles.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Notwithstanding any disappointment which 1929 may leave behind, I feel sure you will all be of the opinion that our staff deserves a most hearty recognition of their services. (Hear, hear.) In an indifferent year there is need of harder work and often personal sacrifice on the part of those who carry on our business in all parts of the world. Only a small proportion of those who serve us can be known at head office, but the others deserve our thanks as much as the important officials upon whom we have so greatly to rely. But whether they work at headquarters, in America, our Overseas Dominions, or anywhere in the foreign field, I should like them all to feel that they are held in remembrance at this annual meeting. I sometimes try to imagine how it would appear if all those engaged in our service could be brought together, with their wives and families, so as to form one compact community. What a large area this "Phœnix Town" would cover, and what a busy hive it would be! My strong impression is that we should find prevailing a laudable pride of work and loyalty to their company; and I wish, on behalf of the board, to thank them all, from Mr. Sketch, our able general manager, and Mr. Beresford, our highly esteemed United States manager, throughout all the ranks, for their valued services. (Cheers.)

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

I now beg formally to move: "That the report be adopted and that a dividend of 14s. per share, subject to income-tax, be declared for the year ended December 31, 1929, to be payable in two instalments of 7s. each on June 14 and December 15 next to members on the register on May 15 and November 15 respectively."

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and a cordial vote of thanks was given to the directors, officers, staff, and agents of the company at home and abroad for their services during the year, and to Sir Gerald H. Ryan, Bt., for his services in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly responded for the directors, and the GENERAL MANAGER (Mr. R. Y. Sketch) for the staff, the meeting terminated.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AND GENERAL INVESTMENT

FIRST YEAR'S RESULTS

The FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Overseas and General Investment Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. P. ASHLEY COOPER (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. G. Mardell) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—It is said that a company chairman should give his shareholders either a good dividend or a good speech. I believe you will consider that you are receiving a good dividend, and therefore I hope you will not expect me to say much. The fact is there is not much to tell you yet. As I explained to the shareholders of the Province of Buenos Ayres Waterworks, this company was formed to cooperate with the Waterworks Company. Our shares were offered in the first place to the Waterworks shareholders, the majority of whom readily availed themselves of the offer.

Our principal investment is in the Waterworks Company. As you are practically all shareholders in that company you are familiar with the steady increase in its business. As stated in the report, we have organized a construction company, whose function will be to assist in development of public utility and other undertakings. We are gradually maturing our plans, but as we are anxious to build on sure foundations we are proceeding slowly. Shareholders will, I hope, consider this to be a wise policy.

The accounts are in a simple form. You will notice we have started a general reserve. There is little else of note except to point out that our investments, which stand at £240,000 in our books, are worth considerably more than that figure.

You will see that after providing for the dividend of 9 per cent. we carry forward a sum which, as it has paid tax, is equal to rather more than 3½ per cent. on our Ordinary stock. This is our first year, and we have made a start. When we meet you next year I hope we may be able to record further sound progress.

The adoption of the report and accounts, moved by the CHAIRMAN and seconded by SIR CHARLES J. STEWART, K.B.E., was unanimously agreed to.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 27.—EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 5⅝d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 13$950. Receipts amounted to 7,000 bags, which makes 2,754,000 bags so far this season, against 2,767,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 1,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 223,000 bags, against 346,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was quoted at 21$000. Receipts totalled 38,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 8,871,000 bags, against 8,013,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 14,000 bags to the U.S. and 9,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,143,000 bags, against 1,127,000 bags a year ago.

BRAZILIAN WARRANT AGENCY AND FINANCE

A PERIOD OF DIFFICULTY AND UNCERTAINTY

THE FALL IN COFFEE VALUES

IMPROVED PROSPECTS UNDER THE NEW SALES SCHEME

GOOD ESTATE RESULTS

CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL

NEED FOR CURRENCY STABILITY

MR. WALDRON'S CONFIDENCE IN COMPANY'S FUTURE

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Brazilian Warrant Agency and Finance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. W. G. WALDRON (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Guy C. W. Joel) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts now before you, I wish to say that, following the retirement of Mr. Greene from the chair, your board of directors extended to me an invitation to accept the chairmanship, and I accordingly have the pleasure of addressing you to-day. Mr. Greene retired from the position of chairman and managing director of your company as from December 31 last.

MR. GREENE'S SERVICES

At our meeting a year ago Mr. Greene dwelt upon the reasons which had led up to his decision. While we all regret that, on his doctor's injunction, it became imperative for Mr. Greene to relinquish the more strenuous side of his activities in the City, you will agree with me that we were very fortunate in obtaining his consent to remain on our board of directors, so that we continue to have the benefit of his advice and unequalled knowledge of the company's affairs—which, indeed, he had managed from the commencement of its operations—as well as of his very wide experience of Brazilian affairs generally for so many years.

Continuing, the CHAIRMAN said:—I now beg to move: "That the report and statements of account, which have been presented to the meeting and previously circulated to the shareholders, be received and adopted."

This year our accounts are presented in an amplified form to meet the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, the balance-sheet of this company, as a holding company, accompanying the usual consolidated balance-sheet. We must, of course, take the latter for purposes of comparison with the previous year's figures.

The period covered by our accounts, that is, the calendar year 1929, has been one of considerable difficulty and uncertainty, conditions which have not been confined to our own undertaking but are common to trading interests throughout almost the whole world. With the primary causes of this universal economic setback I need not deal in detail. Suffice it to say that, as is well known to you, we have been passing through a period of world over-production of many staple commodities, attended by a consequent rapid fall in prices.

In this reaction probably no industry has shared more than that of the Brazilian coffee producers, and the setback is all the more to be regretted as it influences in a preponderating manner the entire economic situation of the Republic. Up to October last an optimistic tone characterized the coffee markets generally, and prices ruled high, but towards the end of that month a drastic decline set in, the depreciation in values at one time amounting to as much as 50 per cent.

COFFEE PRICES

To illustrate the drastic nature of the decline in coffee values I would mention that the average price of the commodity exported from Brazil at the present time in Santos is about £3 5s. per bag, as compared with around £6 per bag a year ago. During the current year a somewhat better tendency has been in evidence, and, with the recent flotation in New York and London and on the Continent of the State of Sao Paulo Coffee Realization Loan of approximately £17,000,000, prices have shown some recovery.

Under the terms upon which the Coffee Realization Loan has been issued the State Government has undertaken to make available in Santos increased monthly deliveries of the commodity and to maintain a minimum permanent stock there of 1,000,000 bags. With the prospect of a much smaller crop this coming season it is therefore probable that the excessive stocks in the interior of the Republic will be gradually absorbed.

It is understood that the policy of the Coffee Institute in affording assistance to producers will in a measure be continued, but of course demand cannot be expected to become in any way vigorous and continuous until stocks stand at a much lower level than at present or until definite indications are forthcoming of the passing of the present world trade depression. At the present time the coffee-consuming markets adhere strictly to their policy of buying to cover their immediate and essential requirements only, the trade apparently awaiting the outcome of the introduction of a free market in Brazil.

YIELD OF THE 1930-31 CROP

As I have indicated, the yield of the Brazilian 1930-31 coffee crop, which is now about to be harvested, is estimated at a low figure, and a total of only 8,000,000 bags is mentioned for the Santos crop. In view, however, of the undisputed fact that many young trees must now come into bearing, experts are rather inclined to place the figure in the neighbourhood of 9,000,000 bags.

It was inevitable that the coffee crisis and the general difficulties to which I have referred should find reflection in our accounts, the resulting contraction in business causing a decline in the figures of the balance-sheet now before you. I may say, however, that your Board of directors anticipated the October crisis, and considered it prudent to reduce their commitments in coffee so far as possible. This is reflected in a substantial reduction of some £150,000 in the item of advances against coffee, &c.

EXCHANGE POSITION

In regard to the exchange position, in so far as it affects our balance-sheet, the note thereon indicates that the capital employed abroad has been taken for the purposes of the accounts at 5 15-16d. per milreis, which is the same rate as that which ruled at December 31, 1927, when the matter of exchange depreciation was fully dealt with. The rate taken as at December 31, 1929, for the conversion of currency assets and liabilities, other than capital employed in Brazil, was 5 13-32d., and the difference between that rate and 5 15-16d. on the capital employed amounted at end-December last to around £29,000, which difference is included in our assets.

Losses in exchange on current account movements in Brazilian currency as at December 31 last have been provided for in the profit and loss account, the sum of £27,193 being charged separately therein as "Provision for Loss in Exchange." You will be gratified to learn that since the date of our balance-sheet the exchange rate has recovered to 5 15-16d., so that the difference, £29,000 on capital account taken into the accounts has automatically disappeared. I will refer generally to the question of exchange a little later.

In view of the situation in Brazil, your directors have considered it prudent to set aside a special sum of £60,768, which item appears on the debit side of the profit and loss account, as "Provision for Contingencies." The figure mentioned comprises £18,420 as provision for possible loss on the realization of the 1928-29 crop of the Companhia Agricola do Rio Tibiriça, as against the valuation at December 31, 1929, as well as £42,348 representing a provision for possible losses arising from the reduction in the value of coffee held as security for advances. The last-mentioned figure has been arrived at in consultation with our officials in Brazil, and we believe that the provision is ample.

LOSS ON REALIZATION

A further item on the debit side of the profit and loss account—namely, "Loss on Realization of 1927-28 Coffee Crop of Companhia Agricola do Rio Tibiriça" also requires comment. In our 1928 accounts the value of the crop in question, which amounted to 18,387 bags, was taken in at what was considered a conservative price. Owing, however, to the restriction on movement imposed by the Coffee Institute, the greater part of this crop sold during 1929 did not reach Santos until the market crisis had developed and prices had slumped, with the consequence that a heavy loss of some £20,918 was incurred on realization.

Further, the value of the unsold coffee from the 1928-29 crop of the Tibiriça Company also depreciated in value to a corresponding extent and could only be converted in our balance-sheet figures at the market price current at the end of the year, but against possible loss on the realization of their stocks a reserve of £18,420 has been made, as already mentioned. That this valuation is not excessive, however, is borne out by the fact that sales since January 1 last have been made at relatively higher prices. The valuation of the 1929-30 crop has been taken at cost, which is below current market values.

From the profit and loss account you will see that there has been a slight increase in our London office expenses. This is accounted for mainly by the closing down during the year of a London agency which formerly bore a proportion of our expenditure, but I may say that a considerable reduction in the expenses of the London management has been effected during the current year. In our 1929 accounts there having been no profit, there is no charge in respect of commissions to our late managing directors and our managers, but this item will, we hope, again appear in the accounts for the current year.

THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

I will now explain the position in regard to our subsidiary companies, the Cambuhy Coffee and Cotton Estates, Limited, and the Companhia Agricola do Rio Tibiriça, to which Mr. Greene, in his speech as chairman, referred at some length a year ago. In his address at the annual meeting of the Cambuhy Company in November last Mr. Greene referred to the effects of the coffee débâcle, but at that time we were unaware to what extent the two companies would be affected.

The Cambuhy Company's books have not yet been closed for 1929, as the annual meeting is not due until the autumn. The estates of that company produced a very fine coffee crop in 1929, estimated at about 80,000 bags, or 3.9lb. per producing tree, which compares with 0.86lb. in 1928 and 3.7lb. in 1927. On December 31 last the stock of coffee held was 107,633 bags, and 9,027 bags have since been sold at an average price of approximately £2 sterling per bag net on the estate.

With regard to capital expenditure on this fazenda, the difficulties attending the coffee slump were of such an extreme nature and extent that they could not have been foreseen in their entirety, but we curtailed capital expenditure to a minimum. The cost of labour has been reduced and must decline still farther. Reports from the fazenda state that the trees appear healthy and vigorous.

Climatic conditions were favourable from November until the end of February last, but in March a severe drought was experienced. The rainfall for April was normal, and we are given to understand that the 1931 crop will probably be a fair one, provided climatic conditions from now on are favourable. This, indeed, applies to the State of Sao Paulo generally. So far as concerns the 1930 crop, that of the Cambuhy estates will be small, in common with all coffee-producing areas in Brazil.

TIBIRICA ESTATE RESULTS

The Tibiriça estate is, as you are aware, owned entirely by this company, and is one of the finest coffee plantations in Brazil. It contains no less than 1,185,957 trees, of which 1,037,120 are now in bearing. A total of 389,550 trees come into bearing this year, leaving 148,837 trees unproductive, of which 40,000 were planted at the end of 1929. The crop harvested in 1929 was very large and is estimated at about 39,000 bags, equivalent to 6.93lb. per tree, against 4.93lb. in 1927, and 1.93lb. in 1928, or an average per tree for the past three years of 4.61b., representing 13.6cwt. per acre. Included in the quantity I have mentioned as having been harvested in 1929 are 5,000 bags from trees not yet considered in bearing, and therefore the yield per productive tree is 6.93lb., or, say, 1 ton per acre. I venture to say that these results would be difficult to surpass elsewhere over such a large area.

In conformity with our policy of minimizing capital expenditure to the utmost, we are doing no more on these estates than is absolutely necessary to enable us to handle the crops produced. Our difficulties on the Tibiriça estates, as elsewhere, have been beyond our control, due to the bulk of our 1927 crop having been held up in the interior until the critical month of October last. We had taken this coffee into our 1928 accounts at what we then considered a conservative valuation. We were, however, obliged to sell the coffee at 50 per cent. below valuation, and the consequent loss has had to be provided for in the accounts now before you.

I have visited both the Cambuhy and Tibiriça estates, and they are first-class properties. I am confident that the eventual return from them will more than reimburse the losses we have sustained up to the present time.

MESSRS. E. JOHNSTON AND CO.'S PROFITS

At our last general meeting your chairman referred to our subsidiary, the old-established firm of Messrs. E. Johnston and Co., Limited, who have been exporters of coffee from Brazil since 1844. It is gratifying to be able to say that their activities in Santos and London during the past year—a period of stress and anxiety probably unparalleled in the history of coffee—have shown a greater turnover and increased profits, and I take this opportunity to pay tribute to their successful management and the gratifying results achieved under most trying conditions.

I should like to dwell briefly on the subject of the Brazilian exchange position in its general relation to that country's fortunes. One of the greatest economic assets which any country can possess is a legally stabilized currency on the internationally accepted principles of a free gold basis, and it is the earnest hope of all connected with Brazil that the Administration will shortly complete the full adoption of the terms of the Monetary Reform Act of 1926.

Up to the present Brazilian exchange has been supported largely by artificial measures, although, on the other hand, the recovery in the sterling value of the milreis which has taken place since end December last has been assisted by substantial exports of gold. Now that the coffee position is to be placed on a new and more practical marketing basis over the next 10 years, under the terms of the Sao Paulo Coffee Realization Loan, currency stability remains the one fundamental factor needed materially to assist a definite return of confidence in trading and financial circles.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

So far as the immediate future is concerned, it is gratifying that, since the Presidential elections of last March and the flotation of the Coffee Loan, there has been distinct amelioration of the credit situation of the Republic, and any real increase in general confidence should be quickly followed by a revival in trading conditions as a whole. Already there has been a distinct relief of public depression, and there are not lacking indications of improvement in the tone of Brazil's commercial markets generally.

In regard to the fall in coffee values, I would emphasize the fact that, so far as your company is concerned, the position is entirely one for adjustment, for with the hoped-for and anticipated freer movement of coffee, the increased quantity we are likely to handle should compensate for the existing lower price level. With the introduction of the new sales scheme under the terms of the Coffee Realization Loan, a minimum quantity of 10,000,000 bags of coffee will become freely available for sale each year, and we look forward to securing our fair share of the increased business involved.

I regret that we are unable to recommend any dividend distribution upon our Ordinary share capital. While it must take time for business to settle down and become normal, it must be recognized that the company have some fine properties and that the times through which we have passed have been quite abnormal, so that, with the hoped-for gradual improvement in Brazilian affairs, we may look forward to better results in the future.

WORK OF THE STAFF IN BRAZIL

It remains for me to add that Mr. W. T. Coupar has been appointed managing director in Brazil, and I shall ask you to confirm this appointment later. Mr. Mills, who is now joint manager with Mr. Stock, is in Brazil, and will spend some months there. In view of all I have said of our vicissitudes during the year, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the great anxiety and extra work which has devolved upon the management and staff, both in Brazil and at home. I feel, therefore, that it will be in accordance with your wishes for me to express our sincere thanks for the loyal and capable manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I now ask Mr. Greene to second the motion I have already moved that the accounts as submitted be received and adopted.

Mr. EDWARD GREENE:—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which the chairman has put to you, and in doing so I should like to express my sincere wishes for his success in the post which he has so kindly undertaken, the arduous nature of which I have had experience during the 20 years that I was engaged in the active management of this company. (Hear, hear.)

After the chairman had replied to questions, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. W. T. Coupar, Mr. Edward Greene, and Mr. Alexander Macdonald were re-elected directors, and the auditors (Messrs. Ball, Baker, Ash and Co.) were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, both in Brazil and in London.

BERKELEY PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT

IMPORTANT ACQUISITIONS

"EXCELLENT PROGRESS AND A SATISFACTORY YEAR"

The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Berkeley Property and Investment Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 77, Grosvenor-street, London, W.

Mr. H. L. STOREY, D.L., J.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. Addis) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The directors' report covering the accounts of the company to March 25, 1930, has now been in the hands of members for several days and with your permission I shall take it as read. (Agreed.)

I am pleased to be able to advise you that the company has made excellent progress and has had a satisfactory year. From the profit and loss account you will observe that rents and sundry income amounted to £168,151. Adding transfer fees and balance brought forward from last account, we have a total of £181,965. After providing for all expenses, including provision for amortisation of leaseholds and depreciation, and the interim dividend already paid, there is a balance of £38,370 to be carried to the balance-sheet.

A CONSERVATIVE VALUATION

From the balance-sheet you will see that our properties stand as on March 25 last at £1,460,332. Your directors consider that at this figure the properties are conservatively valued, and in passing I would add that a tentative proposal for the purchase of one of them was received at a figure substantially in excess of the valuation figure. The board, however, being confident that the investment was a good one, did not accept the offer.

You will observe that the item stamp duty, commission, and expenses of increase of capital, &c., has been written down to £15,531 by utilizing the premium on shares account. The directors recommend that there be allocated from profits the sum of £2,497 which, together with the capital reserve account of £3,034, will result in these expenses being reduced to the round figure of £10,000. It is the proposal of the board completely to write off this sum at the earliest possible moment.

The other items on the balance-sheet do not call for any special comment.

FLATS AND BUSINESS PREMISES FULLY LET

I am gratified to be able to inform the members to-day that on May 1 of this year the whole of our 600 flats were let. I think this is something of which we can all be proud and is a tribute to the attractions of our properties and confirms that our rentals, which average about £250 per flat per annum, meet present-day requirements. In addition, the company owns certain business premises, all of which are similarly fully let.

The company's income is derived partly from flats and the balance from substantial business premises.

A large number of the leases of the flats do not terminate for another ten years or so, so that although there is no immediate reversionary value in these leases, the rents are well secured, and in some cases increase of rents may be obtained.

During the year under review certain leases have been renewed at increased rentals of approximately £2,000 per annum, and it is anticipated that further increases in rents will be received in the near future as existing leases fall in.

As mentioned in the directors' report, the properties have been maintained in a good state of repair and considerable sums have been expended in repairs and renewals, all of which have been charged against revenue.

THE NEW PROPERTIES

We have during the course of the last financial year purchased several important properties on terms advantageous to the company. The accounts which we are now considering do not reveal the full benefits of these purchases, but these benefits will accrue to the company during the current year, and should be reflected in next year's accounts.

With regard to the future, the directors will continue their policy of extending by the purchase of additional properties as and when favourable opportunities occur.

I would like to mention that in the acquisition of properties every care is taken to ensure that the purchase is one that will be of advantage to the company.

We look forward to the future with confidence, knowing that the properties owned by the company are sound, and that they are let at moderate rentals.

CHANGES ON THE BOARD

I have to inform you that Mr. F. B. Constable has resigned his position as managing director of the company; notwithstanding this, he remains in intimate association with the company, whose expert adviser he is, and will continue his assistance and help, which have been of great service to the company in the past.

The board has appointed Captain Dixey and Mr. H. Addis as joint managing directors.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the directors' appreciation of the very valuable services which Captain Dixey has rendered to the company.

I now have pleasure in moving: "That the report and accounts as printed and circulated be adopted, and that a final dividend of 4 per cent. (less tax) be paid on June 2, 1930, on the issued share capital of the company, making, with the interim dividend of 3 per cent. (less tax) paid on December 2, 1929, a total dividend of 7 per cent. for the year (less tax)."

I will ask Captain Dixey to second the resolution, and, when he has done so, will be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may desire to ask.

Capt. A. C. N. DIXEY, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harry Addis was re-elected as a director of the company, and the auditors (Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell and Co., and Messrs. Hall, Baxter and Co.) were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

INDIA GENERAL NAVIGATION AND RAILWAY

EFFECTS OF TRADE DEPRESSION

FALLING OFF IN EARNINGS

THE COMPANY'S FLEET

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. S. G. L. EUSTACE (chairman of the company), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—It is a matter of great regret that, owing to the general trade depression, our earnings, in spite of the extra facilities we have provided in the shape of additions to your fleet, have decreased, as compared with the previous year, to the extent of £35,000. This falling off is, of course, disappointing, and, as I shall mention presently, has necessarily somewhat affected our future policy.

CARGOES AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Turning to the accounts, you will notice that the profit for the year amounts to £123,207, as against £179,725 for the previous year, representing a decrease of £56

THE PEÑA COPPER MINES

INCREASED PROFITS

The THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Peña Copper Mines, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. CHARLES CAHEN D'ANVERS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. Johnston) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission I will, as usual, take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

The total output of ore from the mine in 1929 was 120,999 tons, which compares with 101,136 tons in 1928. The production of copper in 1929 amounted to 824 tons—that is 59 tons more than the year before. The shipments of ore in 1929 amounted to 88,495 tons, as against 115,921 tons in 1928.

During the year 1929 we have been successful in our efforts to curtail shipments of washed ore owing to the high price of copper, and we were thus able to take the fullest advantage of the copper contents of our ore on heaps.

We now come to the accounts. The profit for 1929 is £37,159, against £25,823 in 1928 and £15,354 in 1927.

GRATIFYING RESULTS

While the greater part of the difference in profits as compared with 1928 is obviously due to the exceptionally high price of copper during 1929, the gratifying results are none the less traceable in no small measure to the reorganization carried out during the last few years, which makes it possible for us, whenever advisable, easily to accelerate the work of any department so as to take advantage of favourable opportunities without interfering with the normal activities of the mine.

Thus in the year under review we have taken advantage of the favourable exchange to increase our extraction by some 20 per cent. over 1928, and this notwithstanding the fact that the larger part of the ore was derived from a recently attacked and as yet not much opened up section of the mass.

FAVOURABLE PRICE OF COPPER

We have likewise taken advantage of the favourable price of copper to put out a considerably increased production, notwithstanding that 1929 was one of the driest years of late experienced in our province, the total rainfall being 57.36, against 131.94 in 1928. The average price of copper in 1929 was £79 17s. 2d., as against £67 11s. 1d. in 1928.

To return to the accounts, you will notice that we are making a special provision by transferring £20,000 to an exchange reserve account, to provide for any revaluation of the floating assets which may become necessary should the depreciation of the peseta go much further. We are also transferring £5,000 to development reserve account.

We have thought fit to begin a survey of the property in order to see whether we can enlarge the area of our mining operations. These investigations have so far yielded nothing to justify any announcement; we would, therefore, warn our shareholders against reports circulated by speculators for purposes of their own.

CASH POSITION STRENGTHENED

With reference to our cash position, we are glad to say that our hopes, as expressed at our last meeting, have been fully realized. The overdraft at the bank has been discharged, and in addition we have built up a working capital which is already not far from sufficient for all but totally unforeseen circumstances.

Finally, our financial position is safe, and we can say this notwithstanding that the present state of the copper market is far from satisfactory; we feel we can now face the future with confidence in view of the important fact that our working costs are on a sounder basis than ever before, with every prospect of further improvement.

At this point it is my duty and a pleasure to acknowledge the very great part played in bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs by our colleague Mr. C. A. Massaouti, who has assumed the duties of managing director of the company and carried them out with the most praiseworthy efficiency.

We now propose the distribution of a dividend of 7½ per cent., payable on June 2 next, to all shareholders registered at this date.

I regret to say that Mr. Raphael Georges Levy has retired from the board since November last owing to ill-health. Mr. Levy has been a director of the company for many years and has rendered us great services, especially during the late War. No one can regret his retirement more than his colleagues of the board. Before moving the adoption of the accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may desire to ask.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, now submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that a dividend of 7½ per cent., less income-tax, payable on June 2, 1930, be declared."

Mr. C. A. MASSAOUTI seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON proposed that Mr. Charles Cahen d'Anvers should be re-elected a director of the company.

Mr. C. A. MASSAOUTI seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The auditor (Mr. W. Neil) was reappointed, and the proceedings then terminated.

MORRIS AND JONES

LATE CHAIRMAN'S CRITICISMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MAY 28

Mr. M. C. Harman, of London, who a few months ago resigned the chairmanship of Morris and Jones, of Liverpool, attended a meeting of the company here to-day as a shareholder and subjected the board's policy to criticism.

COLONEL A. BUCKLEY, the new chairman, said that the shareholders' committee recommended legal action against three former directors, Messrs. M. C. Harman, C. Noel Clarke, and A. G. R. Williams, and a writ had been issued. The writ was appointed to ascertain the circumstances in which the late finance committee applied the funds of the company in taking up certain investments. In the meantime the board had decided not to recommend payment of any dividend on the Ordinary shares. The business was quite satisfactory, but the directors might have to contemplate some reduction in the nominal capital of the Ordinary shares. Their view at this juncture was that the proper course was to conserve the resources of the company.

Mr. HARMAN, in the course of criticism, said he had never yet started a fight, but he had finished a good many. In view of actions that might be brought against the company, they would need every penny they could lay their hands on. Their debt to the bank was £103,000, and they were going to disburse £10,500 in Preference dividend, which was not earned but was coming out of capital. Each director who concurred in the distribution would be liable to make it good if the company had to find it.

Mr. A. MORRIS characterized this as an amazing statement, and said there never was a clearer case of a payment of dividend out of profits earned.

The report was adopted.

MINING NEWS

CITY DEEP ACCIDENT

NORTH KALGURLI (1912).—No. 5 Level.—Main west crosscut opposite main shaft extended west exposed lode 12ft. wide, of which 10ft. averages 14dwt. Crosscut being continued to determine full width of lode channel. (1,040ft. south of South Boundary.)

LOONEY REEF GOLD.—During the quarter ended March 31 development amounted to 928ft.; 588ft. being on the Sesame, of which 538ft. were sampled. 250ft. (5 per cent.) were payable, averaging 10dwt. over 20in., and 512ft. (55 per cent.) were unpayable, averaging 9.5dwt. over 20in. A small lens was encountered in the Fourth Level South Drive which gave payable values for 25ft., and then narrowed down again to a stringer. Driving here is continuing and the outlook is encouraging. Ore reserves at March 31 amounted to 66,939 tons, of an average value of 15.11dwt. per ton. The corresponding figure at December 31, 1929, was 73,455 tons, of an average value of 15.58dwt.

CHOSEN CORPORATION.—Inquiries having been received by the company as to certain negotiations which are said to be afoot for the sale of its properties, the board have advised the shareholders that they have not offered the company's interests for sale. They conceive it to be their duty to see that the properties which are now vested in Japanese companies are worked in the best interests of the shareholders, and they do not conceive it to be their function to seek a purchaser for the properties. Certain suggestions for purchase have been made by responsible parties in the Far East. Should an acceptable offer be forthcoming it will be placed before the shareholders without delay. Inasmuch as shareholders may rely upon receiving prompt information they should not pay attention to unauthorized rumours in the meantime.

CITY DEEP.—Cablegram:—"A serious over-winding accident occurred on the morning of May 28 at No. 3 shaft. The North cage (which was empty) of the man hoist (Whiting engine) was crushed into the sheave, and the descending cage struck the penthouse, 60ft. below the bottom station. There were six mine officials in the bottom deck and three natives in the upper deck. Two of the officials were killed and four were seriously injured. Only one of the natives was injured."

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	June 3	June 24	July 8
Pay-day	June 5	June 26	July 10

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	56¼ 56⅛	+¾
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4%	88⅛ 87⅞	+⅛
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	101⅝ 102⅛	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	101⅝ 101⅛	..
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	90⅞ 90¾	+¼
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	94¼ 94½	..
95½ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	94⅜ 94⅜	..
80¾ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½%	79¾ 79⅞	..
100 93	Do., 4½%	98⅝ 98⅞*	+⅛
— —	Do., 5%	103½ 103¾	+⅛
101⅜ 97¾	Treas. 5% '23-35	102⅝ 102⅞	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '39-42	100¾ 101	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '33-34	100¼ 100⅜	..
97½ 93½	Do., 4% '31-33	100¼ 100⅜	..
60¾ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	59¼ 60⅛	+¼
66 60¼	Do., 3%	64¼ 65¼	+⅛
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3%	65½ 65¾	+⅜
84¾ 80	Tvaal 3% '23-53	81 83	..
266 259	Bank of England	250 253	..
82⅞ 77¾	Egyptian, 5%	81 83	..
71⅝ 60	India, 5½%	61 62	−⅛
61¼ 50½	Do., 5%	52 53	−⅛
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	44 46	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½%	101¼ 101⅜	..
99¾ 80¾	Do., 4½% '50-55	82½ 83½	+⅛
109 103½	Sudan, 5½%	106¾ 107¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	63 64	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	76 77	+¼
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101 102	..
104½ 100	Corp.of Ldn.,5%	105 106	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67	+⅛
67 58¾	Do., "A"	64½ 65½	..
85½ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	85¼ 85¾	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	71 72	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do., "A"	61¼ 62¼	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	80½ 81½	+¼
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼%	96½ 97½	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99 99½	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90 90½	..
91¼ 86¼	Can., 5% '40-60	90½ 91	..
83¾ 78½	Do., 3½% '30-50	84 84½	..
95¼ 91½	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½ 95	..
82⅜ 78¾	Do.,3½% '29-49	82¾ 83¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82½ 83	..
113¾ 108½	G.C'ns.6% '43-70	109½ 110	..
104¼ 99	Kenya,5% '48-58	102 102½	..
85½ 81⅝	N'tl.3½% '44-64	85½ 86	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76¾ 77¼	+¼
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '55	84½ 85	..
77 69¼	Do.,3½% '30-50	68¾ 69¼	−¼
99¾ 90½	Do., 4% '1933	93 93½	−¼
99¼ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	88¾ 89¼	..
102 92	Do.,5¼% '47-57	92 92½	−¼
104 98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '46	102 102½	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	95¾ 96¼	+¼
89½ 82½	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86	..
93⅞ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89¾ 90¼	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '1945	79¾ 80¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig. 5% '47-57	102½ 103	..
91 89	Qld., 5% '50-60	86¼ 86¾	..
84 73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	73½ 74	..
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101¼ 101¾	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '45-68	86 86½	..
99⅝ 89	S.A'st.,5% '45-75	88 88½	..
102¾ 97⅜	S. Rd.,5% '34-49	101¼ 101¾	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'n.,5½% '1940	81½ 82	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	88 88½	..
91⅝ 86	Do.,3½% '29-49	89 89½	..
99⅝ 91	W.Au. 5% '45-75	88 88½	..
90⅛ 86	Do.,3½% '20-35	87 87½	..
81¼ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	72½ 73	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up prices May 19	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¼	Arg., 4% Rescision	87 88	..
83½	Do., 4% 1900	82½ 83½	..
95½	Do., Port Cap., 5%	93 94	..
103¾	Austrian, 6%	103½ 104½	..
109½	Belgian, 7%	109½ 110½	..
94¼	Berlin (City of), 6%	94¼ 95¼	..
51¼	Brazil, 4% 1889	52½ 53½	..
61	Do., 4% Rescision	63 64	..
64	Do., 5% 1913	65 66	..
76½	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	76¼ 77¼	..
85¾	Do., 6½% 1927	86½ 87½	..
59	Buenos Aires, 3½%	59 60	..
83	Bulgaria, 7%	82 84	..
96¼	Chile, 6% 1926	95½ 96½	..
91	Do., 5% 1911	90 92	..
107¾	Do., 7½% 1922	107 109	..
97¾	Chinese, 5% 1896	97½ 98½	..
82½	Do., 4½% 1898	82 83	..
46	Do., 5% 1912	45½ 46½	..
63¾	Do., 5% 1913	64 65	..
63	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	60 62	..
26	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 28	..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5%	29 32	..
109½	Czechoslovakia, 8%	109½ 110½	..
77¼	Egyptian Unified	76 77	−½
20⅜	French, 5%	20¼ 20⅝	..
20⅜	Do., 4%	19¾ 20¼	..
105¼	Do., 4½%	103¾ 104¾	..
105⅞	Nord, 5%	103¾ 104¾	..
104⅜	Orleans, 6%	104¾ 105¾	..
104⅝	P.L.M., 6%	104¾ 105¾	..
109¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108¾ 109¾	..
106¼	German, 7%	106¼ 107¼	..
65	Greek Monopoly, 4%	62 65	..
78⅛	Do., 5% 1914	78½ 80½	+½
100¾	Do., 7% Refugee	100½ 101½	..
92	Do., 6% Stabilization	92 93	+½
102¾	Hungarian, 7½%	102¼ 103¼	..
18	Italian, 5%	18 19	..
102	Do., Cdt. Consort "B"	101½ 102½	..
75¾	Japan, 4% 1899	75¼ 76¼	..
89¾	Do., 5% 1907	89½ 90⅛	−¼
101½	Do., 6% 1924	101¼ 101¾	..
93	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92½ 93½	..
19	Mexican, 5%	17 19	..
85½	Peru, 6% 1928	79 81	..
88	Polish, 7%	87 88	..
47	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	46¾ 47¾	..
47¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46¾ 47¼	..
2½	Russian, 4½ 1889	1 3	..
2¾	Do., 5% 1906	1 3	..
103	Siamese, 6% 1924	102½ 103½	..
15	Turkish, 4% Unified	11½ 12½*	..
68	Uruguay, 5½%	67 68	..
10	Peruvian Corp.	8 9	−¼
52	Do., Pref.	48 49	−1
104½	German Potash, 7%	104 105	..
90⅝	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	91 92	−¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

84¾	Great Western	85¾ 84½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	82 83	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	96¾ 99¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	95½ 96½	..
49⅜	L. Mid. and Scottish	48⅝ 49⅛	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	79 80	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	76¼ 77¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	69¼ 70¼	..
—	L. and N. East., Def.	9¼ 9⅝	..
28⅝	Do., Pref.	25¾ 27½	..
—	Do., 5% Deb.	57 58	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	72½ 73½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	64¼ 65¼	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	52 53	−¼
66½	Metropolitan	65 67	..
77½	Met. Dist.	76½ 77½	..
30¼	Southern Defd.	30¼ 30½	..
71¼	Do., Pref'd.	70½ 71¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	79¼ 80¼	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	98⅜ 99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	91 92	..
22/9	Underground, £1	23/1½ 23/7½	−1½d
108½	Do., Income	110½ 112½	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½	Antofagasta, Cons.	84½ 86½	−1
..	Argentine, Gt. West.	79 81	..
..	Argentine N. Eastern	29 31	..
91	B.A. Gt. Southern	87¼ 88¼	..
82½	B.A. and Pacific	78½ 79½	−¾
72½	B.A. Western	68½ 69½	..
215¾	Canadian Pacific	211 212	−1¾
76	Central Argentine	70 72	−½
83½	Central Uruguay	82 84	..
17	Cordoba Central	13¼ 14¼	..
20	Do., 2nd Pref.	17 19	−½
32½	Costa Rica	31½ 32½	..
81½	Entre Rios	80½ 82½	−½
..	Int. Cent. America	27 29	..
55½	Leopoldina	49 51	−½
8	Mexican 1st Pref.	7½ 8½	..
4¾	Nitrate (Bearer)	4⅝ 4⅞	..
187	San Paulo	185 189	¶
17½	United of Havana	13 15	−2

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Az. of Egypt	75/16	+1/16
Alexanders	3⅜	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	..
Bk. of Aust.	11¼	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8⅝*	..
Bk. of Mtl.	63	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	36	..
Bk. of N.Z.	57/6	+6d
Barclays, A	8	..
Do., B	56/3	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..
B. Overseas	5⅜16	..
Can. Com.	53	..
Char. India	17⅝	+1/16
District	3⅛16	..
Eng. S. & A.	5¼	..
Hambros	9⅛16	..
Hongkong	112½	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	19⅝	Nthn. Assur.	15⅜	..
Atlas Assur.	12¼	+1/16	Phenix, f.p.	14¼	..
Britannic	15	..	Prudential	2⅜	..
Com. Un.	22/9*	..	Do., "B"	36/9	+3d
Eagle Star	11⅞	..	Royal	7⅞	..
Empr'rs Lisb.	72/0	..	R. Exchange	51⅝16	..
Gen. Accdt.	14⅞16	..	Scottish, "A"	15¼	..
Guardian	11	..	Sea	72/0	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅜	+¼	Sun Insur.	37½	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅛	..	Sun Life	53	..
N. Brit. & M.	53*	+⅜	Y'sh'e (50/)	6*	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	6d	Engl. Cotton	12⅞16	..
Bleachers	17/6	Fine Spinners	22/0	..
Byras, Def.	10/6	Hoyle, J.	4/6	..
Brad. Dyers	22/3	Impl. Chem.	24/3	..
Brit. Celanese	15/0	Do., Defd.	7/6	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	11/0	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/3	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/11½	Linen Thread	1⅛16	..
Brit. Enka	¼	Lister	13/6	..
Calico Print.	10/0	Patons & B.	19/3	..
Can. Celanese	2½	Rylands	19/6	..
C'n'se Amer.	4⅜	Salt Union	11⅛16	..
Coats	6l/3	Salts (S'Wm)	2/3	..
Cook, Son	3	Snia Viscosa	13/6	..
Courtaulds	29⅛	Wardle&Dav.	1⅜16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	26/9	Hydro Elec.	48	..
Atlas	27/4½	Johnson&Ph.	58/0	..
Barcelona Tk.	36	Metro. Elec.	40/6	..
B'mouth&P.U.	57/3*	Mex. Lt.Com.	84½	..
Bras. Tract.	51¼	Do., 1st Pf.	77	..
Brit. Insuld.	73/0	Mid.Counties	28/0	..
Brush Elec.	118*	N'ern Elec.	22/9	..
Callender's	72/6	Perak River	10/6	−6d
City of Lond.	34/0	Siemens	24/0	..
CountyLond.	47/0	Teleg. Const.	20¼	..
English Elec.	5/6	Vic. Falls	5¼	..
Gen. Elec.	50/3	Whitehall,Pf.	24/10½	..
Henley's Tel.	6¼	Yorkshire	52/9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	13/9	..	Imperial Tob.	47⅛	−1/16
Am. Dent. Pf.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	40/3	−3d
Apollinaris	8/0	..	Int. Nickel	34⅛	−⅛
Assd. Cement	25/3	..	Krueger & T.	30*	−1¼
Bovril, Def.	40/3	..	Lautaro, Pf.	5⅜16	..
Brit. Alum.	41/3	−1/3	Do. Delaware	7¾	−¼
Brit. Am. Th.	5⅝32	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/3	..
Brit. & S. Am.	14/9	−3d	Liverpool Nit.	9/0	..
Brit. Match	25/6*	..	London Brick	41/6	−6d
Brit. Oil Cake	30/6	−1/0	Manbre & Gl.	16/3	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2⅛16	..	Marconi Mar.	1⅝16	..
Brit. Ropes	4/0	..	Do., Can.	1⅜	..
Cable&W. "B"	22½	..	Mather & P.	45/9	..
Do., 7½% "A"	49½	−½	Nairn, M. & G.	2⅛	..
Do. 5½% Pf.	93	..	New Tam'g'e	18/0	..
Carreras, "A"	9	+1/16	P. & O., Def.	45/3	..
Cd. Graph.	8/7½	−1½	Phillips (G.)	1⅞32	−1/32
Crittall	24/5	−3d	Pinchin, J'son	45/9	−3d
Cr.& Bl., 1 Pf.	13/7½	..	Prim. Hldgs.	29/6	−6d
Cunard S'm	20/9	..	Royal Mail	25½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/9*	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	7⅛16	..
E. Reads&G.B.	18/10½	−1½d	Sth. Met. Gas	103	..
Fuglsy, Jas.	81/10½	..	Spillers	19/3	−3d
Furness W.	32/6	−1½	Swed.Match.B	16⅛16*	−1/16
Gas Lt.& C.	19/0	..	TarapacaNit.	7/6	..
Gaumont Br.	16/9	−1½d	Turner & Nl.	70/0	−7½d
Globe Tel.	20	..	Utd. Dairies	31/6	−1½d
Gramophone	47⅜	..	Un. Molasses	3⅜16	..
Hartmann&C.	65⅜	..	Unilever	31⅛	−1⅜d
Imp.Con.Gas	350*	+5	Utd. Tob.(S.)	41⅛	..
Imp. Smelt.	17/6	..	Wallpaper D.	44/0	..

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	5/0	..	Howard & B.	7⅛16	..
Armstrong	0/7	..	Lambert	34/6	−6d
Babcock&W.	58/0	..	Pease & P'ns.	2/3	−1½d
Baldwins	2/6	−1½d	Platt Bros.	5/0	..
Bengal	8/6	..	Powell, Duff	8/3	−3d
B.S.A.	10/0	..	Rachds.,West.	3/11½	−1½d
Bolsover	16/0	+3d	Ruston & H.	6/9	−3d
Brown(John)	3/0	..	S. Spenkman	12/9	..
Cammell Ld.	1/3	..	Staveley	19/6	..
Cossett	7/0	..	Stew.&L.Def.	25/0	−3d
Cory (Wm.)	61/3	+3d	S. Durham	21/0	..
DormanLong	4/3	..	Swan, Hunter	20/0	−1½d
Ebbw Vale	10½d	..	Tata, Def.	99	..
Gued. Kern	34/0	..	Thomas, R.	2⅛32	..
Hadfields	7/6	..	Vickers	7⅞32	..
Harfd.&W.P.	9/0	..	Weardale, Df.	17/6	..
Hopkinson	33/9	..	Yk.Am.Ad'd	8/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	30/9*	−6d	National Bus	25/3	+3d
Dennis Bros.	44/0	−3d	Rolls-Royce	43/9	+6d
Ford	74/0	..	Rover	9/0	..
Guy Motors	17/0	..	Singer	29/9	..
Humber	17/9	..	S.T.D., Pref.	9/3	..
Imp.Airways	26/0	..	Smith, S., Df.	4⅞32	..
Leyland	75/0	..	Thornycroft	66/0	..
Lucas, J.	75/6	..	Tilling & Brit.	44/6	+1/3
Morris, 7½ Pf.	21/7½	..	Till., Stevens	12/6	..
Napier, D.	12/1½	..	Tilling, T.	4⅞	+1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp	28/0	..	Ind. Coope	66/0*	..
Bass, Ratcl.	67/0*	..	Meux's	38/3	+3d
Benskin's	38/6	..	Mitch's & B.	57/0	..
C. of Lon., Def.	12/4½	..	S. African	61/0	..
Courage	56/0	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	54/0	..
Distillers	69/6	..	Threlfalls	56/0	..
Guinness	107/9	..	Walker P.&C.	18/9*	..
Hoare	58/0	..	Watney, Def.	61/3	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	19/0	−3d	Lewis, Fld.	47/6	..
Army & N.	40/0	..	Lipton	4/6	..
Barker	65/0	..	Lyons, "A"	4¾	−⅛
BootsPure D.	51⅜16	−1⅛	Maple	33/0	−9d
Carlton	34/0	..	Mapp & Webb	11/0	..
Debenhams	9/6	..	Maypole, Def.	5/6	..
Fredk. Hotels	11/4½	−1½d	Savoy Hotel	33/6	−6d
Gordon Hts.	12/6	..	Selfridge, Pf.	26/6	..
Harrods	66/0	−9d	Smart Bros.	1⅜	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/3	..	Spiers&P10/6	19/3	+1/0
Home & C.	4/0	17/7½	..	Waring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	25/10½	..	Whiteley	52/6	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	40/0	..	Dalgety	10	..
Arg.Stn.Ld.	21/0	..	Forestal	15/6	−3d
Aust. Est. M.	52	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/0	..
Aust.Mercf.p	6½	..	Hudson's B.	37⅜	..
Brit. N.Born.	7/0	..	Kassala Cot.	7/9	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/9	..	N.Z.L. & M.	99	..
Cordova	2/0	..	Sudan Plants	2¾	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	13/3	..	L. Asiatic	4/0*	..
An.-Dutch	29/3	+3d	Lumut	34/9	..
An.-Java	2/4½	−1½d	Malacca	1¼	−1⅛
An.-Malay	12/6*	..	Malayalam	23/0	..
Bah. Lias	22/6	..	Mendaris	13/9	−9d
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅜16	+1⅛	Merliman	2/3	..
Batu Tiga	1¼	..	Pataling	1⅛32*	..
Bertam(Ord.)	3/9	−1½d	Perak	2/6	+1½d
Bukit Mert'm	2/6	..	Rembau Jelei	21/3	..
Castlefield	5/3	..	Rubber Tst.	32/0*	−1½d
Cons. Malay	3/9	..	Sarawak	1/10½	..
Duff Devt.	9/32	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic	1/10½	..	Sennah	1⅛	..
Grand Cent.	23/32	..	Sialang	1⅛32	..
Gula Kalump	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	¾	..
Highlands	1⅜	..	Sum. Para	2/9	..
Java Invest.	1⅛32	..	Tandjong	1⅜16	..
Java United	1¼	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	..
Jugra&Darvey	12/9	..	Tapah&Slim	1⅜16	−32
Kapar Para	22/6	..	U. Serdang	3/3	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅛16	..	U. Sua Il'g	2⅛16	..
Labu	1⅞16	..	U. Sumatra	1/7½	..
Laundron	10/6*	+6d	U. Temiang	1/10½	..
Linggi	1⅛32	..	Vallambrosa	10/3	..

TEA

Amal. Est.	19⅛	..	East'n Prod.	3⅛16	..
An.-Ceylon	1⅛32	..	Empire	1⅛16	..
Assam Co.	1⅛32	..	Galaha	2⅜16	..
AssamFront.	20/0	+3d	Imperial Tea	1¼	..
Bogaw'lawa	5⅜	..	Jhanzie	2⅜16	..
Brahmap'tra	28	..	Jokai	3¼	..
Brit. Indian	2⅜16	..	Jorehaut	3⅜16	−9d
Budla Beta	66/3	..	Lanka Plant.	40/0	..
Carolina	5	..	Lebong	4⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	5	..	Lungla	12/0	..
Chargola	11/0	−3d	Makum	11⅛16	..
Chubwa	2⅜16	..	Nedeem	1⅜32	..
Cons. T. & L.	2⅛16	..	NewDimbula	6	..
Darjeeling	21⅛*	..	NuwaraEliya	5⅝	..
Darj. Cons.	3⅜16	..	Pabbojan	4⅞	..
Deundi	15/0	..	Scot.Tea & L.	58/6	+6d
Dooars	50/0	..	Singlo	2¼	..
DoomDooma	4⅛16	+1⅛32	Travancore	2⅜16	..
East'nAssam	3⅜16	..	Upper Assam	1⅞	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	19/0	−3d	Lobitos	29⅛	−1⅛32
A.-Egypt., B	2⅜16	..	Mex. Eagle	12/10½	..
A.-Persian	4⅜32	−1⅛32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin.	1¼32	..	Phoenix, Utah	11/9	..
Attock	1¼	..	R. Dutch	35⅛	..
Brit. Borneo	10/9	..	Shell	42

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 27

Brit. Aceiate Silk, -/9††
Brit. Automatic, 1/- 0/10½ 1/- 0/9 1/-
Do., Def., 2/6
Brit. Bemrol and Coal Dis., Defd., 1/0½ -/0½ -/1 -/1
British Can, 41/3†† 3/6 2/6 3/- 2/6 -/6 2/- -/3 -/9 1/5 3/6 4/-
Brit. Celanese, 14/9 -/3½
Brit. Cement Prod., -/6†† -/8††
Do., Defd., -/1½††
Brit. Dardelet Threadlock, "B," 15/- -/3 17/3 -/3 -/3 15/6
Brit. Electric Transformer, 6/9
Brit. Goodrich Rubber, 7½% Pref., 19/6 -/9
Brit. Homoshone, 1/3†† -/2½†† -/3 -/3
Brit. Indestructo Glass, -/11¼ -/11½ -/11¼ -/10½ -/11 -/11¼ -/10½ 1/0¼
Brit. Internatl. Pictures, 8% Pref., 16/3
Brit. Ud. Shoe Mach., 6% Pref., 21/6††
Broughton Copper, -/7½
Bruff Book (The), 16/9
Burton (Montague), 7% Pref., 16/6
Canning Town Glass, 2/11¼ 3/-
Carlton Hotels, 5/6†† -/6 -/11½
Do., 12½ Pref., 4/- 4/- 3/11½††
Carter, 2/7½ -/7½
Do., 7½% Pfdg. Prefce., 23/3
Do., 7½% Pfdg. Pref., 17/3
Civil Service Co-op., 6/- 4/-
Do., 7% Prefce., 60/-
Combined Pulp and Paper, 2/10½
Do., Def.
Continuous Gramophones, -/9
Criterion Restaurants, 7% (Reg.) Debs., 101½ ½
Crittall and Bicknell, 6½% Deb., 98½ 4½ ½
Cyprus Asbestos, Prefd. Ptg., 5/3†† -/6
Daily Mirror, 22/3 1/10½ 2/- -/1½ 1/9 2/- 1/9 2/3 1/10½
-/9 -/10½ -/10½ 2/- -/3 2/-½
Davies Bros., 2/4½ -/7½
Dawson Ptgs., Pref., 20/-
De Havilland Aircraft, 32/10½ 2/- -/9†† 3/3‡ 1/9 3/3‡
-/10½ -/9
Decca Record, 4/1½ 4/- 4/- -/1½
Do., 7% Prefce., 6/6 -/6 6/-††
Dermatine, 16/9††
Dickenson, -/6
Drage's, 5/-‡ -/3
Drug Incorp., 84½‡
Dulcette-Polyphon, 8% Prefd., 11/6
Dunlop, 38/- 37/-
Edison Bell, 18/- -/6 18/- -/1½ 18/- 17/2½
Edison Bell (Internat.), 8/1½ -/3 7/7½ 8/4½ -/1½
Electrolux, R.," -/6
Ely-Trust Cas, Ptd., 4/6
Enfield Cable, New, 84/-‡
Everite, 1/-†† 1/-
Fairey Aviation, 19/6 14/-
Fisher's Foils, -/11¼ 1/- 1/-
Ford Motors, 75/- 4/8½
Ford Paper Mills, 15/4½††
Fortnum and Mason, 81/3 -/10½ 2/6 1/10½ 2/6
Gamage (A. W.), 51/-‡ Pref., 14/6‡
Gen. Theatre Corp., 6% Deb., 85½
General Tobacco, 1/3 -/3
Gifford Motor, 16/3 -/3 -/7½
Goodies, New, 5/-††
Goodlass Wall, 7½% 4/- 3/6 4/-
Guy Motors, 17/9 -/9 16/6 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/7½
Hackney Furnishing, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 10/- -/4½ -/4½
Hampshire, 10/6 2/6
Hampton & Pts. Pref., 10/11½ 10/-
Hector Whaling, 35/7½ 7/6
Henlys, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 16/11½ -/3 -/3
Imp. Smelting Corp., 6/-
Do., 6½% Pref., 20/11½
India Tire and Rubber, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 25/-
Do., Defd., 9/- 8/11¼ 9/-
Internat. Bitumen Emulsions, 7/-
Internat. Nickel of Canada, 84½‡ 1½ 1½ 1½ 7½†† 4
1½ 1½ 4 1½ 1½†† 4 1½ 1½ 1½ 4 1½ 1½ 4½††
Internatl. Tea Stores, New 7%, fully pd., 23/11½ -/4½
Johnson and Nephew, 7% Pref., 18/6
Jones (E. R.), 17/11½ -/6
Jurgens (Anton) "A" Pref., 20/7½
Kosmosoil Universal, -/6½ -/7½
Lewis and Manchester, 7/-
Lewis and Peat, 7½% Pref., 11/6 12/- 12/-
Lewis's Investment Trust, 5/- -/11½ -/11½
Leyland Motors, 14/6 4/- -/9 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/7½
Do., 7½% Pref., 25/-
Lond. and Prov. Sporting News Ag., 11/- 10/7½ -/3 -/10½
-/9 -/6 -/5½ -/7½ -/10½ -/5½ 4/6 -/6 2/-½ -/9 -/6
Lond. and Southern Arcades Cinemas, 1/3½ -/3¼
Low Temp. Carbonization, 1/0¼ 0/11½ 1/- 1/-
Machine Made Sales, 3/3
Machine Tunnelling Defd., 8/-†† -/6 -/6
Maidenhead Brick, 6/6 -/6
Malkin Tiles, 2/9 -/3½ -/6
Matchless Motor Cycles, 5/7½†† -/9 -/6
Mediafilm, 1/-
Do., Prefd., 4/11½
Metrovole Ind., 1/2
Do., 7% Pfg. Pref., 2/6 -/6
Meurisse, 4/3
Millett's Stores, Defd., -/7¼
Motor Fuel Prop., -/9 -/11½
Movlecolor, -/7½ -/7½
Mulliners (Holdings), -/3
Do., 10% Prefd., 2/4½
Munro, 10% Pref., 8/6 -/9 -/10½ 5/- 2/6‡ 4/6 -/9 5/3‡ 4/3
-/9 5/- 4/3 4/- -/9 5/- 4/9 -/10½ 5/3‡ 4/- -/10½ -/3 -/6
Do., New, fully pd., 43/4½
Nat. Flying Ser., 1st Deb., 103 ½
Nat. Smelting 7% Deb., 103½
Nat. Ud. Laundries, 10% "A" Pref., 3/7 -/7
Nat. Sag, 39/4½ -/4½ 8/6
New Beeston Cycle, 1/6 -/6 -/6‡
New Merton Board Mills, 7% Pref., 19/7½
Non-Inflammable Film, 3/9 -/6
Northcliffe Newspapers, 5½% Deb., 98½‡ ¼
Nyerre-Art Silk, 1/7¼
O'Cedar, 8% Ptg. Pref., 16/-
Odhams Press, 6/7½ -/7½ -/4½
Do., 7½% Pref., 20/6
Olympia, 5/3‡
Do., 7% Pref., 19/-
Ormiston & Smith, 18/- -/3 12/-
Do., Defd., 1/0½
Oxford and Shipton Cement, 9/3
Pass and Joyce, 6/- 5/10½
Petrol Refining Defd., 2/-
Do., 8% Pfg. Prefd., 5/5¼
Phillip's Incandescent Lamp Holding Co., 85/6 -/9
Phillips (Godfrey), 21/6 10/-
Phosferine, 5% Ptg., 16/3
Photomaton Parent Corp., -/3 -/7½
Piccadilly Theatre, 1/- -/7½
Pinnock's Tailors, 4/3‡ 4/6
Powe (Hector), 2/-
Public Benefit Boot, Pref. (6%), 18/9
Pyle Radio, 8% Pt., 21/6 21/- 1/- -/5 -/6
Do., Defd., 7/6 -/3 -/6‡ -/6 -/3½
Quickstep, 1/6
Radiolite's Mantle Prod., 2/-
Radiolite's Edible Prod., 2/-
Randall, 12/3½ -/6 -/3 -/6
Rawlplug, 7½% Pref., 20/7½
Rayleck Fabrics, -/1½
Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 2/-
Redfern's Rubber, 6/3 -/4½ -/7½ -/9
Reed (Austin), 68/1½ 7/9½
Rowntree, 7% Pref., 22/6††
Rubber Growers' Assn., 21/3
Scribbans, 14/- 14/-
Selecta Gramophones, 2/6
Sherlock's Pyke's Prefd., 20/9††
Smith (Stephen), 6/9
Smith's (Mence), 10% Pref., 22/- -/6‡
Smith's Potato Crisps, 8/9 -/9 9/- 8/10½ 9/- 8/10½ -/9
-/10½ -/9 -/10½
Solidol Chemical (France), -/2††
Sternol, 6% Ptg. Prefd., 5/7½
Sundial Pictures, 6% Pref., 1/-
Surrey Brick, 5% Prefd., 18/9 -/9
Symons, 1/10½ -/11¼
Tarfred, 9% Ptg. Pref., 1/10½"-/10½
Tate and Lyle, 5% Deb., 105¾ 2 2¼
Taylors' (London), 7½% Prefd., New, 10/- pd., 8/3 -/5¼
Do., Def., 2/2 -/2½
Telephone Rentals, 3/1½
Thames Side, 17/3
Tilling-Stevens Motors, 12/6‡
Tobacco Securities, £100 of 4½, 305‡ 7
Do., £100 of 5½, 440‡ 40‡
Tomazos (Bearer Certs. S. Japhet and Co.), 15/-‡††
Torbay Paint, 35/7½††
Transparent Paper, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 7/6¼ -/6¼
Do., 41/2% Pref., 8/-
Tricket Glass (Reg.), 44/9†† 4/- 5/7½ 4/9 5/- 5/- 3/1½
5/7½ -/7½ -/5¼ 4/4½ 5/5 5/7½ 5/- 2/6 3/1½ -/9 -/9 2/6
2/6 3/9
Trustees, Exec. and Finance, 8% Pref., 20/7½
Tube Sec. Ser. Prefd., 10/-
Tunbridge Tyre, 4/- -/1½
Underwear, New (as at 30/6, 15/- pd.), 12/4½†† -/6 -/7½
-/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/9 -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., no. 1, 57/6††
Ud. Caterers, -/4½
Do., 8% Pref., 3/9
Ud. Clothiers, 20/6
Ud. Match, 8% Pfg. Pref., 11/-
Do., Def., 2/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/9 -/1½
Ud. Molasses, New, 7%, 2/7½ 1/3‡ -/3 2/6 1/3 2/6 1/3‡ -/3
-/10½ 2/3‡
Ud. Oil Imp., 4/10½
U.S. Rubber, 31
Victoria Wine, 7/3‡
Wallis, 7% Pref., 18/9††
Webb's Crystal Glass, 1/10½
Wembley Stadium, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 17/9
Do., 7% Pref., 20/6
West Ham Ground Racecourse, Defd., 1/6
Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal, 23/-
Whitbread, "A" Def., 97 7 1½ 7‡
Whites (Timothy), 7½% Pfd. (as. at 20/6, 10/6 pd.), 10/9 -/9
Do., Def., 2/6 -/6½ -/6
Wiggins (Hammersmith), 7½% Pref., 2/6 -/5¼
Wiggins (Teape), 20/6††
Do., 5½% Deb., 98½††† 1½ 1½††† ¼
Do., (as. at 95, pfd-pd.), 1½ 1 pm
Wrythe Motor & Marine Industries, 18/1½
Yeates, 1/- 0/11
Do., 8% Ptg. Pref., 17/11½
Zinc Manufac., "A," 5/6†† 5/-‡

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Adelaide, 5½% Cons. Deb., 100‡ 100
Barcelona Tract., 35¼
Do., 6½% Prior Lien Bds., 105 5
Bournemouth and Poole, 57/6†† -/3 -/3
Do., 10/-
Calcutta, 47/9 8/- 7/9
Charing Cross, 27/10½
Do., 7½% Pref., 18/4½ 17/4½
Chelsea, 26/7½
City of Lond., 33/10½
Co. of Lond., 47/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 5½ Pref., 22/10½
Fife, 12/-
Lancashire, 26/-
Do., 7% Ptpg. Pref., 27/3 -/3
Lhanelly and Dist., 15/10½
Lond. Elect., 29/6
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 100‡ ½ ½ ½ ½ 99½ 100½
Metropolitan, 40/9 40/- -/9 -/9 -/3¼
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/10½
Mid Counties, 27/9
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9
Montreal, 132‡
Newcastle and Dist., 25/3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/7½
Do., 5% Pref. (Ptpg.), 19/11½ -/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/9
Nth. Metropolitan, 47/3
Northampton, 47/-
Provincial, 7% Pt. Deb., 100¾ ¼
Power-Corp. of Canada, 86
Quebec, 5% Reg. Deb., Ser. "A," 98
River Plate, 205½
Shanks and Pall Mall, 27/3 -/3 8/6
Scottish, 28/9 -/6
Shropshire, Worces., and Staffs., 6% Pref., 22/10½
Tokio, 6% Bds., 93¼†† ⅞†† 4½ ¼ 4 ¼ ¼ 4 ¼ 93¼
Urban, 25/-
Yorkshire Fuels and Transvaal, 62/9¼
Do., Pref., 33/10½
Vorarlberger Illwerke Aktiengesellschaft, 6% Bds., 88½
Whitehall, 7½%, Pref., 24/9 -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 102½‡ ¼
Yorkshire, 6% Pref., 23½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Planet, 10/- pd., 24/6
Prudential, New "A," fully pd., 21¾ 21¾ 11⅜⅛ 7¾ 21¾ ⅛

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Abbots Investment, 17/9
Alliss Investment, 5% Pref., 84½
Alliance Investment, Defd., 200 1½
Alliance Trust, Inv. and Gen., 5% Prefd., 91¼ ½
Do., Defd., 234½ ½
Anglo-Celtic, 5% Deb., 97‡
Atlas Electric and Gen., 27/9 -/3 -/4½ 7/-‡ 7/-‡ -/4½ -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 24/3 4/-‡ 4/-‡ -/7½ -/3
Bankers' Investment, 4½% Prefd., 84½†† 4†† 2½††
-/4½
British Assets, 37/6
Canadian and Foreign, 27/4½ -/5¼
Do., 5½% Pref., 19/4½
Capital and Nat., 5% Deb., 93½ ⅜
Consolidated, 5½% Pref., 86‡
Continental and Industrial, 5½% Prefd., 97½ ½
Continental Union, 111††
Debenture Corp., 185††
Foreign, Amer., and Gen., 5% Prefd., 91‡ 3 3
Do., Defd., 186‡
Foreign and Col., 5% Deb., 96½ ½‡
Gordon, 19/- 19/-
Friars, 21/6 -/6
Globe Telegraph, 6% Pref., 111¼†† 10‡ 11 11 103½
Govmts. Sh. and other Sec., 5% Pref., 86½
Do., 5% Deb., 101-50‡ ½ ½ 4
Indian and Gen., Defd., 326
Do., 4½% Deb., 80‡
Industrial and Gen., 360 57
Do., 4½% Pref., 84
Internat. Financial, 5% Deb., 86‡
Investment Corp., Defd., 482 80
Lake View, 24/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 95
Lond. and N. Yk., 267††
Mercantile, 341 1
Do., 4% Deb., 76½ 7½
Investment Corp. of Canada, 41½% Deb., 72½ 2
Law Deb. Corp., 70/3
Law Reversionary Int. Soc., 4% Deb., 68½ 8
Lond. and S. American Invest., 5% Pref., 16/-††
Lond. Prop. Invest. "A," £5/4/3 2½
Malayan Rubber, 6% Deb., 71†† 4 4
Manitoba and N.W. Land, 16/3
Mercantile Marine Fin., 6/8½†† -/9††
Metro. Housing Corp., 19/6 -/4½ -/9 -/4½
Mexican Ccnt. Rly. Securities, 4% B Deb., 25/-
N. Zealand Loan and Merc., 6½% Pref., 101¼
Parent T. and Finance, 8% 3/-‡
Do., Defd., 1/7½ 2/- 2/- 1/6‡
Peruvian Corp., 8½ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ½ ¼
Do., 5% Pref., 50 49½‡ 8¾ 9
Do., 6% Debs., 94 4
Rio Negro, 14/3 -/3
Rubber Plants, Invest. T., 32/11½ -/3 2/-
Sabah Estates, 34/4½
S. African and Gen., 5% Deb., 70‡ 1‡
S. African Gold Trt., 25/3¼ 5/- 5/- 5/-
Sudan Plants, Synd., 54/4½ -/4½ 5/- 4/4½ 5/-
Warner Estate, 5% Pref., 15/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Consd., 5% Inc. Deb., 19 19
Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 75/- 2/6
Anglo-Oriental Mining, 5/-‡
Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 14/-‡
Bankers' Prop., 17/4½
Brazil Cattle and Packing, ½‡
Do., Unsecured Debs., 56‡
Brit. Cent. Africa, 2/-‡
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 842½†† 3¼
C.I.R.P. Invest. (25% pd.), 27/12½ 5/7½ -/7½†† 6/3 7/-]
Carmelite, 2/0½
Chartered of S. Paulo Impts., 10/3 10/-
Do., 7½% Pfd., 17/3
Civil Service Co-op., 6/- 4/-
Do., 7% Prefce., 60‡
Combined Pulp and Paper, 2/10½
Do., Def.
Continuous Gramophones, -/9
Criterion Restaurants, 7% (Reg.) Debs., 101½ ½
Crittall and Bicknell, 6½% Deb., 98½ 4½ ½
Cyprus Asbestos, Prefd. Ptg., 5/3†† -/6
Daily Mirror, 22/3 1/10½ 2/- -/1½ 1/9 2/- 1/9 2/3 1/10½
-/9 -/10½ -/10½ 2/- -/3 2/-‡
Davies Bros., 2/4½ -/7½
Dawson Ptgs., Pref., 20/6
De Havilland Aircraft, 32/10½ 2/- -/9†† 3/3‡ 1/9 3/3‡
-/10½ -/9
Decca Record, 4/1½ 4/- 4/- -/1½
Do., 7% Prefce., 6/6 -/6 6/-††
Dermatine, 16/9††
Dickenson, -/6
Drage's, 5/-‡ -/3
Drug Incorp., 84½‡
Dulcette-Polyphon, 8% Prefd., 11/6
Dunlop, 38/- 37/-
Edison Bell, 18/- -/6 18/- -/1½ 18/- 17/2½
Edison Bell (Internat.), 8/1½ -/3 7/7½ 8/4½ -/1½
Electrolux, R.," -/6
Ely-Trust Cas, Ptd., 4/6
Enfield Cable, New, 84/-‡
Everite, 1/-†† 1/-
Fairey Aviation, 19/6 14/-
Fisher's Foils, -/11¼ 1/- 1/-
Ford Motors, 75/- 4/8½
Ford Paper Mills, 15/4½††
Fortnum and Mason, 81/3 -/10½ 2/6 1/10½ 2/6
Gamage (A. W.), 51/-‡ Pref., 14/6‡
Gen. Theatre Corp., 6% Deb., 85½
General Tobacco, 1/3 -/3
Gifford Motor, 16/3 -/3 -/7½
Goodies, New, 5/-††
Goodlass Wall, 7½% 4/- 3/6 4/-
Guy Motors, 17/9 -/9 16/6 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/7½
Hackney Furnishing, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 10/- -/4½ -/4½
Hampshire, 10/6 2/6
Hampton & Pts. Pref., 10/11½ 10/-
Hector Whaling, 35/7½ 7/6
Henlys, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 16/11½ -/3 -/3
Imp. Smelting Corp., 6/-
Do., 6½% Pref., 20/11½
India Tire and Rubber, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 25/-
Do., Defd., 9/- 8/11¼ 9/-
Internat. Bitumen Emulsions, 7/-
Internat. Nickel of Canada, 84½‡ 1½ 1½ 1½ 7½†† 4
1½ 1½ 4 1½ 1½†† 4 1½ 1½ 1½ 4 1½ 1½ 4½††
Internatl. Tea Stores, New 7%, fully pd., 23/11½ -/4½
Johnson and Nephew, 7% Pref., 18/6
Jones (E. R.), 17/11½ -/6
Jurgens (Anton) "A" Pref., 20/7½
Kosmosoil Universal, -/6½ -/7½
Lewis and Manchester, 7/-
Lewis and Peat, 7½% Pref., 11/6 12/- 12/-
Lewis's Investment Trust, 5/- -/11½ -/11½
Leyland Motors, 14/6 4/- -/9 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/7½
Do., 7½% Pref., 25/-
Lond. and Prov. Sporting News Ag., 11/- 10/7½ -/3 -/10½
-/9 -/6 -/5½ -/7½ -/10½ -/5½ 4/6 -/6 2/-½ -/9 -/6
Lond. and Southern Arcades Cinemas, 1/3½ -/3¼
Low Temp. Carbonization, 1/0¼ 0/11½ 1/- 1/-
Machine Made Sales, 3/3
Machine Tunnelling Defd., 8/-†† -/6 -/6
Maidenhead Brick, 6/6 -/6
Malkin Tiles, 2/9 -/3½ -/6
Matchless Motor Cycles, 5/7½†† -/9 -/6
Mediafilm, 1/-
Do., Prefd., 4/11½
Metrovole Ind., 1/2
Do., 7% Ptg. Pref., 2/6 -/6
Meurisse, 4/3
Millett's Stores, Defd., -/7¼
Motor Fuel Prop., -/9 -/11½
Movlecolor, -/7½ -/7½
Mulliners (Holdings), -/3
Do., 10% Prefd., 2/4½
Munro, 10% Pref., 8/6 -/9 -/10½ 5/- 2/6‡ 4/6 -/9 5/3‡ 4/3
-/9 5/- 4/3 4/- -/9 5/- 4/9 -/10½ 5/3‡ 4/- -/10½ -/3 -/6
Do., New, fully pd., 43/4½
Nat. Flying Ser., 1st Deb., 103 ½
Nat. Smelting 7% Deb., 103½
Nat. Ud. Laundries, 10% "A" Pref., 3/7 -/7
Nat. Sag, 39/4½ -/4½ 8/6
New Beeston Cycle, 1/6 -/6 -/6‡
New Merton Board Mills, 7% Pref., 19/7½
Non-Inflammable Film, 3/9 -/6
Northcliffe Newspapers, 5½% Deb., 98½‡ ¼
Nyerre-Art Silk, 1/7¼
O'Cedar, 8% Ptg. Pref., 16/-
Odhams Press, 6/7½ -/7½ -/4½
Do., 7½% Pref., 20/6
Olympia, 5/3‡
Do., 7% Pref., 19/-
Ormiston & Smith, 18/- -/3 12/-
Do., Defd., 1/0½
Oxford and Shipton Cement, 9/3
Pass and Joyce, 6/- 5/10½
Petrol Refining Defd., 2/-
Do., 8% Ptg. Prefd., 5/5¼
Phillip's Incandescent Lamp Holding Co., 85/6 -/9
Phillips (Godfrey), 21/6 10/-
Phosferine, 5% Ptg., 16/3
Photomaton Parent Corp., -/3 -/7½
Piccadilly Theatre, 1/- -/7½
Pinnock's Tailors, 4/3‡ 4/6
Powe (Hector), 2/-
Public Benefit Boot, Pref. (6%), 18/9
Pyle Radio, 8% Pt., 21/6 21/- 1/- -/5 -/6
Do., Defd., 7/6 -/3 -/6‡ -/6 -/3½
Quickstep, 1/6
Radiolite's Mantle Prod., 2/-
Radiolite's Edible Prod., 2/-
Randall, 12/3½ -/6 -/3 -/6
Rawlplug, 7½% Pref., 20/7½
Rayleck Fabrics, -/1½
Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 2/-
Redfern's Rubber, 6/3 -/4½ -/7½ -/9
Reed (Austin), 68/1½ 7/9½
Rowntree, 7% Pref., 22/6††
Rubber Growers' Assn., 21/3
Scribbans, 14/- 14/-
Selecta Gramophones, 2/6
Sherlock's Pyke's Prefd., 20/9††
Smith (Stephen), 6/9
Smith's (Mence), 10% Pref., 22/- -/6‡
Smith's Potato Crisps, 8/9 -/9 9/- 8/10½ 9/- 8/10½ -/9
-/10½ -/9 -/10½
Solidol Chemical (France), -/2††
Sternol, 6% Ptg. Prefd., 5/7½
Sundial Pictures, 6% Pref., 1/-
Surrey Brick, 5% Prefd., 18/9 -/9
Symons, 1/10½ -/11¼
Tarfred, 9% Ptg. Pref., 1/10½"-/10½
Tate and Lyle, 5% Deb., 105¾ 2 2¼
Taylors' (London), 7½% Prefd., New, 10/- pd., 8/3 -/5¼
Do., Def., 2/2 -/2½
Telephone Rentals, 3/1½
Thames Side, 17/3
Tilling-Stevens Motors, 12/6‡
Tobacco Securities, £100 of 4½, 305‡ 7
Do., £100 of 5½, 440‡ 40‡
Tomazos (Bearer Certs. S. Japhet and Co.), 15/-‡††
Torbay Paint, 35/7½††
Transparent Paper, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 7/6¼ -/6¼
Do., 41/2% Pref., 8/-
Tricket Glass (Reg.), 44/9†† 4/- 5/7½ 4/9 5/- 5/- 3/1½
5/7½ -/7½ -/5¼ 4/4½ 5/5 5/7½ 5/- 2/6 3/1½ -/9 -/9 2/6
2/6 3/9
Trustees, Exec. and Finance, 8% Pref., 20/7½
Tube Sec. Ser. Prefd., 10/-
Tunbridge Tyre, 4/- -/1½
Underwear, New (as. at 30/6, 15/- pd.), 12/4½†† -/6 -/7½
-/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/9 -/4½
Do., New, 7% Pref., no. 1, 57/6††
Ud. Caterers, -/4½
Do., 8% Pref., 3/9
Ud. Clothiers, 20/6
Ud. Match, 8% Pfg. Pref., 11/-
Do., Def., 2/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/9 -/1½
Ud. Molasses, New, 7%, 2/7½ 1/3‡ -/3 2/6 1/3 2/6 1/3‡ -/3
-/10½ 2/3‡
Ud. Oil Imp., 4/10½
U.S. Rubber, 31
Victoria Wine, 7/3‡
Wallis, 7% Pref., 18/9††
Webb's Crystal Glass, 1/10½
Wembley Stadium, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 17/9
Do., 7% Pref., 20/6
West Ham Ground Racecourse, Defd., 1/6
Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal, 23/-
Whitbread, "A" Def., 97 7 1½ 7‡
Whites (Timothy), 7½% Pfd. (as. at 20/6, 10/6 pd.), 10/9 -/9
Do., Def., 2/6 -/6½ -/6
Wiggins (Hammersmith), 7½% Pref., 2/6 -/5¼
Wiggins (Teape), 20/6††
Do., 5½% Deb., 98½††† 1½ 1½††† ¼
Do., (as. at 95, pfd-pd.), 1½ 1 pm
Wrythe Motor & Marine Industries, 18/1½
Yeates, 1/- 0/11
Do., 8% Ptg. Pref., 17/11½
Zinc Manufac., "A," 5/6†† 5/-‡

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Adelaide, 5½% Cons. Deb., 100‡ 100
Barcelona Tract., 35¼
Do., 6½% Prior Lien Bds., 105 5
Bournemouth and Poole, 57/6†† -/3 -/3
Do., 10/-
Calcutta, 47/9 8/- 7/9
Charing Cross, 27/10½
Do., 7½% Pref., 18/4½ 17/4½
Chelsea, 26/7½
City of Lond., 33/10½
Co. of Lond., 47/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 5½ Pref., 22/10½
Fife, 12/-
Lancashire, 26/-
Do., 7% Ptpg. Pref., 27/3 -/3
Llanelly and Dist., 15/10½
Lond. Elect., 29/6
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 100‡ ½ ½ ½ ½ 99½ 100½
Metropolitan, 40/9 40/- -/9 -/9 -/3¼
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/10½
Mid Counties, 27/9
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9
Montreal, 132‡
Newcastle and Dist., 25/3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/7½
Do., 5% Pref. (Ptpg.), 19/11½ -/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/9
Nth. Metropolitan, 47/3
Northampton, 47/-
Provincial, 7% Pt. Deb., 100¾ ¼
Power-Corp. of Canada, 86
Quebec, 5% Reg. Deb., Ser. "A," 98
River Plate, 205½
Shanks and Pall Mall, 27/3 -/3 8/6
Scottish, 28/9 -/6
Shropshire, Worces., and Staffs., 6% Pref., 22/10½
Tokio, 6% Bds., 93¼†† ⅞†† 4½ ¼ 4 ¼ ¼ 4 ¼ 93¼
Urban, 25/-
Yorkshire Fuels and Transvaal, 62/9¼
Do., Pref., 33/10½
Vorarlberger Illwerke Aktiengesellschaft, 6% Bds., 88½
Whitehall, 7½%, Pref., 24/9 -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 102½‡ ¼
Yorkshire, 6% Pref., 23½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Altinchan, Defd., 15/7½††
Brit. Power and Light, 14/- 14/- -/4½
Chiswick, 54/-
N. American, 8128 5‡ 6½ 5½
Nth. Metro. Elec. Power Supply, 5½% Deb., 104½
Notting Hill, 7
Scottish Power, New (as. at 27/-, 10/- pd.), 10/10½
W. Gloucestershire, 5½% Deb., 98½

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND, AND PROPERTY

Anglo-French Expl., 16/3 15/-
Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 6% Bds., 103½
Anglo-Scottish Amer., 15/6
Argentine Eastern, 7/3 -/3
Argentine Est. of Bovril, 6% Pref., 18/-
Argentine Southern, 19/9 -/9
Assd. Lond. Props., 18/11½ -/11½
Australian Agricultural, 66/3 3/9
Australian Mercantile, partly pd., 92/6 90/-
Borneo, 21/9
Brit. S. Africa Co., Reg., 37/-†† 6/9‡ -/10½ -/9 -/10½
-/9½ -/10½ -/9
Canadian and Fgn. Securities, 6% Deb., 101 1
Charterhouse Inv., 24/9
Chosen Corp., 7/6 -/6
City of London Real, 18/9 -/10½ -/6 -/9
Cordova, Inc. 5th., 84
Covent Garden, Defd., 2/6 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 21/6 -/11½
Do., 6% Deb., 110‡
Forestal Land, 13/3
Hudson's Bay, 27/6 8/11½ 6/3 7/6 8/11½
Do., 5% Pref., 5½ 5 5½
Hydraulic (Deccan), 22/6

8th. Amer. Copper, 1/7½
Southn. Malayan Tin, 14/3 -/6
Spassky Copper, -/3‡
Tekka Malaya Dredging, 5/11½
Tekka, 18/9
Tenengor, 15/-†† 16/- 16/-
Temoh, 21/3
Titan, 22/6†† -/9†† -/6 -/9 -/9 1/10½ -/3 -/10½ -/9 -/4½
Trepca, 8/5¼
Venture Trust, 5/9
Vipond Consolidated, 4/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 15/-††
Amalgamated Trust, 19/-‡
Anglo-Amer. Corp. of S. Africa, 26/- -/3
Do., 6% Pfd., 99‡
Brakpan Mines, 52/9‡ 3/1½ -/11½
Bwana M'Kubwa, 17/- 16/10½ 17/1½ 16/10½ 17/- -/1½
16/6 17/- 16/10½ 17/1½ 16/9 -/10½‡ -/9
Cam and Motor, 20/-
Central Mining and Inv. (Bearer), 17/15/16
Charterland and Gen. Expl., 6% Prefce., 78‡
City Deep, 5/6 -/6
Cons. Diamond S. W. Africa, 11/- 11/- -/11½ -/11½
Do., 7½% Pref., 8/-
Daggafontein, Opt. Certs., 4/9 -/9 -/9
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 10/1½
E. Rand Proprietary, 9/6†† -/3 -/6
Geldenhuis Deep, 6/3 -/3½
Gen. Mining and Finance Corp., 13/1½ -/1½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 9/- -/3¼ -/3
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 35/6 -/6
Henderson's Transvaal, 3/- 2/10½‡ 3/1½
Jo'burg Consolidated, 39/9 -/10½ 8/9‡
Knight's, 8/7½
Langlaagte Estate, 22/7½ -/9
Loanswa Concessions, 5/3
Lomah, -/6
Lonely Reef, 19/6¼
Meyer and Charlton, 11/3 13/-‡
Modderfontein B, 14/11½
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 26/- 5/6 3/6‡
N'Changa Copper, 77/6†† 6/3 5/- 7/6 -/6 5/7½ 5/- 4/8¼
5/- 4/4½ 7/6 4 0¾ 6/10½†† -/3††
New Modderfontein, 81/10½ -/10½
New State Areas, 35/- 6/3 5/7½
Oceana Cons., 1/2 -/3 -/2½
Potgietersrust Plat., 1/8 -/7½‡ -/7½‡ -/9½ -/10 -/9
Premier, Pref. (Bearer), 80/-††
Rand Mines, 60/7½
Randfontein Estates, 5/-‡ -/7½ -/7½‡ -/7½ -/9
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2/- 3/- -/3 -/11½ -/11½
Rhodesia Copper and Gen., 2/10½‡
Rhodesian Anglo Amer., 29/4½ 8/9 9/4½ 8/9
Rhodesian Congo Border, 19/16 1/-†† 1/- 1/4
Rhodesian Corp., 2/9¼ 1/10½ -/8¼‡ -/10½
Roan Antelope, 25/7½ 6/6 -/6 5/7½ 6/3 5/11¼
Robinson Deep, "B," 8/6 -/6 -/8¼ -/7½ -/5¼ -/6 -/7½
-/7½ -/6¼ -/6¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Simmer and Jack, 2/5¼‡
S. African Townships, 8/4½
Springs, 65/3‡ 4/6
Sub Nigel 39/4½ 40/3 -/3 -/3¼
Tanganyika Goldfields, 1/-‡
Van Ryn Deep, 32/3‡
Wankie, 2/- 2/6 3/-
West Rand Cons., 5/10½ -/10½
West Springs, 14/-†† 13/9
Willoughby's Cons., 8/-‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Amari, -/7½††
Anglo-Nigerian, 1/-
Ariston, 2/4½
Assd. Tin Nigeria, 6/- 5/10½ 5/-‡ 6/11½ -/11½ -/11½ 5/7½‡
Jantar Nigeria, 1/7½ -/6 -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/6
Naraguta Alluvial, 1/-†† -/7½†† -/7½††
Naraguta (Nigeria), 7/6‡ -/6‡
W. African Diam., 3/7½ -/9

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 65/- 4/4½ 3/11½ -/11½ 4/- -/6 5/- 4/- 3/9 5/- 3/9
-/3 -/4½†† 3/11½
New Tamarugal, 1/-‡
Rosario, 4/-†† -/7½ -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro Corp., 87½ 1½ 1½

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Anglo-American, 1½% Deb. (1930-37), 101¾ ⅜
Anglo-Ecuadorian, 19/- 18/10½ 19/- 18/9 -/9
Anglo-Persian, 91/6†† -/3 -/10½ 2/6 -/6 -/6 -/9¾ 1/10½
2/9¼ 2/- 1/10½ 2/3½ -/9¼
Do., 8% Pref., 26/9¼ -/7½ -/6
Do., 9% 2nd Pref., 29/9
Do., 5% Deb., 99¼†† 9/9
Burmah, 91/-†† 1/- 90/7½ 1/3 90/- -/11¼†† -/3¼ 1/3
-/10½ 90/3¼
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 107½
Do., 8% Pref., 27/6†† -/3††
Do., 5½% Red. Deb., 105††
Canadian Eagle Oil (Bearer), 13/3 -/3 -/2¼ -/3 -/2¼
Do., Pref. (7%), 18/-
Kern River of California, 4/10½ -/10½
Lobitos, 46/10½
Mexican Eagle (Bearer), 12/10½ -/9¼ -/9¾
Do., 7% Pref., 9/-
Phœnix Oil and Transport, £1 shares, 11/7½ -/7½
Do., 1/- shares, 6

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Newly Opened Hotel overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout; bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 9s. 6d. En pension from 3gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished suites and bed rooms; inclusive terms; excellent cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Inspection cordially invited. 'Phone, Western 8755, 8154, 8155.

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OPPOSITE KENSINGTON GARDENS.
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Tariff on application.
W. G. RUSSELL, Manager.

HOTEL REMBRANDT,
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Cuisine unexcelled anywhere in London.
MODERATE CHARGES.
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Under the same management as Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace-road.

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Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards.
EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms. Billiard and Ball Room.
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Ideal position, overlooking Park. Most comfortably furnished throughout. Splendid reception rooms. Central heating. Hot-water radiators in all rooms. Extraordinary arrangements entirely remodelled. Constant supply of hot water in every bed room. Numerous bath rooms, conveniently placed. Electric passenger service lifts to all floors. Garage. Electric lifts.

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A STATELY HOME OF ENGLAND (London 30 minutes). Golf outside the door; 250-acre Park; tennis, hard and grass courts; croquet; dancing, bridge, billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages. All these amenities from 4 guineas per week inclusive.—Write Manageress, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

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Half an hour from the City and West End.
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Luxurious service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free.
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Close to Walmer Castle and Kingsdown Golf Links. Hot and cold running water and gas fires bed rooms. Close sea, delightfully quiet position, in own grounds. Modern terms. Tariff on application.

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Bed rooms with Private Bath and Toilet, Self-contained Suites. Running water and telephones in all bed rooms. Facing due South, overlooking and within 50 yards of the Sea. Perfect cooking. Dancing every Saturday.
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The Hotel that is nearest the Sea.
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Seven shillings a day (8/6 in August).
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A Fine MODERN HOUSE, one of the best in the street; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, fine reception rooms; in excellent condition. Long LEASE for SALE at low ground-rent.

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A Really delightful modern stone-fronted RESIDENCE with passenger lift, central heating; redecorated; suitable for private or professional occupation; two or three rooms can be sublet at over £600 per annum. Trust LEASE for SALE at low price.
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Ten bed rooms, three baths, three reception rooms, hall, &c.; all modern improvements.
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Reasonable Premium.
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Redecorated, Independent Hot Water Supply.
CLOSE to High-street Station.—Excellent RESIDENCE with SOUTH ASPECT, containing five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, and usual offices.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.
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22 YEARS' LEASE at £50 PER ANNUM.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in excellent order; lavatory basins in four bed rooms, independent hot water supply.
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Owner wants to sell lease with or without contents.
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FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with garage; four bed rooms, bath room, double sitting room, dining room; all conveniences. Price, to include fixtures and fittings, ready for occupation, £3,800. Apply ELLOART, SON and INMAN, 40, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

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A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED LOW-BUILT HOUSE.
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(Continued from Page 29)

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No extras.
Utmost comfort and conveniences.
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CHARMING SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, SLOANE-STREET, overlooking garden; tennis; first-class service; rent £140; service 25s. per week.—Phone Sloane 7369.

CHARMING Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, close Westbourne-grove; three rooms, kitchen, bath; £7 monthly.—B., 25, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

CADOGAN HOUSE.
In a delightful position.
CHARMING FLATS in exclusive building, directly facing the extensive gardens of Cadogan-pl. *Three to five quiet bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.*
Luxuriously and conveniently planned, completely equipped with all labour-saving devices.
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CHISWICK.—FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, ½-hour City, West End; constant hot water, telephone; moderate.—Whately, 137, Tarring-road, Worthing.

ONE of the BEST FLATS in WESTMINSTER. CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED FLAT in modern building, central position; large light rooms; just refitted throughout and redecorated; parquet floors and sliding doors to two reception rooms; four good bed rooms, perfectly equipped bath room, and up-to-date kitchen; electric power and gas throughout; passenger and trades lifts; porters day and night. Rent £600, inclusive. New lease.—PALSER and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

FLATS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF LONDON.
Aberdeen Court, Bryanston Court, Clifton Court, Grove Court, Melbury Court, Porchester Court, South Gate, Chantrey House, Grosvenor House, Manor House, Washington House, Bickenhall Mansions, Gordon Mansions, Hertford Mansions, Hyde Park Mansions, Morpeth Mansions, York-place Mansions, and many other well-known mansions.

ALSO FLATS AVAILABLE IN: Cleveland-square, Grosvenor square, Jermyn-street, Lancaster-gate-terrace, Mount-street, Park-street, Park-lane, Ridgmount-gardens, St. James's-street, Weymouth-street, and all other parts of London.
FURNISHED FLATS, HOUSES and SERVICE FLATS a SPECIALITY. LARGE SELECTION AVAILABLE.—APPLY STAFFORD and Co. (HOUSE and FLAT AGENTS), 77, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. Regent 3886.

ST. JAMES'S.
Excellent service. Perfect quietude.
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE FLAT for DISPOSAL; two good bed, two attractive reception, bath; low rent £310 per annum; service extra; no premium; Furnished 15 guineas per week. Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FLAT, Unfurnished, entrance floor, at PRINCE EDWARD-MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (close Kensington Gardens, two stations, and buses); two large reception rooms, hall, five bed rooms, &c.; radiator heating and all modern conveniences. £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FLAT, second floor, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; radiator heating and all modern conveniences; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

Six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7 (adjoining and convenient to station).—An excellent FLAT at pre-War rental can be secured for remainder of good lease. Premium £400, to include fittings; lift and porters. Recommended by Sole Agents,
£210 P.A. 13 A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.) H. R. PRITCHARD and Co.

HAMPSTEAD (high ground near station).—Excellent SELF-CONTAINED UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c. £150 per annum.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD (Fitzjohn's-avenue).—Very fine compact FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; good outlook and newly decorated; three bed, bath room, reception, and kitchen. Rent £220 per annum inclusive. ALSO a SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, slightly smaller, £100 per annum inclusive.—Keys with SALTER, REX and Co., 311, Kentish Town-road, N.W.5. (Hampstead 2042.)

HIGHLY recommended Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, three rooms and dressing room in good repair, private bath; constant hot water; excellent cooking; vacant June 15th; £325, including service. Apply Steward, 6, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

HOLLAND PARK-AVENUE, W.11.—£75 purchases lease at £150 per annum and furniture contents of smart, newly decorated first-floor FLAT, 3 bed, Tudor Tube garage; one large bed room, reception, kitchen, bath room.—Apply No. 64.

HOLLAND PARK (proper).—No premiums.—TWO delightful unfurnished FLATS, large rooms; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room; £150 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill), near Barker's Stores.—Furnished and Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES; constant hot water; excellent catering.—Park 0504.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—A beautifully FURNISHED "sunny FLAT" to be LET for three or more months; two reception, three bed rooms; telephone, lift, piano, wireless; 5½ guineas inclusive plate and linen.—Write Box G.1926, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—MANSION FLAT, second floor; passenger lift; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; redecorated. Rent £800, inclusive; new lease.—PALSEE and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (close to).—Exceptionally well planned and attractive MANSION FLAT now vacant; without pressure; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms and complete offices; every modern and up-to-date convenience; East and West aspect; excellent lease; rent £550 per annum.—Highly recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 13a, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

MANSION FLAT, FIRST FLOOR; constant hot water; three bed, two reception, square aspect, kitchen; lift. Lease 6½ years £340; new lease £385. View appointment.—1, York-place-mansions, Baker-street.

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1, and
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TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete Service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS
FROM £385
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Accommodation for Personal Maids.
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Aberdeen Court, Bryanston Court, Clifton Court, Grove Court, Melbury Court, Porchester Court, South Gate, Chantrey House, Grosvenor House, Manor House, Washington House, Bickenhall Mansions, Gordon Mansions, Hertford Mansions, Hyde Park Mansions, Morpeth Mansions, York-place Mansions, and many other well-known mansions.

ALSO FLATS AVAILABLE IN: Cleveland-square, Grosvenor square, Jermyn-street, Lancaster-gate-terrace, Mount-street, Park-street, Park-lane, Ridgmount-gardens, St. James's-street, Weymouth-street, and all other parts of London.
FURNISHED FLATS, HOUSES and SERVICE FLATS a SPECIALITY. LARGE SELECTION AVAILABLE.—APPLY STAFFORD and Co. (HOUSE and FLAT AGENTS), 77, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. Regent 3886.

ST. JAMES'S.
Excellent service. Perfect quietude.
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE FLAT for DISPOSAL; two good bed, two attractive reception, bath; low rent £310 per annum; service extra; no premium; Furnished 15 guineas per week. Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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FLAT, second floor, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; radiator heating and all modern conveniences; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

Six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7 (adjoining and convenient to station).—An excellent FLAT at pre-War rental can be secured for remainder of good lease. Premium £400, to include fittings; lift and porters. Recommended by Sole Agents,
£210 P.A. 13 A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.) H. R. PRITCHARD and Co.

HAMPSTEAD (high ground near station).—Excellent SELF-CONTAINED UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c. £150 per annum.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD (Fitzjohn's-avenue).—Very fine compact FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; good outlook and newly decorated; three bed, bath room, reception, and kitchen. Rent £220 per annum inclusive. ALSO a SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, slightly smaller, £100 per annum inclusive.—Keys with SALTER, REX and Co., 311, Kentish Town-road, N.W.5. (Hampstead 2042.)

HIGHLY recommended Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, three rooms and dressing room in good repair, private bath; constant hot water; excellent cooking; vacant June 15th; £325, including service. Apply Steward, 6, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—MANSION FLAT, second floor; passenger lift; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; redecorated. Rent £800, inclusive; new lease.—PALSEE and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (close to).—Exceptionally well planned and attractive MANSION FLAT now vacant; without pressure; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms and complete offices; every modern and up-to-date convenience; East and West aspect; excellent lease; rent £550 per annum.—Highly recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 13a, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

MANSION FLAT, FIRST FLOOR; constant hot water; three bed, two reception, square aspect, kitchen; lift. Lease 6½ years £340; new lease £385. View appointment.—1, York-place-mansions, Baker-street.

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STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1, and
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TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

SERVICE FLATS.
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Illustrated brochure to be obtained at THE ESTATE OFFICE on the premises.
Telephone, Mayfair 8381.

MAYFAIR (Grosvenor-street).—No Premium. FIRST-FLOOR FLAT of three rooms and bath room to be LET Unfurnished; rent £225.—Mayfair 2831.

MODERN tastefully FURNISHED FLAT, facing river; constant hot water; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room; tennis; 4½ gns.—122, Kensworth-court, Putney.

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NO PREMIUM.—KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—£200 per annum; immediate possession; very light FLAT; one reception, one bed room, kitchen, and bath.—KING and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245/6.

OVERLOOKING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Perfect little SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED FLAT, suitable lady or gentleman; £300 per annum, no premium; view mornings or after 6 o'clock.—A., 4a, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.

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WITHOUT PREMIUM.
Three bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, excellent offices.
Central heating. Constant hot water.
South and West aspect.
RENT £600 PER ANNUM.
NEW LEASE 7, 14, or 21 YEARS.
Strongly recommended by Owner's Agents,
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MODERN tastefully FURNISHED FLAT, facing river; constant hot water; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room; tennis; 4½ gns.—122, Kensworth-court, Putney.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET.—An extremely well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; beautifully decorated throughout; constant hot water, passenger lift, &c.; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, excellent offices, and bath room. To be let for the season, at a rental of about 12 guineas per week.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 13, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

NO PREMIUM.—KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—£200 per annum; immediate possession; very light FLAT; one reception, one bed room, kitchen, and bath.—KING and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245/6.

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AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
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Three bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, excellent offices.
Central heating. Constant hot water.
South and West aspect.
RENT £600 PER ANNUM.
NEW LEASE 7, 14, or 21 YEARS.
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A VERY ATTRACTIVE FLAT, in excellent order, and all the principal rooms having a delightful outlook over gardens; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, butler's pantry, servants' hall, &c.
Rent £750 inclusive. Nominal premium.
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(JUST OFF).
Beautifully fitted MAISONNETTE having spacious rooms and ready for immediate occupation.
Four bed rooms (one 30ft. by 16ft.), two reception rooms (one 30ft. by 16ft.), two bath rooms and good offices.
Lavatory basins. Panelled walls.
Good hot water supply, &c.
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Excellent MAISONNETTE in Early Georgian building, practically ready for immediate occupation; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.
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An exceedingly attractive MANSION FLAT, beautifully light and sunny, and free from noise; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; in excellent order.
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WITH FINE VIEWS OVER THE PARK.
AN EXCEPTIONAL FLAT
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TWO RECEPTION AND THREE BED ROOMS,
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Three other bed rooms, two marble bath rooms, model offices. Up to date in every detail.
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TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
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EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT FLAT.
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Two reception. | Four bed rooms. | Good bath room.
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REGENT'S PARK.
SIX-BED-ROOM LUXURY FLAT
IN EXCLUSIVE MODERN BUILDING.
Lounge. Two reception. Three baths. Ideal offices. Constant hot water.
CENTRAL HEATING, &c.
Private Garden having direct access to Park.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED. NO PREMIUM.
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DELIGHTFUL FLAT in well-known building, and without a dark corner.
Passenger and service lifts, central heating, constant hot water, frigidaire, electric cooking, &c.
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BACHELOR'S SERVICE FLAT, OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.
PICCADILLY.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a most attractive SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT situated on the second floor of an important corner building, and comprising bed room, bath room, two spacious reception rooms, excellent hall.
Passenger lift and every modern convenience. No premium. Moderate inclusive rental.
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FURNISHED PIED-A-TERRE.
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Newly opened last month.
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Rates, including valeting, service, heating and light 9 to 20 guineas weekly. Excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher sent free.
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In 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
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SERVICE FLATS,
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.
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20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
The comforts of an Hotel and Home combined. FAMILY and BACHELOR SERVICE FLATS to be LET for long or short periods.
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SERVICE FLAT, with central heating, restaurant, and every convenience; entrance hall, excellent reception, bed, and well-fitted bath; moderate premium for £200 P.A. 17 years' lease.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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CHOICE MODERN FLATS.
New, self-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, Kitchen, and Bath Room, &c.
Ample Cupboard room and every modern convenience, including electric light and power at 1d. per unit only.
Rents from £275 per annum inclusive.
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ST. JAMES'S PARK, close to, and very quiet.—Unfurnished MANSION FLAT, second floor (lift). Rent £500 per annum. Small premium.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.—Victoria 7860.

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ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.—Bed room, bath, and sitting room; rent, Unfurnished, £240, including service and electric light.—Managing Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SUITE of THREE SELF-CONTAINED Unfurnished BED ROOMS and bath room, entrance floor, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; constant hot water; meals if and as required; 200gns. per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large airy FLAT, overlooking Stanhope Gardens; well Furnished; four bed rooms; hot water.—Mrs. Close, Blounts, Folkestone.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for Illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., 1, D./7., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

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KENSINGTON, W.
TO be LET FURNISHED for one year, an exceptionally attractive MANSION FLAT; central heating; quiet situation, West aspect; four bed rooms, two-three reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; rent 8gns. per week, or with car, chauffeur, and garage inclusive 11 gns. only. Specially recommended by Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

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TO be LET.—Up-to-date unfurnished FLAT, newly decorated; six rooms, bath room, lounge hall, and usual offices. Rent £206 per year. Can be seen any time, also Sundays.—40, Marlborough Mansions, Cannon-hill, Finchley-road, N.W.8.

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UPPER MAISONNETTE, very bright, good-size rooms, will be redecorated; three bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; full £260 PER ANNUM details from Sole Agents, DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Bachelor's SELF-CONTAINED FLAT (or would suit married couple); one sitting room, one bed room, bath; rent £72 per annum inclusive; resident housekeeper; service by arrangement.—Apply S. A., 12, Park-place, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Attractive FLAT of four rooms, kitchen, and bath; rent £225. Also a service flat of four rooms and bath; rent £300, inclusive of service.—Apply Resident Housekeeper, 86, Petty France, S.W.1. Vic. 0484.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
WESTMINSTER (best position).—An exceptionally attractive FLAT of four rooms, kitchen, bath room, in high-class block of flats with good outlook; lift. Rent £200 per annum.—Keys with CHAS. J. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT. One sitting room, two double bed rooms and bath room; facing River and Embankment Gardens.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

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2 MINUTES HYDE PARK.
IN QUIET, SPACIOUS GARDEN SQUARE.
Remaining Flat of select block of five, containing two large reception (41ft. by 18ft.) divided folding doors, four-five bed, two bath, two lavatories, kitchen fitted refrigerator; passenger and service lifts; hall porter; continuous hot water—always 180deg.; radiation by electricity ¾d. per unit; lighting only ¾d. per unit.

THIS FLAT SHOULD BE INSPECTED BEFORE DECIDING ON ANY FLAT.

All light, lofty, spacious rooms.
RENT £525 INCLUSIVE.
Apply Mr. Skinner, 14, Waterloo-place, S.W.1 (telephone, Regent 1655), or to Balcony, Flat, 46, Gloucester-square, W.2.

50, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—SERVICE SUITE vacant; also large double bed-sitting room; private bath rooms. 'Phone, Western 7041.

74, ECCLESTON-SQUARE, near VICTORIA STATION.—Two entertaining, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath; rent £220 inclusive; no premium; gardens and hard courts; decorated tenant's choice.—Full particulars Comdr. Lightoller, 60, Upper Richmond-road (Putney 1244), or Porter, 74, Eccleston-square (Franklin 6056).

£350.—KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally attractive THIRD-FLOOR FLAT with passenger lift, five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; fittings £50.—
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39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

3½-4 GNS. PER WEEK.—WESTMINSTER, CHELSEA, and KENSINGTON.—Well-FURNISHED FLATS; three bed, one and two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone, &c.—CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY
BUTE, ROTHESAY.—FURNISHED FLATS, three, five, or eight rooms, kitchen; modern conveniences; two acres; magnificent view.—Borthwick, Maryfield.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Delightfully sunny and well FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT, West Cliff; garden; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath; garage.—Write Box 3776, Smith's, Bournemouth.

POTTINGDEAN (near).—Delightful FURNISHED FLAT, facing sea; self-contained; large reception, two large bed rooms (four beds), kitchen, bath; constant hot water; garage.—Portobello House, Portobello, Telscombe Cliffs, near Brighton.

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FLATS in KENSINGTON with three-four bed rooms up to £400 per annum are urgently REQUIRED for genuine applicants by SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

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WEYMOUTH-STREET.—Excellent GROUND-FLOOR CONSULTING ROOM; rent £175 per annum inclusive.—Apply WALTER HALL and SONS, 1, York-street, W.1.

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SALE TO-DAY.
DIXON & CO.,
Railway Approach, SUTTON, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3097 (3 lines), and at Cheam and Wallington.

The following properties will be submitted by AUCTION, TO-DAY, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., at 2.30 o'clock p.m.
"Mayfield," Sandy-lane, Cheam.
"The Grennell," Grennell-road, Sutton.
"Hillrise," Burdon-lane, Cheam.
"Newlands," Holmwood-gardens, Wallington.
"Glenhurst," Sutton Common-road, Sutton.
"Patience Villa," Thicket-crescent, Sutton (for investment).

HIGHGATE, KENWOOD.
VERY attractive, modern, detached, non-basement, bay-windowed HOUSE, occupying splendid position on high ground, close Hampstead, Kenwood, and good travelling facilities; planned on two floors; well fitted; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall; garage; nice garden. FREEHOLD £2,100.

FRIERN BARNET, OVERLOOKING PARK.—Conveniently situated, detached, non-basement, bay-windowed HOUSE, within easy access all parts Town, close golf, shops, and short walk main line station; excellent repair; well fitted; three level floors only; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall; garage; nice garden. FREEHOLD £2,150.—STURT and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

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A Well-built detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE on gravel soil, close to Putney Heath; billiard room, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, seven-eight bed rooms; garage for two cars, and large secluded grounds. Only £3,500 Freehold. Might LET Furnished or Unfurnished.

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Putney 5361 (4 lines), and at Richmond and Kew Gardens.

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, amid beautiful surroundings, close to golf links; three reception rooms and den off hall, also lavatory cloak room, full-size billiard room, five principal bed rooms, bath room with shower, &c.; maids' bed room, sewing room and another level, and unusually good domestic accommodation; central heating throughout; tennis court, &c.; fine garage and covered wardroom (two cars). FREEHOLD £5,000. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Full particulars from the Agents, BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley. 'Phone, Hillside 0065.

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AN exceptionally well-built and architect-designed detached modern BUNGALOW-RESIDENCE, with pretty garden and private landing stage; close to shops, station, and golf; containing four bed rooms (two fitted hot and cold supplies), tiled bath room (hot and cold), separate w.c.'s, pleasant dining room, L-shaped drawing room with casements to pergola, tiled kitchen, box room, &c.; detached garage; electric light, gas; central heating and main drainage. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,500, or near offer.—NIGHTINGALE, PAGE, and BENNETT, Kingston-on-Thames.

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A perfect RESIDENCE in well-developed grounds of TWO ACRES.

Fine secluded position with SEA VIEWS, approached by private road.

Accommodation on two floors: Large hall, handsome drawing room (29ft. 6in. by 16ft. 6in.), dining room, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, larder and large storage rooms; conservatories; garage; electric light, gas, main drainage; GOLF LINKS ADJACENT.

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RENT £120 PER ANNUM.

Attractive brick and tile half-timbered RESIDENCE on sandy soil, and comprising lounge, drawing room, three bed rooms (two fitted lavatory basins), bath room, &c.
All modern conveniences, including central heating.
The grounds extend to about ONE ACRE.
Would be SOLD FREEHOLD.
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FREEHOLD PRIVATE HOTEL.
RENOWNED HOLY WELL WATER.

Delightful position, commanding extensive views.
Eighteen bed rooms, three bath rooms, seven reception rooms, large detached hall suitable for dance room.
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Overlooking Golf Course. Close to Reading.

An attractive detached RESIDENCE in secluded position: lounge, two reception rooms, five-six bed rooms, bath room; garage for two cars; lovely gardens, room for tennis, in all about ¼ acre; greenhouse, numerous outbuildings; electric light, main drainage, co.'s water, gas, constant hot water. Ready for immediate occupation.

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COUNTRY HOUSE and FOUR ACRES.
Near Old Village.
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Lounge and inner hall, drawing room, 29ft. by 14ft. 6in. (exclusive of large bay), dining room, 20ft. by 16ft. (oak floors), morning room, servants' hall and good offices, nine bed rooms, bath room, &c. (all one level); lighting, good drainage and water; gravel soil; good repair.
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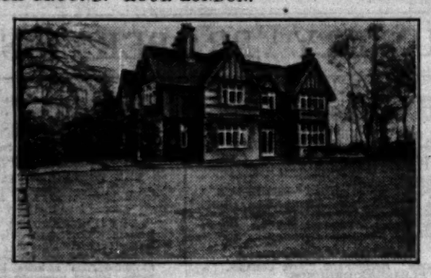

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A STOCKBROKER desires to PURCHASE a COUNTRY HOUSE of medium size, in a nice situation within 50 minutes' rail of Town, and is very keen on Bucks, Herts, or Essex; about 10 bed, three-four reception, &c., and cottage for gardener; must have established gardens and land of at least 40 ACRES upwards; would pay a "fancy" figure for something really attractive.—Write Box N.1580, The Times, E.C.4.

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SITES up to 15 ACRES in fully planned manufacturing centre. Half an hour from King's Cross, adjoining L. and N.E.R. main line and L.M.S. connexion. Five minutes Great North Road, seven minutes Barnet by-pass. Cheap power; houses for workers.—Apply Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City. Welwyn Garden 245.

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OLD MANOR HOUSE ADDED TO AND IMPROVED.

A charming, medium-sized, residential property on the edge of a beautiful common, standing on a southern slope and overlooking undulating and well-wooded country.

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Fine lounge hall, four reception rooms (one 50ft. long), billiard room, winter garden, 12 bed rooms and four bath rooms. Central heating and all modern conveniences.

Two cottages. Model farmery. Two large garages. Squash rackets court. Beautiful grounds of 31 ACRES, with swimming pool, three tennis courts, glasshouses and meadows.

ALL IN PERFECT ORDER. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
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DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS WITH LAKE AND STREAM.
LONG, LOW-BUILT HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF HOMELY CHARACTER IN THE CENTRE OF 15 ACRES OF DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, PADDOCKS AND WOODLANDS
FACING DUE SOUTH AND ENJOYING COMPLETE SECLUSION.
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Large garage, stabling, two cottages.
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In one of the prettiest parts of Kent, 26 miles from London, convenient to Meopham Station.
A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE.
Well placed in beautifully kept grounds of FIVE ACRES.
Fine panelled hall (28ft. by 21ft.), loggia, three large reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, good domestic offices; cottage; garage, stabling; electric light, main water; well-stocked orchard in full bearing.
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KENT-SURREY BORDERS.
Two miles from Downe Golf Course.
A MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE of Georgian style (on two floors only). Large hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, and ground-floor offices; electric light, central heating; good garage; nicely secluded grounds of over TWO AND A HALF ACRES.
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SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Very attractive pre-war detached HOUSE; sunny aspect, five minutes from station and bus; well planned, easily worked; central heating, electric light; hall with cloak room and lavatory, three or four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath, ground-floor offices; large garage; pretty garden.
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AMIDST SOME OF THE MOST GLORIOUS COUNTRY IN THE HOME COUNTIES.
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Near the HIGHEST POINT IN KENT.
OVER 700ft. UP, adjoining land preserved by NATIONAL TRUST as a PERMANENT BEAUTY SPOT.

The House from the air.

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South aspect to principal rooms. Sandy soil. Beautiful views.
Magnificent oak-panelled hall and gallery landing. Six reception and 14 bed rooms. Studio. Garage for four or five cars. Stabling.
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Gardener's Cottage. Nine-roomed Bungalow. Entrance Lodge. Charming garden (inexpensive to maintain). Paddock and woodland.
IN ALL 61½ ACRES.
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About 600ft. above sea level amidst beautiful country. Downe Golf Course two miles.
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CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE.
Tastefully decorated, in good order throughout, and wired for electric light. Hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; brewed brew house (easily convertible). Ground-floor offices; large garage; good garden, more land if required.
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On HIGH GROUND FACING SOUTH, WITH GOOD VIEWS.—A very choice modern HOUSE (architect built); two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath; excellent offices. Garage. Good garden. 103ft. by 216ft. Tennis lawn. Price £1,950 for 93 years' lease.
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In a high and healthy situation on gravel soil. Conveniently near station and golf courses.
MODERN RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION.
Lounge hall and gallery landing, cloak room and lavatory, two reception, billiard room, seven bed and dressing rooms, servants' sitting room, and ground-floor offices.
BEAUTIFUL GARDEN OF ONE ACRE, with tennis and croquet lawns.
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Two passenger lifts. Central heating.
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SHOP WANTED, good West End thoroughfare, for Antique business; first-class tenant.—F., 24, Fairfax-road, Hampstead.

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WESTMINSTER.—GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY or GARAGE to be LET; 7,400ft.; concrete floor, &c.; inclusive rent.

TO UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURERS.
MODERN FREEHOLD FACTORY to be SOLD (17 miles N. London), with railway siding, power plant, &c.; 150,000ft. outbuildings and land; suitable for any business.

For available factories in all districts apply to LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, as above.

AT KING'S CROSS.—Modern FACTORY, part ready immediate occupation, would divide; floor space up to 80,000ft.; large portion all ground floor.—Apply H., 135, Caledonian-road, N.

IF THE GOODS ARE TO BE MARKETED THEN
BRISTOL
IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR FACTORY
THERE IS A POPULATION OF 30,000,000 WITHIN 150 MILES.
Every modern dock facility for export overseas.
READY-BUILT FACTORIES.
Apply, BRISTOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

GREAT PORTLAND-STREET (adjoining).—FACTORY and WAREHOUSE premises with floor space of 20,000 sq. ft., in addition 5,000 sq. ft. of yard accommodation. For SALE upon reasonable terms or might let.
Full particulars from WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LE TOUQUET.
Special facilities are available this season for those who desire to PURCHASE or RENT VILLAS at
LE TOUQUET.
Applicants have free attention of a Resident English Agent.
Particulars of Villas upon application to HARRODS, Ltd., Estate Agents, 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

PARIS (suburb).—FURNISHED VILLA to be LET at once; 10 rooms; central heating, bath room (shower); telephone; 15 minutes from Paris; 1,600fr. per month.—Apply Mrs. Rebstock, 2, Rue Joard'heuil, Nagny (S. & O.); telephone, 907 Le Raincy (S. & O.).

SHOOTING AND FISHING
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

IDEAL SPORTING ESTATE, on the Cotswold Hills, eight miles from Cheltenham, embracing a compact area of about 1,100 ACRES in the parishes of Compton Abdale, Withington, and Shipton, including two stone-built farm houses (one could be converted into gentleman's residence), ample farm buildings, keeper's house, and six cottages; one of the best natural shoots in the County of Gloucester; large bags of pheasants, partridges, hares, and rabbits obtained each season; excellent ground for training spaniels and other sporting dogs; trout fishing in the River Coln; hunting with the Cotswold and adjoining packs. For SALE Privately, in one or six lots; or by Auction on June 12th, 1930, by direction of Ernest E. Turner, Esq.—Particulars and plan from Messrs. FAYLER, FLETCHER and VILLAR, Land and Estate Agents, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.

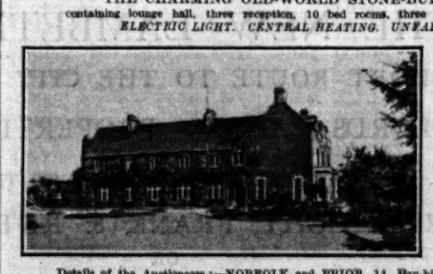
Telephone: MAYFAIR 0363.

14, HAY HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.

NORFOLK & PRIOR.

By Order of Lady Durand.

NEAR CIRENCESTER.
In a first-rate Sporting District, 3½ miles from Kemble Station, whence London may be reached in 90 minutes. Cirencester four miles. 300ft. above sea level. Gravel soil.
CROFT HOUSE, SOMERFORD KEYNES.
THE CHARMING OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE,
containing lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' hall.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. UNFAILING WATER.



GARAGES, STABLING FOR HUNTERS. KENNELS.
Inexpensive grounds, orchard, and paddocks of about eight acres together with fishing rights in the Upper Thames.
THE FINE RANGE OF STUD BUILDINGS,
with some 60 acres of well watered pasture, and five cottages, the whole having an area of about
68 ACRES,
which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION during July as a whole or in lots unless disposed of privately.

Details of the Auctioneers:—NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

BERKS.
In delightful country, three miles of a Station and only 45 minutes from Town.
A CHARMING QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE forming an ideal retreat, well back from the road in gardens of rare charm.
Two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, electric light, co.'s water. Gravel soil.
Stabling and garage for three cars.
Old-world Grounds, Orchard, and Paddock.
FOUR ACRES. FOR SALE.
Inspected and recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

On the edge of a
SURREY COMMON.
Near a Station and only 40 minutes from Town.
A 16th CENTURY COTTAGE,
FULL OF OLD OAK, CAREFULLY MODERNIZED.
Hall and two reception, six bed rooms, bath room.
Electric light, gas, main water, good drainage, central heating. Garage.
FOR SALE WITH NEARLY ONE ACRE OF OLD-WORLD GARDENS.
NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

"WINCHESTER HOUSE,"
21, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN MANSION OCCUPIES ONE OF THE
MOST IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THE WEST END
only a few paces from Pall Mall and it has a
SITE AREA OF NEARLY 11,000FT.
There are some 47 apartments in the house, besides bath rooms and domestic offices, giving a
FLOOR SPACE OF OVER 21,000FT.
THE UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD
will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs.
JOHN D. WOOD & CO.
at the Mart, E.C., on Thursday, June 12th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Auction Offices, 6, Mount-street, W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CITY of LONDON.—Well-situated BUSINESS PREMISES of Ground Floor, basement, and four upper floors, with front and rear entrances; held for 49 years unexpired, and sublet to a well-known company for the full term at £600 per annum; net income £412 per annum. PRICE £5,000.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

A SMALL WELL-LET SHOP INVESTMENT REQUIRED for a fund of about £3,000. Freehold preferred, but leaseholds having over 50 years unexpired entertained.—Please send particulars, marked "L.," to Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

IN THE HEART OF A LARGE PROVINCIAL CITY.
ABSOLUTELY sound 6½ per cent. clear INVESTMENT secured upon imposing block of shops of striking architectural merit. All leased on long terms to well-known multiple traders. Net income of nearly £3,000 per annum.—Apply ATKINSON and MARLER, 21, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 2874.

BLOOMSBURY.—Most valuable Block of Property comprising SHOPS with FLATS OVER. Total rents about £4,137 per annum. Lease 66 years at £750. First offer of £56,000 secures it.—Apply SYDNEY A. NAYLOR and Co., F.A.I., Southampton-buildings, High Holborn, W.C.

FIRST-CLASS BLOCKS of MANSION FLATS at EARL'S COURT to be SOLD at once at bargain price. Present net income £2,900, capable of improvement.—Full details and schedule from HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, £58 per annum net. Exceptionally well secured on 23 splendid residences in one of the best parts of Oxford. Lease 70 years unexpired direct from the Duke of Marlborough. PRICE £975, or offer.—Write only "W.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

FLEET-STREET, E.C.4.
FOR INVESTMENT OR FUTURE OCCUPATION.
WELL SITUATE PROPERTY of BASEMENT, GROUND, and FOUR UPPER FLOORS. Lease about 80 years, at £175 per annum. PRICE £3,000.—Details of MATTHEWS and GOODMAN, 35, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

WANTED
MESSRS. HEALEY and BAKER are seeking for a special client with capital available now good class SHOP INVESTMENTS, either in single units or in blocks. Pre-War positions preferred, but not essential.—Details to 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

FARMS AND NURSERIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADJOINING THE FAVOURITE NORFOLK BROADS.
With exceptional private wild fowl shooting.
A CHOICE SMALL SPORTING ESTATE and EXCELLENT FARM (easily lettable if desired) of 200 ACRES, including 167 acres broadland with own private broads; medium-sized house in pretty but inexpensive gardens; foreman's house; excellent buildings, three cottages, very good boating, also fishing. For SALE by AUCTION, at Norwich, June 21st, at a low reserve (or privately).—Illustrated particulars of WOODCOCK and SON, Auctioneers, Ipswich.

IN FAVOURITE CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.
Close to Dedham (5 miles north), lovely secluded GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE and PLEASURE and PROFIT FARM; three reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold); modern sanitation; telephone; secluded gardens; buildings with cowhouse for 11; and 68 ACRES nearly all rich pasture, with unfailing stream. FREEHOLD £3,200. Vendor would hire land if desired.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

PERFECTLY RURAL. QUICK DAILY REACH LONDON.
RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM, 22 miles London; 200 (153 ACRES), mostly rich pasture; pedigree herd (tuberculin tested); telephone, company's water, &c.; modern cowhouse for 43, lighted electricity, water bowls, milking plant; two cottages. For SALE by AUCTION at Romford, 25th June (or privately).—Illustrated particulars of WOODCOCK and SON, Auctioneers, Ipswich.

WANTED
MESSRS. HEALEY and BAKER are seeking for a special client with capital available now good class SHOP INVESTMENTS, either in single units or in blocks. Pre-War positions preferred, but not essential.—Details to 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION
4 lines 9s. (minimum)

BRIGHTON.
NEAR PALACE PIER. FINEST POSITION. FACING SEA AND PROMENADE.
SHOP AND FLAT INVESTMENTS.
32, MARINE-PARADE.
Freehold Shop and Four self-contained Flats. Actual and estimated rentals £535 per annum.
2, ROYAL-CRESCENT.
Freehold Residence comprising Five Flats. Actual and estimated rentals £360 per annum.
EATON COURT, EATON-PLACE.
Long Leasehold Block of Six Flats. Actual rentals £671 10s. per annum.
Making a total of
PER £1,566 10s. ANNUM.
GOOD RENTALS. SOUND TENANTS. MODERATE OUTGOINGS. SHOWING HIGH NET PERCENTAGES.
Messrs.
WILSON & CO.
will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION in three lots at The Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, 19th June next. Full details of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 14, Mount-street, London, W.1. Telephone, Grosvenor 1440.

MESSRS. FIAT (ENGLAND), LIMITED, HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND SPECIALLY EQUIPPED FACTORY AND SERVICE STATION AT WESTERN-AVENUE, ACTON, W.3.
LANCELOT-ROAD, WEMBLEY.—Modern and extensive FACTORY PREMISES, comprising substantially constructed and well-lighted buildings, principally single-storey, and providing a TOTAL FLOOR SPACE of about 122,600 sq. feet. SITE AREA about 15.66 ACRES, thus affording land for extension. The property is FREEHOLD, and will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of privately), WITH VACANT POSSESSION, on Thursday, 26th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely, AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS by
GODDARD & SMITH
In the Estate Auction Hall at their Head Offices, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
Vendors' Solicitors:—Messrs. Amery-Parkes and Co., Effingham House, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

SALE THIS DAY, 2.30 o'clock, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
No. 8, KENSINGTON-COURT, W.8.
Auctioneers,
CHESTERTON & SONS,
116, Kensington High-street, W.8; 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1; 79, Queen-street, E.C.4.

SALE, TO-DAY (MAY 29TH), at 2 p.m. precisely, at 162, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1, near Sloane-square.
The Stock-in-trade of a dealer in
CUT GLASS.
Catalogues from the Auctioneers,
CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, Ltd., 162, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1 (near Sloane-square).
Auctioneer, S. CURZON.

NOTICE OF SALE.
BUCKS.
BRAZIERS END ESTATE,
CHOLESBURY.
THE REMAINING LOTS HAVE BEEN
SOLD PRIVATELY
and the auction announced to be HELD at CHESHAM TO-DAY (Thursday, May 29) WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Stanley Attenborough and Co., 4, Clarges-street, London, W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

AT A LOW RESERVE.
For SALE by AUCTION to-day, Thursday, May 29th, at the Bell Hotel, Hemel Hempstead, at 4.30 p.m.
THE RED HOUSE,
ALEXANDRA-ROAD, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.
A well-built detached red brick Family House in a good central position; containing entrance hall, three lofty reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, larder, good light cellarage, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room (hot and cold), box room; secluded garden with room for garage; frontage 50ft., depth 210ft.
"BRAESIDE,"
SHRUBLANDS-ROAD, BERKHAMSTED.
A charming detached double-fronted Corner Residence; containing seven bed rooms, large bath room, three w.c.'s, three fine reception rooms, heated conservatory, and excellent domestic offices; pretty garden well stocked with fruit trees, flowers, &c.; garage and large cycle shed.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Penman, Johnson and Ewins, 21, High-street, Watford ('phone 1212), or from the Auctioneer, FRANK A. S. PERRY, 13, Station-road, Watford. ('Phone, Watford 92.)

ON THE CADOGAN ESTATE.
A well-built, attractive, medium-sized RESIDENCE known as
80, CADOGAN-SQUARE, S.W.1,
enjoying a quiet and open situation, and with access to the gardens of the Square.
The house is exceedingly light and conveniently planned, fitted with central and electric heating, service lift, principal and secondary staircases. Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, good domestic offices.
The property is held on an underlease having an unexpired term of 43 years from March last, at a ground-rent of £102 14s. 2d. per annum.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.
TURNER LORD & DOWLER
at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Thursday, July 3rd, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately). Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Hopwood and Sons, 13, South-square, W.C.1, or from the Auctioneers at 127, Mount-street, W.1.

IMPORTANT TWO-DAYS' SALE.
56, PRINCE'S-GATE, S.W.7.
(In consequence of the sale of the lease.)
Messrs.
GARLAND-SMITH & CO.
have been instructed to SELL by AUCTION on the premises, as above, on Wednesday, June 11th, 1930, and following day, at 1.15 p.m. sharp, the valuable ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE and EFFECTS, including LOUIS XIV., XV. and XVI. PERIOD SETTEES, PAIR of FINE OCCASIONAL CHAIRS, CONSOLE TABLES, MIRRORS, DISPLAY and CHINA CABINETS, fine RARE PERSIAN TURKEY and OTHER ORIENTAL and AXMINSTER CARPETS, unique timepieces, candelabra, Worcester, Satsuma, Sèvres, Chinese porcelain and other ornamental items, Framed tapestries,

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE, IVER, BUCKS, AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

EFFICIENCY FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES IS THE KEYNOTE OF

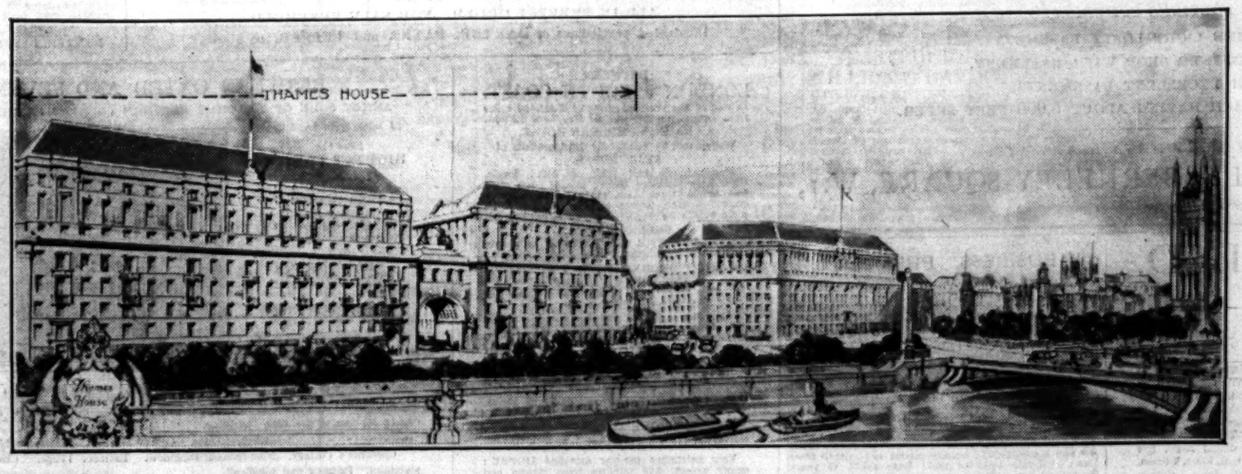
THAMES HOUSE, WESTMINSTER

ONE OF

THE FINEST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE EMPIRE

EIGHTEEN LIFTS. SPACIOUS LIGHT PASSAGES. RESTAURANT. ACCOMMODATION FOR CONFERENCE AND BOARD ROOMS. PROVISION MADE FOR ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION OF NATURAL "DAYLIGHT" QUALITY AND HIGH INTENSITY WITHOUT ANY HANGING FITTINGS. PURE WATER FROM WELLS SUNK DEEP INTO THE CHALK.

BY COURTESY OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED PROSPECTIVE TENANTS WILL BE ALLOWED TO VIEW IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, UPON THE GENERAL STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF WHICH THAMES HOUSE IS BEING BUILT. APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE ESTATE OFFICE, AT THE ADDRESS GIVEN BELOW.



THE BUILDING IS BEING ERECTED FROM THE DESIGN OF SIR FRANK BAINES, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., ON LINES SIMILAR TO IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE.

UPON AN ISLAND SITE

WITH UNINTERRUPTED

FRONTAGE OF 560 FEET TO THE WIDENED EMBANKMENT

FLANKING THE SITE OF

THE NEW LAMBETH BRIDGE

ON THE NEW SHORT ROUTE TO THE CITY FROM THE WEST END

LANDLORDS: ANGLO PROPERTIES LIMITED

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE

PRINCIPAL AGENTS: MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1;

OR

THE THAMES HOUSE ESTATE OFFICE, IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, S.W.1.

GROSS FLOOR AREA 730,000 FEET SUPER. THE INTERNAL DECORATION OF ANY SECTION OF THE BUILDING CAN BE EITHER ELABORATE OR SIMPLE. THE LESSEE'S NEEDS WILL BE ASCERTAINED, AND THE GENERAL DESIGN WILL ALLOW OF INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS BEING MET.

TO LET IN SMALL OR LARGE AREAS TO SUIT TENANTS' REQUIREMENTS.

THE BUILDINGS WILL HAVE A RADIANT SYSTEM OF HEATING BY A LOW PRESSURE METHOD IN WHICH ALL SOURCES OF HEAT WILL BE BUILT INTO THE STRUCTURE—CEILINGS, WALLS, OR FLOORS—WITH COMPLETE INDIVIDUAL CONTROL OF TEMPERATURE IN EVERY ROOM IN THE BUILDING. IN HOT WEATHER A COOLING SYSTEM WILL BE PUT INTO OPERATION.

PLEASE QUOTE T.M.29.

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATES, CONTINENTAL AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 30th MAY.
AT TWO O'CLOCK.
THE HISTORICAL MANSION,
HORNBY CASTLE,
About nine miles from Richmond, 15 miles from Northallerton, and 16 miles from Darlington.
WITH MATURED AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS intersected by a stream. Park of over 500 Acres, with golf course and series of lakes, stocked with trout, and duck decoy.
Also
WINTERFIELD HOUSE,
and
A DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING HOLDING.
A Small Holding. Accommodation Lands and two Dwelling Houses, in all about
958 ACRES.
BY AUCTION, at HORNBY CASTLE, on FRIDAY, 30th MAY, 1930, at 2 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. READ, EATON and Co., 48, Market-street, Bradford.
Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.
NOTE.—The ANTIQUE FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c. in THE CASTLE will be SOLD by AUCTION on the PREMISES on MONDAY, 2nd June, and following days.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
HEREFORDSHIRE.
IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER LUGG.
Eight miles from Leominster, six miles from Presteigne.
THE FREEHOLD
AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTIES COMPRISING
EASTERN OR UPPER LYE FARM,
LYE CORNER FARM,
SHOBDON FOREST,
together with
NASH'S COTTAGE, EASTHAMPTON,
the whole comprising an area of
1,336 ACRES,
OF WHICH 1,135 ACRES ARE LEASED TO THE FORESTRY COMMISSION AT THE YEARLY RENT OF £142 EXCLUDING
THE VALUABLE SPORTING RIGHTS.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE OR IN LOTS, at THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL, LEOMINSTER, on Friday, 20th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. TAYLOR, WILLCOCKS and Co., Bank Chambers, 218, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ARGYLLSHIRE.
Three miles from Taynuilt Station, Oban 10 miles.
THE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF
MUCKAIRN,
extending to an area of
1,710 ACRES
(with additional Shooting if desired).
THE RESIDENCE, enlarged and modernised in 1926, stands near the shore of Loch Etive, in one of the most beautiful situations in the West of Scotland.
Lounge hall, five reception rooms, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Central Heating. Electric Light and Power.
Garage for five cars. Three Cottages.
SHOOTING extends to about 3,000 acres (of which 1,342 acres are rented at a nominal sum), and includes pheasants, blackgame, woodcock, snipe, duck, &c.
TROUT FISHING in private Loch, Sea Fishing, Bathing, &c., good Pier and Boathouse.
Golf at Oban (10 miles).
THE FARMS OF DALNAMAC AND LAKEFIELD ARE INCLUDED IN THE SALE.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the FACULTY HALL, ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, GLASGOW, on WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, 1930, at 2 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. CARRUTHERS, GEMMILL and M'KILLOP, 81, Bath-street, Glasgow.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.
In the beautiful district to the South of the Town of Inverness.
THE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF
INSHES.
AREA, 1,185 ACRES
including INSHES HOUSE, in a delightful situation, with extensive views of the surrounding country, and containing dining room, drawing room, billiard room, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, ample bath room and servants' accommodation.
Electric light. Central heating, and modern improvements recently carried out.
Good garden with hard tennis court.
Excellent cottages for estate employees. Garage.
SHOOTING.—Capital mixed (grouse and usual low ground game) over the estate.
The sale includes FOUR PRINCIPAL FARMS—DELL of INSHES, MILTON of LEYS, EASTERFIELD, and WESTER INSHES—and the Agricultural Rental received amounts to over £900 per annum.
In addition there is considerable revenue derived from the Hydro-Electric Power Station upon the property.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a Whole or in 16 Lots, at the STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS, on TUESDAY, 8th JULY, 1930, at 2.15 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Factors:—Messrs. ROBERT F. CAMERON and FORREST, C.A., Inverness.
Solicitors:—Messrs. INNES and MACKAY, Inverness.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

Preliminary Announcement.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
Three miles from Cheltenham.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
CLEEVE GRANGE,
BISHOP'S CLEEVE.
THE PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE is approached by a long drive with entrance lodge, and commands magnificent views of the Cotswold and Malvern Hills. The House contains entrance hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms and offices.
Central heating. Electric Light. Modern Drainage.
Stabling and Garage. Home Farm. Five Cottages.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
include lawns, two full-size tennis courts, rose and rock gardens and productive walled garden.
The land is principally rich level pasture.
The Property extends in all to about
99 ACRES
and is close to the Race Course and Polo Ground.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in conjunction with Messrs.
YOUNG and GILLING
in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3, Gray's Inn-square, London, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. YOUNG and GILLING, Promenade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF A. THORP, ESQ.
KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS.
Two and a half miles from Ticehurst Road Station. Twelve miles from Tunbridge Wells. Fourteen miles from Hastings.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
SWIFTSDEN,
HURST GREEN.
THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE is in the Queen Anne style and stands on high ground facing South, commanding magnificent views over the undulating wooded country towards the coast. The accommodation includes lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices.
Company's Water, Electric Light, Central Heating, Modern Drainage, Telephone.
Stabling and Garage Premises.
Four Cottages. Home Farm.
CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS
falling in a series of terraces to the South; tennis lawn, rose garden, wild garden, and well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens and orchard.
Parklike pasture and woodland, intersected by a stream.
In all about
44 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

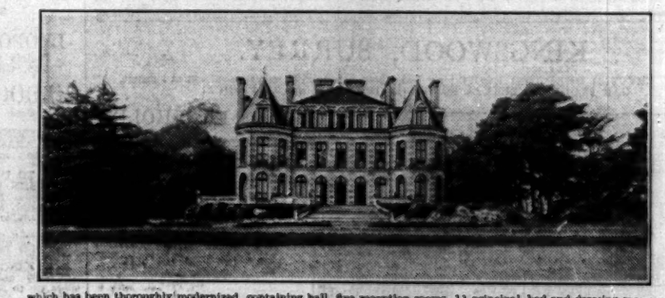
BY DIRECTION OF MRS. GRAHAM SPENCE.
SIX MILES FROM WINDERMERE AND CONISTON LAKES.
WITHIN FIVE MILES OF A MAIN LINE STATION.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
SUMMERHILL, ULVERSTON.

THE RESIDENCE occupies a delightful situation with extensive views of the Lakeland Mountains, and the Sea. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and domestic offices.
Central Heating. Electric Light. Septic Tank Drainage.
Garage for four cars and ample farm buildings. Three Cottages, with electric light and bath rooms.
Easily maintained gardens and grounds, with fine range of glasshouses and two hard tennis courts.
There are 60 ACRES of TIMBER now RIPE for CUTTING, and a FARMHOUSE with 60 ACRES. In all about
135 ACRES.
ROUGH SHOOTING and FURTHER SHOOTING and FISHING AVAILABLE.
SIX GOLF COURSES WITHIN EASY DISTANCE.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in three lots, in conjunction with Messrs. F. J. HARRISON and SON, at THE COUNTY AUCTION ROOMS, ULVERSTON, on THURSDAY, 12th JUNE, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. HART, JACKSON and SON, Ulverston; Messrs. HALL and SON, Bolton, Lancashire.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. F. J. HARRISON and SON, A.A.I., County-square, Ulverston;
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WORCESTER PARK, SURREY.
In a secluded position, facing South, within three minutes of Worcester Park Station (Electric), and about 20 minutes of London.
GRAFTON HOUSE,
THE AVENUE.
FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE
containing
Three reception rooms, billiard room, winter garden, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices.
Central heating. Independent hot water system.
FULLY MATURED GARDENS AND GROUNDS with hard tennis court.
EXTENSIVE GARAGE PREMISES AND TWO FLATS OVER.
The whole extending to approximately
ONE AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM on THURSDAY, 10th JULY, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. McCOLM and BROOKE, 36a, Finsbury-square, E.C.2, and at 3, Lewisham-bridge, Lewisham, S.E.13.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX COAST.
Three and a half miles from Chichester, and within a stone's throw of the Sea.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
CUT MILL,
BOSHAM.
THE PICTURESQUE OLD MILL HOUSE, which is reputed to date from the reign of Henry VIIth, has been enlarged and fitted throughout with modern conveniences, but in such a manner as to retain the whole of its original charm, a feature being the fine old Mill Wheel.
The House is brick and flint with tiled roof, and contains lounge hall, drawing and dining rooms, loggia, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
Ample private water supply. Main electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating.
Garage. Two cottages.
DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS
intersected by a Stream broadening to a Swimming Pool, and also forming a large lake in the gardens; tennis lawn; water garden; orchard and paddocks.
In all about
8¾ ACRES.
The property offers exceptional facilities for Yachting, being within a few miles of the Solent.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BRITTANY COAST, DINARD.
OVERLOOKING THE BAY TOWARDS ST. MALO.
STANDING WELL ABOVE THE SEA WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE ESTUARY.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
A CHATEAU IN LOUIS XIII. STYLE.

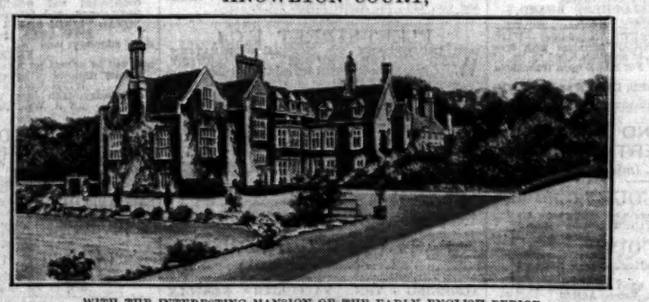


which has been thoroughly modernized, containing hall, five reception rooms, 11 principal bed and dressing rooms, six servants' rooms, five bath rooms, servants' hall, and exceptionally fine offices.
Central heating, electric light and water from town supply, and private well with electric pump.
Entrance lodge, garage accommodation, chauffeur's and gardener's apartments.
TWENTY ACRES OF FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND GARDENS
DESIGNED BY A CELEBRATED FRENCH LANDSCAPE GARDENER;
tennis court; vineries, kitchen garden, forcing house, &c.
CLOSE TO THE NEW GOLF LINKS AT DINARD, ALSO ST. BRIAC.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.6310.)

BY DIRECTION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. J. COLLYER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., J.P.
NORFOLK.
REEPHAM AND GIMINGHAM.
THE MANORIAL, RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATES OF
HACKFORD HALL,
close to Reepham and Whitwell, including the delightful old Country Residence HACKFORD HALL, standing in well-timbered park, and containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ample servants' quarters; garage and stabling.
Well matured Gardens.
Home Farm. Three excellent farms. Haw Wood, stocked with matured oak timber. The whole extending to
500 ACRES,
with the Manors of Whitwell Symonds, including the sporting over Whitwell Common. Also the
GIMINGHAM ESTATE
of 414 ACRES,
five miles from Crosmer and adjoining Mundesley, including Grove Farm with an attractive old Manor House, containing two reception rooms, six bed rooms, domestic offices; walled garden. The ancient farmhouse known as The Rookery or The Grove with Farm, with farm buildings, three cottages. Two capital small holdings, each with two cottages, and buildings. Valuable accommodation land with an important building value. The two estates extend to nearly
1,000 ACRES
and provide first-rate shooting.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as SEPARATE ESTATES or in LOTS at the ROYAL HOTEL, NORWICH, on SATURDAY, 5th JULY, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. RYLAND, MARTINEAU and Co., 41, Church-street, Birmingham.
Land Agent:—C. A. S. COLLYER, Esq., Estate Office, Toddington, Cheltenham.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR HERBERT NEVE, V.D., J.P.
KENT.
FAVOURITE TENTERDEN DISTRICT.
ADJOINING THE HOME OF THE LATE DAME ELLEN TERRY.
THE ASHENDEN ESTATE,
TENTERDEN,
with
TYPICAL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
Restored by SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A.
Fine hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, nine bed rooms and offices.
Company's Water. Central Heating. Electric light. Telephone.
THREE COTTAGES, and
467 OR 347 ACRES,
MOSTLY GRASS.
INCLUDING RICH FATTING PASTURES. HOP GARDENS, heavily timbered Woodlands, six Additional Cottages.
Excellent Mixed Shooting. Hunting with Three Packs. Golf close by and at Rye.
ALSO AT STOKE-IN-OXNEY,
207 ACRES.
UPLAND AND FAMOUS ROMNEY MARSH FATTING PASTURES.
VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD privately, or by AUCTION, at The ELWICK AUCTION ROOMS, ASHFORD, on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE, 1930, at 3 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. MURTON, CLARKE and MURTON-NEALE, Cranbrook, Kent.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR E. J. L. SPEED, M.C.
KENT, BETWEEN SANDWICH AND CANTERBURY.
Nine miles from Canterbury and 4½ miles from Sandwich Golf Courses.
THE CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ESTATE OF
KNOWLTON COURT,



WITH THE INTERESTING MANSION OF THE EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD,
fitted with every modern convenience and standing in a finely timbered park of 300 acres, and containing suite of five reception rooms, billiard room, 29 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, ample domestic offices, and staff quarters.
Electric light. Central Heating. Main Water.
BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS,
with fine lawns protected by yew hedges, stately grass walks, with herbaceous borders, rose and rock gardens, and productive kitchen gardens.
Conveniently planned stabling and garages, with cottage and men's rooms. Lodge.
THE DELIGHTFUL OLD DOWER HOUSE, forming the Residence for the Home Farm, also
NINE CAPITAL FARMS,
with good farmhouses, and ample buildings and excellent upland, arable and useful pasture lands.
"THE GRIFFIN HEAD," CHILLENDEN. 34 COTTAGES. AGENT'S HOUSE.
220 ACRES OF VALUABLE WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.
ADVOWSON
The whole forming a compact Estate extending to about
1,936 ACRES.
The Coal Minerals, subject to certain leases will be included in the sale of the Estate as a whole.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS in JULY NEXT (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. RADCLIFFES and HOOD, ST. BARBE SLADEN and WING, 10, Little College-street, S.W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square; and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL AND HEREDITARY MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.
WEST SUSSEX.
NEAR THE COAST.
About 1½ miles from Arundel.
Two miles from Littlehampton.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
LYMINSTER HOUSE.
THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE occupies a pleasant rural position, with delightful views towards Arundel Castle, and contains lounge and other halls, three reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, and complete offices.
Stabling and Garage. Farmery. Two cottages (one on lease).
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, shaded by fine old timber, and include flower gardens and lawns, fruit and kitchen gardens, orchard and ornamental lake.
PARKLANDS, SOUND OLD PASTURE AND WOODLANDS.
Part of the property has long frontages to hard roads, and is ripe for the immediate erection of good-class Residences. In all about
46 ACRES,
to be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in THREE LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. NEWLAND TOMPKINS and TAYLOR, at the NORFOLK HOTEL, ARUNDEL, on WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. HOLMES, BEDLAM and Co., Arundel and Littlehampton, Sussex.
Land Agent:—CAPTAIN E. H. MOSTYN, T.D., F.L.A.S., Estate Office, Arundel, Sussex.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. NEWLAND TOMPKINS and TAYLOR, F.A.I., Pulborough, and at Petworth, Sussex.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR NESS WADIA, K.B.E., C.I.E.
KENT.
One mile from Chislehurst Station.
LOT 1. AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £4,950.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
SUNNYMEAD, CHISLEHURST,
comprising a
MODERN RESIDENCE, substantially built, standing in well-timbered grounds, and containing four reception rooms, billiard room, 10 principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' accommodation and complete domestic offices, including servants' hall and butler's pantry.
Electric Light, Gas, Telephone. Central Heating.
STABLING AND GARAGE.
THE GARDENS include large tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, rose garden, rock garden, two greenhouses; in all about
ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.
The whole Property is in first-rate order.
Lot 2.—An additional ACRE of LAND, with a hard court, fruit and vegetable garden, can be purchased if desired.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs.
HAMPTON and SONS,
in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on TUESDAY, 10th JUNE, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).
Solicitors:—Messrs. WITHERS and Co., Howard House, 4, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS, 29a, St. James's-square, S.W.1, and
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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